AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

INTENDED TO EXHIBIT,

I. The origin, affinities and primary signification of English words, as far as they have been ascertained.
II. The genuine orthography and pronunciation of words, according to general usage, or to just principles of analogy.
III. Accurate and discriminating definitions, with numerous authorities and illustrations.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

ON THE

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

AND A CONCISE GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY S. CONVERSE.
PRINTED BY HEZEKIAH HOWE—NEW HAVEN.

1828.
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, SS.

L.S. 

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

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

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


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


April 14th, 1828.
PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Haven, 1828.

N. WEBSTER.
INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE.

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

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

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

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

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Celebrant, carminibus antiquis, Tuitionem deum terrâ editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoreisque. Mannum tres filios assignat.—De Mor. Germ. 2.

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

Noah is here called Man.
plain, must then have been the oldest or the primitive language of man. This must have been the original Chaldee.

2. The Scripture informs us, that in consequence of the impious attempts of the people to build a city and a tower, whose top might reach to heaven, with a view of confounding all nations, the Lord caused confusion among the people, and divided them among the languages, so that they could not understand each other; in consequence of which they were dispersed "over the face of all the earth."

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

4. All the words of the several great races of men, both in Asia and Europe, which are vernacular in their several languages, and unequivocally the same, are of equal antiquity, as they must have been derived from the common language of the Hebrews. This language, common to the Syriacs and Hebrews, could not have been borrowed from the Hebrew, for the Hebrews originated from the families of Abraham and Abram, several centuries after Syria and Egypt were populous countries. This fact is attested by the Scripture history, which declares that when Abraham's de
descendants, and that of the land of Shinar or the Chaldee must, in the natural course of things, have begun to diverge, soon after the separation; and the changes in each language being different, would, in the course of a few centuries, form somewhat different languages. So in the days of Hezekiah, the Syriac, Arabic, and Egyptian language was a degree, distinct languages. But the language of the Jewish or Chaldee, and to the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt. But the language, after the Hebrew, the Chaldee and the Arabic, was the common language of the Gothic or Teutonic stock, all originated in the natural course of events; and the differences are as great between the modern Gothic and Teutonic languages of modern Europe, which are evidently the same words as still exist in the Semitic languages, are of the same antiquity; being a part of the common language which was used on the plain of Shinar, before the dispersion.

5. It is probable that some differences of language were produced by the confusion; but neither that event nor any supernatural event is necessary to account for the differences of dialect or of languages, now existing. The differences are as great between a single word, or a few words; but a family of words thus adopted is often the only real bond of connection.

6. Soon after two races of men of a common stock have separated and placed themselves in distant countries, the language of each begins to divide from that of the other, by various means.—1. One tribe or nation will suffer one word to become obsolete and be forgotten; another, will suffer another word to become obsolete and be forgotten; sometimes a whole family of words will be lost; at other times, a part only of other times, a single word only of a whole family will be retained by one nation, while another nation will retain the whole.

7. As Abram migrated from Chaldea, he must have spoken the Chaldee language, and probably, at that time, the Syrac, Arabic, and Egyptian, had not become so different, as to render it impracticable for him to converse with the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt. But the language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the Chaldee and the Arabic, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the common language of the Hebrews, and of the Chaldee, was the common language of the peoples who peopled the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and the races of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries, before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by
INTRODUCTION.

the Celts, even to the borders of Sarmatia, has been a question much disputed by historians and antiquaries. The German and French writers generally contend that the Celts inhabited all the north of Europe, as far at least as Sarmatia; but some respectable English writers are of a different opinion. Now it is agreed that they were descendants of the Cumhi, inhabitants of Jutland, and their language bears a strong affinity to the Celtic languages, which still exist; a fact that countenances the opinion of the German and French writers. But the dispute is of little moment; for the Gothic, Teutonic and Celtic tongues being all of the Japhetic stock, migrating from Asia through Asia Minor at different times, and pursuing different courses westward. The first tribes probably sought the warm climates along the north coast of the Mediterranean, and established themselves in Greece and Italy. Others followed the course of the Danube and its satellite streams, and they fell upon the rivers that conducted them to the Baltic. The first inhabitants of Greece and Italy were probably of the Celtic race; but if they were, it is very evident that tribes of the Teutonic or Gothic races invaded those countries before they were expelled, and intermingled with the original inhabitants. The Polasgi may have been among the number. This is an inference which I draw from the affinities of the Greek and Latin languages, with those of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic and Gothic races impressed their language upon all the continent of Europe west of the Vistula, and from that river to the Rhine, or rather to the Seine, anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar. The same races invading and conquering the south of Europe, in the fourth and fifth century, on the downfall of the Roman emperors, impressed their language upon the whole continent of Europe west of the Vistula, and the languages of Teutonic and Gothic origin on the continent. But it remained to be investigated whether the Teutonic races, originally from Persia, inhabited Asia Minor, or were masters of that country. It contains also some words of Gothic origin introduced by the Goths who conquered that country, at the downfall of the Roman Empire. The French also contains some words of Teutonic origin, introduced by the Normans, who, at the time of their invasion, or from the Franks who established the dynasty of the Merovingian Kings in the fifth century, or from the Normans who obtained possession of the northern part of that kingdom in the tenth century.

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

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

For a language or body of literature in the north-west angle of France, and the Cornish, in the southwest of England, are also of Celtic origin. The Cornish is now extinct; but the Armorics is a living language.

The English as now spoken, is a language composed of words from the Latin, Greek and Teutonic, without any other foreign words. It is however a great mistake to speak of the English as a language composed of words from Latin and Teutonic. The English language is probably their vernacular tongue. It is more nearly allied to the languages of Celtic origin, than to those of the Teutonic and Gothic stock; and of this British language, the Cornish and Armorics are dialects. It has been commonly supposed that the Britons were nearly exterminated by the Saxons, and that the few that survived, escaped into the west of England, now Wales. It is true that many took refuge in Wales, which their descendants still retain; but it cannot be true that the other parts of England were entirely depopulated. On the other hand, great numbers must have escaped slaughter, and been intermixed with their Saxon conquerors. The Welsh words, which now form no unimportant part of the English language, afford decisive evidence of this fact. It is probable however that many English words were borrowed by the common people, for few of them appear in the early Saxons writers.

The English contains also many words, introduced by the Danes, who, for some time, masters of England; which words are not found in the words next following. The English language is probably their vernacular tongue. After the conquest, the Norman Kings endeavored to exterminate the English language, and substitute the Norman. For this purpose, it was ordained that all law proceedings and records should be in the Norman language; and hence the early records and reports of law cases came to be written in Norman. But neither royal authority, nor the influence of courts, could change the vernacular language. After an experiment of three hundred years, the law was repealed; and since that period, the English has been, for the most part, the official, as well as the common language of the nation. A few Norman words however remain in the English; most of them in law language.

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

AFFINITY OF LANGUAGES.

On comparing the structure of the different languages of the Shemitic and Japhetic stocks, we cannot but be struck with the fact, that although a great number of words, consisting of the same or of cognate letters, and conveying the same ideas, are found in them all; yet in the inflections, and in the manner of forming compounds and derivatives, there are remarkable differences between the two great families. In the modifications of the verb, for expressing person, time, and mode, very little resemblance is observable between them. If we could prove that the personal terminations of the verb, in the Japhetic languages, were originally pronouns, expressive of the person, number, and the regular masculine plural termination as well as with the Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac.

It is justly remarked by Mirford, that a few foreign words, introduced by commerce, or by political and literary intercourse.

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

and the regular masculine plural termination, as well as with the Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac. And it is justly remarked by Mirford, that in the variety of plural terminations of nouns, there is a striking resemblance between the Arabic and the Welsh.

There is one instance, in the modern languages of Teutonic origin, in which we find the Arabic narration: this is the German and Dutch binnen, the Saxon binnen or binnen, signifying within, and Hebrew and Chaldee before, Ar. and the original sense, it is written and pronounced, with the narration, like the Teutonic word.

One mode of forming nouns from verbs in the Shemitic languages is by prefixing m. I know of no instance of this manner of formation, in the Japhetic and the Semitic languages, except in some names which are of oriental origin. Mars is said to be from ap, but if so, the word was undoubtedly formed in the east. So we find Morphes, the god of sleep, to be probably formed with the prefix m, from the Ethipic ṣm, ṣ, to rest, to fall asleep; whence we infer that Morphes is sleep defined.

But as many words in all the languages of Europe and Asia, are formed with prepositions, perhaps it may be found on examination, that some of these prefaces may be common to the families of both stocks, the Japhetic and the Semitic. We find in German, gen, in Dutch, gen, Indo, from mth, mth, mind, mood; in Hebrew, the Hebrew, and in Italian both magia and camagia; belief in Saxon is geleaf, and in German, glaube. We find that in the Saxon languages signifies to fill or be full, and we find in the Arabic signification in Syriac and signifies to remove;
INTRODUCTION.

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

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

Prepositions, used in compounds, often suffer the loss of the sign of a letter, for the sake of brevity, and it is evident that the Saxon amb, and the Gr. in, both in Latin ambi, becomes in affero; con becomes col in colligo; the Gr. ἄγω loses a letter in ἄπασμι, as does acer, in many words.

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

SAXON AND GOTHIC.

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

Amb, emb, umb, usually emb, Saxon, signifying about, around; coinciding with the Latin amb, and Gr. ἀμφ. Example, emb-faran, to go around, to walk about; embuant, about; emb, about, and butant, without. See But, p. 155.

Amb, emb, umb, the Gr. and in Latin are inseparable, this is in Gothis ambahdei, and a baffiuf, minister or servant in ambahdu. The Germans have the word contracted in amb, charge, office, Dutch ampt, Dan. ambt. The Gothic orthography gives rise to the question whether amb, emb, and ort, Sax. and Goth, and are not radically the same word; and it is very certain that the Gr. ὁμπρίες, and he in host forbids, further, it is written bi, by, and be, being contractions of big. The primary and principal signification is near, close; as “stand or sit by me.” So in the word by-stander. It is a prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish. Its use in denoting instrumentality, may be from the sense of nearness, but more probably it is from passing, like per, through, or it denotes proceeding from, like of, as salvation is of the Lord.

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

Mis, a prefix, is the verb miss, to deviate. It is used in Saxon, German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish, in nearly the same sense, as in English. It seems to have the same origin as mid, middle, amidst. In the Gothic it is used as a prefix.

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

Of, is a Saxon prefix and preposition of extensive use in the Saxon, as in English. It denotes primarily issuing; or proceeding from; hence separation, departure. And when used in the latter sense, it is written off. It is the Latin ob, written by the early Romans of; the Gr. ὀπέρ, the German ab, the Dutch; Dan. and Sw. af. The Saxons often prefixed this word, in cases where we use it after the verb as a modifier; as of-defgan, to drive off; as it is still used of the English off. It is identical with the Latin ad off, and spring off, and of the Latin ad spring. As it denotes proceeding from, it is the proper sign of the genitive case; the case expressing production.

Ofer, Eng. over, Goth. ofer, G. über, D. over, Dan. over, Sw. ower, is a prefix and preposition of extensive use in the Teutonic dialects, and in the Gothic languages, which I have not retained in English. It seems to have the same origin as mid, middle, amidst. In the Gothic it is used as a prefix.

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

In composition, it signifies into, in, in a, as on-blown, to blow in; on, on, on, to adhere to; to, to cleave to; and it is also a particle of negation, like un, as un-bonder, to unbend. This on is only a different spelling of un, in Dutch on, German un, used as a word of negation. The Gothic has un and, in the like sense, as the Danish have the D. out. In this sense it has the same signification, as in Dutch out, and as this is sometimes written and in Gothic, as in is written ind, in Danish, there can be little doubt, that in, on, un, are all from one stock. The original word may have been hon, hin, oræ, such loss of the first letter is very common; and such, from the Ch. and Heb. ידוע, presents us with an example. See in and off.

The Greek has ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as well απαρ, απαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, ἐπαρ, and ἐπαρ, probably from the same root, as wel
INTRODUCTION.

To, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in our mother tongue. It occurs as a prefix, in such words as, to-brace, to break; to-beran, to bring or bear, [ad-ferre]. We retain it in, and use in the same manner. The Danes and Swedes write it under, and use it in the same sense.

Up, is a Saxon prefix and prefix of considerable use, in the present English sense. The Germans write it under, and in Danish, and use it in the same manner. The Danes and Swedes write it under, and use it in the same sense.

Us, in Gothic, is a preposition and prefix. This is the German aus, and equivalent to the Latin ex. It is the Saxon uf, the English out, Dutch uit, Swedish ut. It is derived from the germ form, united with the Dutch op, the Danes and Swedes up, and all use it in the same sense.

With, in Saxon, from the root of with, denotes against, or opposition. It is a prefix in Saxon, written in German, with, wither; in Dutch, weder; Dan. and Swedish, vider, but retained in the old law term, witterum, a counter-taking or distress.

In the German language, there are some prefixes and postpositions not found in the Saxon, as, Ent, denoting to take out, away. Er, without, out or to. Dan. er.

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

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

Zer, in German, denotes separation. In the Gothic dialects, Danish and Swedish, fes is used as a prefix. This is the Scottish fra, Eng. from, of which it may be a contraction.

From in Swedish, and frem in Danish, is also a prefix. The primary sense is to go, or proceed, and hence it denotes moving to or towards, forth, &c. As in Danish, fremforer, to bring forth; fremkalder, to call for. But in English, not tidy. It is probably a contracted word.

In, upon. Whether this is allied to be, by, and the Russ. po, I shall not undertake to determine, with confidence; but it probably is the same, or from the same source.

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

Till, both in Danish and Swedish, is a prefix, and in Danish, of very extensive use. It is equivalent to the English to or towards, and signifies also at, in, on, by, and about, and in composition often has the sense of back or re, as in tilbage, backwards, that is, to back; but generally it retains the sense of to move towards, as in tilbuder, to offer, that is, to speak, or order to do; tildriver, to drive on; tilgiver, to allow, to pardon, that is, to give, to and hence to give back, to remit. This is the English till, which we use in the same sense as the Danes, but in English it always refers to time, whereas in Danish and Swedish, it refers to place. Thus we cannot say, We are going to the till town: but we say, wait till I come, till my arrival; literally, wait to I come, to my arrival; that is, to the time of arrival. The difference is not in the sense of the prefix, but in its application.

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

U, in Danish, the Swedish o, is a prefix, equivalent to in, and is used as a privative or negative; as in water, an unmeasurable year; udefrig, unevil.

RUSSIAN.

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

To, is a prefix signifying for, on account of, by reason of, after, as zu-rhyth, to easy, from-vid, visage; vju, to see, Lat. vides, zdrayu, from deru, to test; zariruyu, to be astonished or stupefied, from the root of Lat. miror, and Russ. mir, peace; miruyu, to pacify, to reconcile, mirir, pacify; zarunure, peace, pacification; zariruyu, to make peace; Arm. mi-neret, to hold, to stop; the radical sense of wonder, astonishment, and of peace.

Po, a prefix signifying to, towards, for.

Ya, a preposition and prefix, signifying in, upon, at, for, to, seems to be the Ger. nach, Dutch na, as in nagrede, recompense; na, and the root of Lat. gratia; nasiduyu, to sit down, &c.

Nd, a prefix, signifying above or upon.

O, a prefix, signifying of or from, and for.

Po, a prefix and prefix of extensive use, signifying in, by, after, from, with, even, to pay, to give, to polagayu, to lay, to, to expend, lay out; to tax or assess; to establish or fix; to believe or suppose; to lay and. This corresponds with Eng. by, and the Latin has it in possideo, and a few other words. [Sax. besittan.] Pomen, remembrance, pono, and mens, mind.

So, a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying with, of, from.

And as a mark of comparison, it answers nearly to the Eng. so or as.

Y, with the sound of i, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. It signifies near, by, at, with, as hereby, to put in order, to adjust, to cut, to reap, to mow, to dress, Fr. parer, Lat. para, ugodia, satisfaction; ugoditi, good, useful, Eng. good; utod, a dale, from dol.

WELSH.

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

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

An. See Sax. in.

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

Cynd, cynt, former, first, as if allied to begin.

Dy, negative and privative.

Dis, negative and precise.

Dry, iterative.

E, &c. adverbial.

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

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

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

Hin, expressive of origination.

Lled, partly, half.

Oft, all.

Rhag, before.

Rhau, excessive.

Tew, over, beyond. Lat. trans.

Try, through.

Yni, mutual, reflective.

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

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

It has been above suggested to be possible, that in the Shemitic languages, the 1 in triliteral roots, may possibly be from the same source as the Russian na, the Dutch no, and German nach. Let the reader attend to the following words.
To look; to behold, to regard. The primary sense of look, is, to reach, extend, or throw.
Ch. To look; also to bud or sprout.
Ar. ٌٌّ To spring, or issue as water; to flow out; to devise or strike out; to draw out.

If the first letter is a prefix, the Hebrew word would accord with Lat. video; the Chaldee, with video and with butl, Sp. botar, Fr. boutter, to put, and Eng. to put, and Fr. bout, ending, from shooting, extending.

Ar. ﷃ To bud; to germinate. See Ch. supra.

Heb. י To fall; to sink down; to wither; to fall off, as leaves and flowers; to act foolishly; to disgrace. Derivative, foolish; a fool; "לי To make fail; to defeat; that is, to throw or put on.
Ch. ﷂ To shoot, as an arrow; to draw as to a camel; except also to die, that is probably to fall.

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

Perank. That these words are thus formed, I do not know; but there is truth of this conjecture, before I had received Owen’s Dictionary of the Welsh language. An examination of this work has confirmed my suspicions, or rather changed them into certainty.

A preposition, it coincides very closely with the Russ. and Dutch na, and the latter we know to be a contraction of the German nach. Now the German ist, that a vast number of words are formed with these prefixes, on other words, or the first consonant is a mere adventitious addition; for they are used with or without the first consonant.

The following instances, from a much greater number that might be produced, from Owen’s Welsh Dictionary.

Blanc, a colt, from lama.

Bith, milk, from lith.

Bliant, fine linen, from bient.

Plad, a flat piece or plate, from lled.

Pled, a principle of extension, from lled.

Pleden, a bladder, from pledge, that distends, from lled.

Plath, a braid, from lith, Eng. plant.

Pliciaceum, to pluck, from lig.

Ploc, a club, from lloc; plociaw, to block, to plug.

Flueug, a plunge, from living, our vulgar lounge.

Glieth, a glutton, from eth.

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

Glyd, glutten, glue, from lig.

Cloer, clear, from floer.

Ch. by prefixes, as in the Welsh.

Ctepa, a club, from lloc.

Chet, a piece, a claw, from lled, lled.

Clamp, a mass, a lump.

Cledyr, a board or shingle, whence cledaw, lattice, from lled.

Brut, Eng. bran, from bran; rahn, to rend.

Brid, a breaking out, from rhad.

Bros, noise, tumult, a break; from rhoc.

Brow, from anger, brow, to chafe or fret, from browce, a boiling or ferment, from rheue, something rough, a grunt, Gr. βρεχω.

Bryd, what moves, impulse, mind, thought, from rhad.

Bres, quickness, bresicinon, to hasten, to shoot along, from rhes, Eng. to rush, and crisyson, to hasten, from rhes, to rush. [Here is the same word rhes, with different prefixes, forming bresiason and crisyson. Hence W. bryg, bresig, bresy, bresi.

Grez, [pronounced grath,] a step, a degree, from rath, Lat. gradus, gramin.

Greg, a cackling, from rhog.

Gren, a cracking, gnash, a murm, gremian, to crack or gnash, from rhen. Hence Lat. frena, Gr. βρέχω.

Greg, a step, a degree, from rath, Lat. gradus, gramin.

Grem, a crashing, gnash, a murm, gremian, to crack or gnash, from rhen. Hence Lat. frena, Gr. βρέχω.

We have some instances of similar words in our own language; such flag and log; flap and lap; clamp and hump.

There is another class of words which are probably formed on a different kind. I refer to words in which s precedes another consonant, as in Welsh, toen, slip, slide, sluggish, smoke, smooth, speed, spin, stage, steep, stem, swell, spout. We find that tego, to cover, in Latin, is in Greek κτης; the Latin fullo, is in Greek φαλαξ. We find μαγνης.

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

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

Dug, a dudge, Owen supposes to be formed on mg, over, that cannot be true, unless the Latin dux, ducat, are compounds. Dur, steel, he derives from ur, extreme, over, but doubtless it is from the root of the Latin durus. So par, signifying what is contiguous, a state of readiness or preparation, a pair, fellow, or match, Owen makes a compound of py, and ar, as above explained, and ar, a word of various significations, on, upon, surface, &c. But there can be no doubt that par is from the root of the Latin paro, to prepare, being the Latin par, equal; the root of a numerous family of words not only in the Japhetic languages of Europe, but in the Semitic language. It certainly is not a Welsh compound, nor is there the least evidence to induce a belief that it is not an uncompounded word.

Had the learned author of the Welsh Dictionary extended his researches to a variety of other languages, and compared the monosyllabic roots in them with each other, I think he would have formed a very different opinion as to their origin.
INTRODUCTION.

We find the Welsh ysbrig, the English sprig, is a compound of ys, and brig, a shoot or twig, and it may be inquired whether the English shred, shire, is not from the same root as the Hebrew shad, to shake, or Arabic, to shake roughly, is from the root of Lat. scacca, to shake, Sax. sceacan. This may be the English shake; Sax. sceacan. We retain the Welsh crecia, to shriek, in our common word, Lat. raucus. Here we have the whole process of formation, from the root to slacken, from Uag, slack, sluggish; allied to Eng. lag and slow.

Lat. crenare, to expel, from pel. Ball may be from the same root. Ysbrinc, a finch, from pinc, gay, fine brisk; a sprig, a finch.

Lat. creta, a stone; from the root of creare, to create, to form. Yspin, a spine, from pin, pen.

Lat. crassus, thick, dense; from the root of crisare, to crock, to crack the horns; scrostare, to pull off the crust, and a great number of others.

Now in the same manner of forming words with this prefix has actually prevailed among the nations of Europe, we may rationally suppose that many English words, and perhaps all of this class, are thus formed. Any English and other Teutonic and Gothic words are thus formed, appears to be certain.

These facts being admitted, let us examine a little further. In Russ. srebelva is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of offend, with s for a prefix? Svara is a quarrel. Is not this formed on the root of vary, variance, or svara? Svarabba is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of wed, with s for a prefix? Svarabba is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of wed, with s for a prefix? Svarabba is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of wed, with s for a prefix?
INTRODUCTION.

CHANGE OF ARTICULATIONS, OR CONSONANTS.

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

These changes are too numerous to require a multiplicity of examples. But there are others less common and obvious, which are yet equally certain. Thus in the Anglo-Saxon or Hiberno-Celtic, m and n are convertible with r, as in English, and in Welsh, with s.

In the Chaldean and Hebrew, one remarkable distinction is the use of a dental letter in the former, while the latter has a sibilant. As in English, so in Hebrew, but the Hebrew, while changing the vowels of the root, keeps the same consonants, as for example, kaph, signifying the mouth, and gau, signifying the haw. In Hebrew, the word with the same consonants, and in Arabic, is the same as laudo, and the same as lat, to speak.

The Russian change of the d of a noun into the sound of j, or the sound of h, is the same as the English, and in Italian, the sound of s, is the sound of s in English.

In the South of Europe, the Greek, as in the South of England, and the Spanish, in the South of France, have made use of the letter f, and the French, in the South of Italy, have made use of the letter v, the English, in the North of England, have made use of the letter w.

In the South of Europe, the Greek has changed the sound of t, into the sound of s, in the South of England, the sound of s, into the sound of t, in the South of France, the sound of t, into the sound of s, and in the South of Italy, the sound of s, into the sound of t.

The Teutonic nations have often used h to express the power of the Greek z, and the Latin c, as for χειρ, horn of corn. Hence we find that the Saxon hini, plowman or hynian, to lean, is the Greek εἶχω, Latin elix. The letter l is now dropped and we write the word elia.

In like manner, the Saxon hild, which we now write mild, is from the same root as the Latin claudo, clutudo, the Greek κλαύω, which is contracted into κλέω. And in this word we may notice another fact, that the word signifies not only to shut, but to praise or celebrate, proving that this word and the Latin plaudo, are the same, with different prefixes, the same as laudo, and that the primary sense is to strain. This in Saxon appears in biald, loud, and in Latin, it has been converted, as hordum for fœlrum; and the Spaniards now write hore, as for hæver for hœver; and hillo for filium; herif for ferire, &c.

2. CHANGE OF VOWELS.

The change of vowels is so common, as to occasion no difficulty in determining the sameness of words; indeed little or no regard is to be had to them, in ascertaining the origin and affinity of languages. In this opinion I accord with all writers on this subject; but the opinion of that elegant scholar, Sir William Jones, who protests against the licentiousness of etymologists, not only in transposing letters, but in totally disregarding the vowels, and seems to admit the common origin of words only when written with the same letters, and used in a sense precisely the same.¹

INTRODUCTION.

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


draw, drag, dragen, trekken, tragen, draga, traho.
give, giben, geven, geben, giva, pate.
good, godt, goed, goed, baa, bon.
foot, fot, fot, voet, fuss, fot, pes.
feet, fott, voet, fuss, pata, pes.
food, foc, haae, haken, hake, hac.
hour, hose, aar, houre, jac, hore.
hook, hoeck, hooken, luiken, top, toek.
have, habban, hebben, haben, halva, habeo.

[Fr. avoir, as, as, avos, avez, on.]
INTRODUCTION.

Obtaining the real origin or true orthography which cannot be ascertained by another. But doubtless many changes have taken place of which the evidence is lost. In such cases the etymologist is in danger of interpreting the language of the ancients. For not only do the early lexicographers indicate the loss of letters by a mark, which would be impossible now to discover the original orthography, or to trace the connection of words with other languages, in a large portion of them. And it is with regret we observe the influence of the German, Dutch, and to a certain degree, extending itself to other countries. It is owing to the most serviceable obscurity of nations, that Basle or Basel, the elegant name of a town in Switzerland, has been corrupted to Basel, and pronounced most barbarously bale. The German schreibe, whence the French ecrire, or the Latin scribere, is slightly, or a is sal, salt. The latter in some considerable degree has been obscured, and thus obscured or rather destroyed the affinity between the Italian and the Latin words.

Another difference of writing and pronouncing, has been produced by the change of a similar letter into an aspirate, or conversely, by the change of an aspirate into a sibilant. No person doubts whether the Latin super is the Greek ευρίκος; or γενέκος is similis; or a is sal, salt. The latter in some cases, as in badge, badge, badge, has been obscured by the change of a sibilant letter into an aspirate: or e converso, by the change of an aspirate into a sibilant. No person doubts whether the Latin super is the Greek ευρίκος; or γενέκος is similis; or a is sal, salt. The latter in some cases, as in badge, badge, badge, has been obscured by the change of a sibilant letter into an aspirate: or e converso, by the change of an aspirate into a sibilant.

INTRODUCTION.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinities of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection from the literal sense, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus, we find in Latin, liber, liber, or liberum, to be free; and in English free, free, free, free, free, free, free; in German, on the contrary, the word frey, or free, or frei is used in modern writing, as in the French gare, a guard; garde, for guard. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

CHANGE OF SIGNIFICATION.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinities of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection from the literal sense, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus, we find in Latin, liber, liber, or liberum, to be free; and in English free, free, free, free, free, free, free; in German, on the contrary, the word frey, or free, or frei is used in modern writing, as in the French gare, a guard; garde, for guard. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinities of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection from the literal sense, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus, we find in Latin, liber, liber, or liberum, to be free; and in English free, free, free, free, free, free, free; in German, on the contrary, the word frey, or free, or frei is used in modern writing, as in the French gare, a guard; garde, for guard. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinities of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection from the literal sense, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus, we find in Latin, liber, liber, or liberum, to be free; and in English free, free, free, free, free, free, free; in German, on the contrary, the word frey, or free, or frei is used in modern writing, as in the French gare, a guard; garde, for guard. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.
INTRODUCTION.

The Saxon care, care, cervein, to care, to cark, is connected in origin with Latin cura, a care, a concern, a prison; both from the sense of straining, whence holding or restraint.

To prove how the primary general sense of a word may ramify into different senses, by special appropriation of the word among separate families of speech, let us observe the different senses in which lay is used by the English, and by the nations on the continent. In English, to lay is simply to spring; as, to lay a yard; to leap over a fence. But on the continent it signifies to run. Now it will be seen that this word has two general significations; for some nations have been unable to translate it by one word, but it is by the same word, into English. 

Take for illustration the following passage from Luther's Version of the Scriptures. 1. Sam. xviii. 17. "Nimni par auf die brüder diese epha singen, und diese zehen brod, und laufi ans hee zu den krämerin."

Take now for thy brethren an ephah of this parched corn, and these ten loaves, and leap to the camp to thy brethren. Lay, instead of run, is good German, but bad English. There are two other words in this passage, of which a like remark may be made. The German brod, loaves, is our bread, which admits of no plural; and sangen is our singed, which we cannot apply to parched corn.

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

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

It is well known, for example, that the Hebrew word של, is rendered, in our version of the Scriptures, both to bless and to curse. The propriety of the latter rendering is controverted by Parkhurst, who labors to prove, that in Kings and in Job, where it is rendered, to curse, it ought to be rendered, to bless; and he cites, as authorities, the ancient versions. It is true that in 1 Kings xxi. 10. 13; and in Job i. 11, and ii. 5, the seventy have rendered של, without the preposition. It signifies a sending out; utterance; a gift or present; a consigning; a ban, a curse or imprecation. להג, to give; to consign; to curse. From לה is formed היג, a greeting, or salutation, [the very Hebrew and Chaldee wordプリ, a precept, a sermon, andプリ, to teach or to undertake. The sense in Scripture is to utter words either in a good or bad sense; to bless, to salute, or to rail, to scold, to reproach; and this very word is probably the root of רפה, as it certainly is of the Latin precur, used, like the Semitic word, in both senses, pngying and cursing, or deprecating. It is also the same word as the English prayer, L. pripre, J. precur, the same as precon, D. prechen, W. pregeth. To the same family belong the Gr. πράξει, πράξεως, to pray, to roar, to low, Lat. rugio. Here we see that pray is the same word, applied to the voice of the ass and in breaking in a murrain, and both are radically the same word as break.

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

The Chaldee sense of digging, if radical, is from thrusting in an instrument, or breaking the ground; but perhaps it is a sense derived from the name of a shoot or cion, and in reality, to set a shoot, to plant. The Syriac use of this word in Matthew xv. 19, is intrinsically, to issue, to shoot or break forth. So in Arabic, to rush on, to assault. The sense of firmness in Arabic is from setting, throwing down, as in kneeling; and hence the sense of breast, the fixed, firm part. That this word has the sense both of blessing and of cursing or reproaching, we have demonstrative evidence in the Welsh language. רהג, in Welsh, breg signifies to break; breg, a breach, a rupture. This Owen deduces from bar, but no doubt erroneously. It is from רהג, and there is some reason to think that break is from רהג, rather than from ברג, but probably both are from one radix, with different prefixes.

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

הברג, Saxon, rega or regn, rain; regg, to rain. Dutch, regen, rain; reggen, beregenen, to rain upon. German, regen, rain; reggen, to rain; beregenen, to rain on. Swedish, regn, to rain. Danish, regn, rain; regnen, to rain.

In Welsh, breg signifies to break; breg, a breach, a rupture. In the latter sense, usually from ברג, Hebrew and Ch. ברג. From the English precon, the same as preach, D. preken, W. pregeth. To the same family belong the Gr. πράξει, πράξεως, to pray, to roar, to low, Lat. rugio. Here we find that pray is the same word, applied to the voice of the ass and in breaking in a murrain, and both are radically the same word as break.

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

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

Now in Saxon recan, or rotten, is the English reach, to stretch or extend, from the same root, and probably rock; Saxon recan, recan, to fence or secure for this is to send off.

I might have mentioned before, that the Chaldee רג, a cion or branch, is precisely the Celtic word for an arm; Irish brat, or rough; Welsh brat, whence the Greek βραχoς, the Latin brachio, whence the Spanish brazo, French bras and English brace. The arm is a shoot, a branch, and branch is from this root or one of the family, n being casual; branch for brace.
INTRODUCTION.

On this word, let it be further observed, or on ἴσος or ἴπτομαι, if radically different, are formed, with the prefix ἴ-, the German sprechen, to speak; sprechen, speech; Dutch spreken, spraak; Swedish språka, spåk; Danish sprog, speech; and Swedish spricka, to break; Danish sprokkek. The same word with ἴ is casual in spring, the breaking or opening of the winter; and here we see the origin of the marine phrase, to spring a mast, springing the mast. This in Swedish is written without ἴ, sproka, to break, burst, split; but a noun of this family has ἴspringor, a crack, and ἴspringor, a spring, running.

Now let us attend to other Semitic words consisting of cognitive elements.

Chaldee. ἴπτομαι To rub or scrape; to rub out or tread out, as grain from the ear or sheaf; Latin fricto, frictus.

2. To collect and bind, as sheaves; perhaps English, to rake.

3. To break or break down.

4. To question; to doubt. In Saxon and Gothic fragan, frago, signifies to ask.

Deriv. Froward; perverse. Prov. xii. 25. So in English refractory.

This verb is not in the Hebrew; but there are two derivatives, one signifying the upper wall of the temple; so called probably from its use in breaking, that is, interrupting access, or separation, like diaphragm in English. The other derivative is rendered rigor, or cruelty; that which strains, opposite to the German drops the first letter and has ringen, both to twist or wind and to ring or sound; the latter sense from straining or throwing, as in other cases. Without ἴ, wringor would be wrig, and wringor; wringor, wringor.

Dan. νδργον.

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

We find also among the Chaldean derivatives the sense of a neck, and a joint. Now we find this word in Irish, bráigh, the neck; in Greek, without ἴ, πυγμα, the neck; in Gothic, the neck. So in Dutch, the neck; English, the rack, and from the Greek, the ρέκτες, from distortion.

Coinciding with the Greek πυγμα, to break, we find in Welsh rhugog, to break, and coinciding with πυγμα, a rock, a crag, Welsh, crag, and connected with these, the Saxons hræcon, English, the rack, that is, broken; evidently the base of a verb of this family.

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

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

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

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

In Arabic, the same verb ἴπτομαι signifies to emit an agreeable smell; to breathe fragrance; radically to throw or send out; to eject; a mere modification of the same sense. In Greek, πυγμα signifies a neck, and a joint; and irrigation is a spreading of water.

In Chaldee, ἴπτομαι is a neck; a joint; the neck of the fowls, &c.; the ankle; the joint of a reed, a chapter, or section of a book; explanation; exposition. ἴπτομαι, a rupture, coinciding with the English broke.

Syr. ἴπτομαι To rub, so rendered, Luke vi. 1. Lat. frictus. A derivative signifies to comminate.

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

Ar. ἴπτομαι To rub, Lat. fricto.

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

Heb. p-yo To break, burst, or rend; to break off; to separate.

Syr. ἴπτομαι To redeem.

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

Sam. The same as the Syriac verb.

Ar. ἴπτομαι To separate; to divide; to withdraw; to disperse, [qu. Lat. springor] to lay open; to disclose; to cast out; to immerse.

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

πυγμα has these two words together, because I am convinced they are both one and the same, completely on the same radical word. The latter coincides exactly with the Latin frango, frugi, fractum, for n in frango, is undoubtedly connected with πυγμα, yet doubtlessly b is the English break, the German brechen, the Dutch breken, &c. In truth, the three words πυγμα, ἴπτομαι, and πωγμα are probably all from one primitive root, formed with different prefixes, or rather with the same prefix differently written; the different words bearing appropriate senses, among different tribes of men.

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

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

Now if this is the genuine sense, we find it gives the English wreck and wreack, the Danish vrag, Sw. vrag, a wreck. In Saxon, wrecan, wrecan, is the English wreck, that is, to drive, or throw on; wrecan, an exicle, a wrecker. This makes the sense to reject; Sw. wragen, to throw away; the idea of driving a force, and that wreack is connected with break is probable for another reason; that the Latin fractus, frango, forms a constituent part of naufragium, the English shipwreck, which in Danish is simply vrag, a wreck. Now this is one of the senses of this root, the English vring, vring, Danish vrag, Sw. wring, may be deduced from it, un

probably n is not radical in these words. The Dutch have vringen, but the German drops the first letter and has ringen, both to twist or wind and
These different renderings show the importance of understanding the literal or primary sense of words; for whatever may be the real sense in the passages above mentioned, it cannot be to inimical. If we are to give to any one word, by translating it, he stilleth; he stilleth the sea and its waves are tumultuous, or he stilleth the sea that the waves may roar or be agitated! This will not answer. The more rational version would be, he roughens the sea, and its water doth roar, or he drives, or he6teenth the sea, and its waves are tumultuous; and this is undoubtedly the Latin rigor, and with a prefix, frigo, and this significance is perhaps allied to Lat. rugo, to wrinkle; for as a general rule, the radical sense of wrinkle is to draw, as in contract, exitraho, and thus seems to be the sense of rigor. Both these words are allied to rough, which is from breaking or wrinkling. This sense would perhaps well suit the context in these two passages, as it would also in Job vii. 5: My skin is rough.

Now in Arabic, the general signification of {\textit{je}} is to return, to repeat, to withdraw, which may be from drawing back; a different application of the original sense, to strain, stretch, or extend. The root {\textit{je}} signifies to spin, and this is probably the Latin rictus, somewhat varied in application. The same verb in Arabic {\textit{je}} signifies to drive off, to shoo, or shoot long as teeth, to strain, purify, or make clear as wine; precisely the English to rack; also to spread, and to pour out. Hebrew {\textit{je}}, to empty, to draw out, to attenuate, or make thin, and as a noun, spittle; Syriac, to spit, to draw out, to attenuate; Semitic, to pour out, to drag out, or draw out; and Ethiopic, to be fine, slender, or thin; Arabic, to be soft, tender, thin. The verb {\textit{je}} has a like significance, and is perhaps from the same original root. Hebrew, to spread, stretch, extend. But, says Castle, all the ancient interpreters rendered the word, to ordain, or to establish, or to make firm; to stretch, or to extend; but the sense is to stretch, to spread, and the meaning is only the means of extending. Hence {\textit{je}} is the firmament, which agrees well with Lat. regio, an extent; in Hebrew, properly an expanse. And to reconcile Hi{	extendash}zi strength and firmness are usually or always from stretching, tension.

Now let us hear Ainsworth on the word regio. "Regio a rego quod regio quad praequisrim provinciae furent, regiones sub regibus enante atque ab his regabantur. How much more natural is it to deduce regio from the primary sense of rego, to throw or project, to stretch, to strain, or extend! Regio is an extent, a word of indefinite signification. In Chaldee and Arabic this verb signifies to mend, to repair, to make whole, from extending spreading over or making strong. See the root {\textit{je}} infra.

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

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

Heb. {\textit{je}} To create. This, by most lexicographers, is given as the first signification in all the Semitic languages. Parkhurst says, to create, to produce into being. Gen. i. 1.
2. To form, by accretion or concretion of matter. Gen. i. 21.
3. In Hiph. To make fat; to fatten or batten. 1 Sam. ii. 29.
4. To do or perform something wonderful. Num. xvi. 30.
5. In Niph. To be renewed. In Kal, to renew, in a spiritual sense. Ps. lii. 12.

Castle says,
1. To create from nothing, or to produce something new or excellent from another thing. Gen. i. Is. xlii. 5.
2. In Niph. To be renewed or re-created. Is. xviii. 7. Ps. ci. 19.
3. To cut off; to take away; to bear away, or remove; also to select; to procure. Josh. xviii. 13. 18. Ezek. xxii. 47.

Gesenius says,
1. Strictly, to hew, to hew out. [Ar. to cut, to cut out, to plane.]
2. To form; to make; to produce. Ar. {\textit{je}} The order of significations is, as in the Ar. {\textit{je}} galaka, to be smooth, to make smooth. 2.

To plane. 3. To form, make. Gen. i. 21. 27.
1. Niph. passive of Kal, No. 2. Gen. ii. 4.
2. To be born. Ezek. xxi. 30. Ps. ci. 18.

INTRODUCTION.

Pl. No. the verb differently pointed, to hew, to cut down. Josh. xvii.
15. 16.
2. To cut down with the sword; to kill. Ez. xxiii. 47.
3. To make fat. 1 Sam. ii. 29.

Thus far the Hebrew.

Chal. To create. Gen. i. 1.
2. To cut off. Is. xx. 9.
3. To make fat; to grow sound or strong. Talm. Deriv. Fat; whole; sound; strong.

Castle.

Syr. To create. Gen. i. 1. Mark xiii. 19.
2. To remove to a distance, and Deriv. distance, distant. Sam. A At To create. Gen. i. 22. Deut. iv. 32.

Castle.

Ar. To create. Job xxxviii. 7. [qu. 4 and 6.]
1. To be free, or guiltless, not obnoxious to punishment. Num. v. 25.
2. To be free, or guiltless, not obnoxious to punishment. Num. v. 31.
3. To be free, to absolve, from a crime; to liberate; to dismiss; to justify. Ex. xx. 7. Num. xiv. 18.
4. To escape; to forsake.
5. To recover from disease; to be healed; to restore to health. Lev. xii.
6. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
7. To abstain from.

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

Castle.

Ar. To create.

1. To cut off; to hew or pare.
2. To separate; to distinguish.
3. To make thin.
4. To oppose; to strive; to resist.
5. To provoke; to boast, or make a parade.

Castle.

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

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

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

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

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

LATIN.

Para, to prepare, make ready, procure, design, &c. The radical sense of paro is probably the same as in the Semitic languages; to produce, to bring forth. No adverb readily implies an advancing, and so does promptness. But the various ways of preparing a thing for use naturally give to the word, in process of time, a variety of particular significations; each of which results in bringing the thing to the state desired. The compounds of pardo, are opposed to prepare, to furnish, encounter or set out; compare, to prepare or procure, to make equal, to compare, to join, to dress or make ready; preparo, to prepare; reparo, to repair, to create new, to regain, to compensate; separo, to separate. Let the Latin uses of this word be compared with the same Hebrew word in Joshua xvii. 15, where it is rendered cut down. "Ascend to the woodcountry and cut down for thyself;" Septuagint, megva {\textit{je}} praveron, clear for thyself. This is one mode of preparation for use. In Ezek. xxii. 19, it is rendered choose. Septuagint, {\textit{je}} apantos, appoint.

ITALIAN.

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

SPANISH.

Parar, to stop ; to dare, to defend, to repair, to learn ; Span, to prepare, to stop, to
lay or stake as a wager, a pair or couple ; Port, to stop, to confine upon or
beget, to docile, to parry. " Parar, to handle ; " pararlepiido, to handle.

Disparar, to stir ; dispersar, sparer, to unfurnish, to disarm, to
make ready, to disbowel, to separate, di'join, unpair; to discharge, as
artillery. Imparar, to learn.

Disparar, to repair, to restore to the first state ; to repair, or resort to, or
have access to; to para, or ward off; riparo, preparation, a fort, a bank,
line, fence, remedy, shelter.

PORTUGUESE.

Parar, v. i. to cease to go forward; to confine upon, to meet at
the end, to touch, to be bounded; to end, to drive at something, to aim at;
to stand, to imply, or comprise, or comprise ; " Nai pesso parar o começo.
I cannot bear hunger. " Ninqueim pode aqui parar," nobody can live or
stay here. [Eng. bear.]

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

Aparejar, to protect, defend, abet. Aparejo, preparation, harness, sizing of a piece of linen or board on which
something is to be painted, tackle, rigging employed on board of a ship.

SPANISH.

Venparar, v. t. to repair ; to mend or make a pen; to parry a blow.

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

Armoric.

Porter, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

RUSSIAN.

Russian.

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

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

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; parais, that causes to be.

PARAD, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe;
Disparar, a preparation, pomp, show.

Aparar, to dress leather; " parerlepiido, to dress leather.

Apparejear, to learn,

Aparejar, to prepare, to thrive carefully; to consider; to mend or correct;
to suspend or delay; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recov-
er from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

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

Portuguese.

Disparar, to prepare, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

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

Spanish.

French.

PERSIC.

FRENCH.

PARA, a piercing, a cutting, a thrust, a thrusting, a lance, a spear.

ARMORIC.

PARA, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

RUSSIAN.

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

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

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; parais, that causes to be.

PARAD, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe;
Disparar, a preparation, pomp, show.

Aparar, to dress leather; " parerlepiido, to dress leather.

Apparejear, to learn,

Aparejar, to prepare, to thrive carefully; to consider; to mend or correct;
to suspend or delay; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recov-
er from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

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

Portuguese.

Disparar, to prepare, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

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

Spanish.

French.

PERSIC.

RUSSIAN.

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

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

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; parais, that causes to be.

PARAD, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe;
Disparar, a preparation, pomp, show.

Aparar, to dress leather; " parerlepiido, to dress leather.

Apparejear, to learn,

Aparejar, to prepare, to thrive carefully; to consider; to mend or correct;
to suspend or delay; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recov-
er from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

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

Portuguese.

Disparar, to prepare, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

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

Spanish.

French.

PERSIC.

RUSSIAN.

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

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

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; parais, that causes to be.

PARAD, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe;
Disparar, a preparation, pomp, show.

Aparar, to dress leather; " parerlepiido, to dress leather.

Apparejear, to learn,

Aparejar, to prepare, to thrive carefully; to consider; to mend or correct;
to suspend or delay; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recov-
er from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

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

Portuguese.

Disparar, to prepare, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

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

Spanish.

French.

PERSIC.

RUSSIAN.

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

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

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Parad, a causing; parais, that causes to be.

PARAD, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe;
Disparar, a preparation, pomp, show.

Aparar, to dress leather; " parerlepiido, to dress leather.

Apparejear, to learn,

Aparejar, to prepare, to thrive carefully; to consider; to mend or correct;
to suspend or delay; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength or recov-
er from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

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

Portuguese.

Disparar, to prepare, to dress, to trim, to stop, to parry, to prepare

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

Spanish.

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

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

The Latin pare, to appear, to come to light, if not a compound word, may
be of this family. Pare, a wall, if primarily a partition wall, is of the same
stock. Per, belongs to this family, as its signification is passing. The Sax.
fare, to fare, gr. 
, seems to be from one branch of this stock, probably 
. See the word pass in the Dictionary, in the derivative senses of which there are some resemblances to those of 
.

This verb, says Lowth, means to cover, to cover sin, and so to expiate; it is never used in the sense of breaking or dissolving a covenant; but that notion occurs so often in the Scriptures, nor can it be forced into this sense; and the most learned French etymologist, whose works I have seen,
agrees with the English Lexicographers, in assigning to this verb the
primary sense of covering or overlaying, as in Gen. vi. 14. He admits the
primary; and deduces from it the Greek 
, and English cover and coffer.

We have, in the modern languages, decisive evidence that different verbs
cannot be of the same family. For instance, in the Saxon word 
, to deny, to disbelieve; to be an infidel; to be impious; to be a heathen; to deny, or to press after. With respect to the verb 
, to desire, the English and Hebrew are from the same root as the Arabic 
, to desire, which is more clearly exhibited by the Dutch 
, the German 
, the French 
, and the Italian 
. 

The real original sense of this Shemitic verb is to remove, to separate, by
violence. It is properly applied.

The real sense of the Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, to denial, the rejection of
God or truth. To deny or reject, to thrust away. Hence from the Arabic, 
cower, an infidel, one who rejects and rejects the Mohammedan religion; hence 
, the southern part of Africa, the country of infidels; so called by the followers of Moham-
medan, just as the Christians gave the name of 
, to the inhabitants of villages, 
, who rejected the Christian religion.

This significations explains the Hebrew uses of this word. Its literal sense
is applied to the cleansing or purification of sacred things, as the altar. Lev.
xxvi. 18. In a spiritual sense, to the purification of the soul, a type of the
purification by the blood of Christ; hence it is rendered atonement, or expi-
ation. Hence probably the sense of appeasing; Gen. xxxii. 21. Prov. 

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

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

If 
be a compound word and the first letter a prefix, it may be from the
same root as the Arabic 
, to cover, whose significations is to cover.

But the primary sense is to thrust or put away. It signifies also to forgive,
but to forgive is to send back or away, remitto, and not to cover. And I
apprehend that for want of knowing the primary sense of such verbs, the
word cover has been often substituted for forgive, in the translating of this
verb.

No. 1. Heb. 
. To hold, to contain; Sw. 
. To hold, to sustain, to maintain, to comprehend.

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

Psh. 
. To feed, to nourish. See 
.

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


Eth. 
. To follow; to go behind; Gr. 
, that is, to hold to, or press after.

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

No. 2. Heb. 
. To finish; to complete; to make perfect. Gr. 
, all; the whole; Gr. 
, Eng. all, by the loss of the first letter; but in Welsh, all; or all; and in Saxon 
, and 
.

Ch. 
. To crown; to adorn

Psh. To perform the duty of comprehending; to embrace. Deriv. Comprehending; universality; a general rule, &c.

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

Sam. 
. As the Chaldee.

Eth. 
. The same; also, to cover.

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

Deriv. All; dullness; heaviness.

No. 3. Heb. 
. To hold; to restrain; to shut or confine; to check; Gr. 
; Sw. 
.
INTRODUCTION.

Deriv. A place of confinement; Lat. caulis.

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

In Aph. To call; to cry out; to thunder; Gr. σάλλω, Lat. calo; W. gonên; Eng. to call up; Lat. gallus, from cawing.

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

Deriv. all: a cork, or bolt.

Sam. אִים To hold, or restrain.

Eth. דַּקָּה To hold, restrain, or prohibit.

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

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

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

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

Heb. to eat; to consume.

Sam. אַסָּכָה To eat.

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

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

Ar. to eat; to devour; to corrode; Lat. hallow.

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

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

No. 7. Heb. כְּכָה To be able; to prevail; Lat. calceo; W. galleo; Eng. could.

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

Ar. שֶׁכָּה To collect; to tie; to bind; to unite; also, to divide, impel, or compel. This is the primary sense of the word, or rather of this root; to press; to strain; to urge, or impel; also, to extend. These verbs are different modifications of one radix; and hence the English hold, call, hallow, bent, hate; the Latin calceo, calceo, calceo, calceo; Greeks, σαλατο, σαλατο, σαλατο; and a multitude of words in all the modern languages of Europe.

The sense of holding, restraining, forbidding, hindering, and keeping, are too obvious to need any explanation. They are from straining. To this sense is nearly allied, in the sense of measuring, or ascertaining the effects produced on the original word by a pressing, driving, or straining, applied to sound; like the Latin calo, calis, calleo, calus; Greek, ὀξεῖον, from crowing.

The sense of calling, answering, or replying; a pressing, or compelling, applied to sound; like the Latin calo, calis, calleo, calus; from crowing.

The sense of measuring, or ascertaining the effects produced on the original word by a pressing, driving, or straining, applied to sound; like the Latin calo, calis, calleo, calus; from crowing.

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

That this word שָׁכָה is from the same root as סְכָה, סָכָה, we know by the Samaritan שָׁכָה, which signifies all, and which is a mere dialectal spelling of the Heb. and Ch. שָׁכָה.

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

When we turn our attention to the Arabic, new affinities are disclosed. The first definition is to bind, to gird, to shackle, and hence the English shackle. The secondary sense of this root is to tie, which is from straining or stretching. Or it may be from coming to the end, like finish and achieve, or from shutting, closing. And the sense of consuming, wasting, wasting, may be from bringing to an end. In Latin, to consume is to take all; and possibly this may be the primary sense of this verb. But the Arabic sense of failure would seem rather to be from holding, stopping, or coming to an end.

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

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

The sense of trusting also seems to be that of holding to or resting on.

The English hold in behold is from this root.

The sense of calling, crowning, and thunder. On this root שָׁכָה is probably formed שָׁכָה, a word differently pointed in the Hebrew and Chaldee. This word signifies in Hebrew to pervert, to err, to understand, or to act wisely; and this is only a modification of the primary sense of שָׁכָה, to stretch or extend; that is, departure, separation. And the שָׁכָה has, in this sense, the force of a negative.

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

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

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

When we turn our attention to the Arabic, new affinities are disclosed. The first definition is to bind, to gird, to shackle, and hence the English shackle. The secondary sense of this root is to tie, which is from straining or stretching. Or it may be from coming to the end, like finish and achieve, or from shutting, closing. And the sense of consuming, wasting, wasting, may be from bringing to an end. In Latin, to consume is to take all; and possibly this may be the primary sense of this verb. But the Arabic sense of failure would seem rather to be from holding, stopping, or coming to an end.

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

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

The sense of trusting also seems to be that of holding to or resting on.

The English hold in behold is from this root.

The sense of calling, crowning, and thunder. On this root שָׁכָה is probably formed שָׁכָה, a word differently pointed in the Hebrew and Chaldee. This word signifies in Hebrew to pervert, to err, to understand, or to act wisely; and this is only a modification of the primary sense of שָׁכָה, to stretch or extend; that is, departure, separation. And the שָׁכָה has, in this sense, the force of a negative.

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

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

The sense of depriving, wasting, and working in the Hebrew, is from separation, the sense of the Gothic and Teutonic words; but it is to be noticed that this sense seems to imply throwing, as one mode of parting, and this is also the direct act of founding, laying the foundation.
I am persuaded a vast number of instances of similar diversities in the application of prefixes may be found in the Semitic languages: and this will account for differences which otherwise seem utterly irreconcilable.

We find in our mother tongue, that the same word signifies to heal, and to conceal, Lat. celo; Saxon heal, health; helan, helan, to heal, to conceal; ge-helanon and ge-helan, to heal and to conceal; Old English helc. Hence we see that the English heal and the Latin celo are the same word, though applied to the radical meaning of healing, which is to make the body whole, strong or fast, or to hold, from the sense of pressing. Or perhaps the Latin celo may have this sense of holding, restraining; and heal may rather be from making perfect. No. 2. Supra.

But this is not all. In Greek, the verb ἣλθεν, ἥλθεν, ἥλθον, signifies to shut, or make fast. This is the Latin claudo, claudere, obserare, to shut, or shut up, or end; sūx, a castle; close, stop, conclude; G. schloss, a lock; schliessen, to close, conclude, finish, shut. The Teutonic dialects use the dental t, as the final radical, except the German which is the English shut, and the Dutch schut, shut. The Danish used k for the Greek x and the Latin c; and the German, which is the same as the English shut, and of the same root, is used the same way, to shut. Hence we see that the English heal and the Latin celo are the same word, which is the same as the Italian gridere; Sp. and Port. gritar; Saxon gridan; Sw. gräta; Dan. græder.

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

One fact more. The Welsh eri, above mentioned, signifies a cry; and as an adjective, rough, raw. Now this coincides with the English cruder, in sense; and cradus with the Welsh cyled, above mentioned.

The Dan. brygger, English to break, are probably connected with break, with bleak, and with rough. So under this root, the Welsh greadu, signifies to heat, scorch, parch, whence greedy, a griddle, from graid, that shoots in rays, heat, acidity, from gra, that shoots, or rises, as the nap or frieze of cloth. The latter is probably a contracted word, of the same family, but not the root; and it is so the root. But the radical sense implies a shaking, agitation and roughness.

Mect, mete, measure.

Saxon.—Metan, to put, to place; Fr. mettre, It. mettere, Sp. Port. mete, Lat. mitto.

Metan, metan, to find, to meet, or meet with; to paint; to dream; to meet, Lat. meetere, G. mess, messen, Lat. metanos, with a n, that, means, Fr. mesure.

Amelan, gometan, to meet, to find, to measure.

Gemeting, gemeting, a meeting.

Gemel, gemete, lit, useful, Eng. meet; also, painted or portrayed gemetogen, gemetian, to moderate; gemetie, moderate, modest.

Mete, measure, mode, Lat. modulus, modus.

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

Metere, to measure; Hebrew met, met, metah, metah, metah, moderately, metah, measure, modius, metus, moderate.

Mette, middling, [medicius], modest, measure.

Mot, gemot, a meeting; a council.

Wilenso-gemot, a council of wise men.

Metolun, to meet, especially for debate. Eng. to meet.

Gothic.—Motyan, gannotyan, to meet, to find.

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

Dutch.—Ontmoeten, to meet, to encounter.

Meeten, and toomeeten, to measure.

Meeter, a measure.

Gemoeten, to meet; gemot, a meeting.

German.—Mass, measure, meter; masse, moderation.

Messers, messers, to measure; messer, a measure.

Gemessn, mesure; also, of a person, suitable; Eng. meet, suitable; German gemussigt, temperate, moderate.

Swedish.—Mota, to meet, to fall on, to come to, to happen. [This is the sense of finding.] Music, a meeting.

Met, and emot, towards, against; as in motsfS, to stand against, to resist.

Mota, to measure; mitt, measure, meter, mode.

Mittellig, moderate, middling, frugal, temperate.

Gemel, to be sufficient, to satisfy, to clove.

Danish.—Moler, to meet, to converse; moderate, a meeting; med, contrary, opposite, against, to, towards, for, on, by, aside, abreast, as in modmeter, to set against, to oppose; modsiger, to say, against; contradi, to be contrary, contrary, against.

Mode, moder, ripe, mellow, mature. [Qu. Lat. mittu.]

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

Mute, measure, form, style of writing, way, mode, manner, fashion. [This is the native Danish word corresponding to the Lat. modus.]

Mandelig, moderate, temperate.

Mete, enough, sufficient; metter, to satisfy, or safe, to glut.

From the same root are the G. mit, D. met, mete, Sw. and Dan. med, Gr. μετε, metere, to rub or scrape.

By the first signification of the Saxon meten, or meton, we find that this word, which is the English meet, is also the French mettre and Lat. mittu, the sense of which is to throw or send, to put, to lay. Meet is only a modified form of mittu, in the same sense, to come to, to tall, to reach, hence to find; as we say, fall on.

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

This application coincides with the English meet, but particularly with the Swedish and Danish senses of the word. 4. To make thin, to attenuate; probably from stretching. Among the Arabic nouns formed under this root, we find a measure, or modulus, showing that this verb is the same as the Chaldee and Hebrew; we find the notion of matter, of pus, and the other. In Chaldee, מוד, or מוד, signifies to come to, to happen, to reach, [to meet,] to be ripe or mature, to cause to come, to bring or produce. The first sense gives that of finding, and the latter gives that of maturing, and we observe that matter, or pus, is from the Arabic מ"ד madda, and the sense of mature from the Chaldee מוד, mita. Yet in the use of mature we connect the words, for to mature, is to ripen, and to generate matter.

In Syriac, this verb signifies the same as the Chaldee, to find, [to come to,] to happen. In Chaldee, this verb signifies, to be strong, to prevail; hence both in Hebrew and Chaldee, to be sufficient. Here we see the Danish and Swedish, matter, and mitte, to be sufficient. This is also meet, dialectically varied.

In Syriac also this verb signifies to be strong or powerful; also in Pahl. to bring or press out, to delate, which sense unites this word with the Hebrew מוד, to use force, to bruise. In Ethiopic, this verb signifies to come, to happen, to cause to come, to produce. Now it is evident that מודע, and the Chaldee מוד, are dialectical forms of the same word; the former coinciding with the German mas, in orthography, but with the other languages, in signification.

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

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

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

In Hebrew, מוד signifies a cubit, a measure of length. The same in the Rabinic, from מוד, with a prefix.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies to be contracted, to shrink. Is not this sense from מוד, measure, modulus, a limit, or a drawing?

That the Semitic words, מוד, מודע, מודע, and מודע, are words of the same stock with meet, mete, Lat. metier, there can be no doubt, but it is not easy to understand why the different significations of meeting and measuring should be united in one word, in the Saxon language, where they are different words in the Semitic, and in most of the Teutonic languages.

We know indeed that in German a sibilant letter is often used, in words which are written with a dental in all the other kindred languages. But in this case the German mans, measure, Lat. mensura, and the Saxon meton, Dutch meten, Goth. metyan, Sw. metu, Dan. møde, and the Chaldee מודע, but not with the word מודע.

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

In the Latin mensus, from metier, the n is probably casual, the original being mensus, as in the French measure. I have reason to think there are many signs of this inscription in the following words. Lat. mitto, French mettre, English meet, to come to, meet, fit, and mete, to measure, Lat. metier, motor, mette, what proceeds or goes forward, hence what is good; and mod, the adjective, signifies, proceeding, advancing, progressive, good or beneficial.

This word then affords a clear proof of the radical sense of good. We have like evidence in the English better, best, and in prosperity, which is from the Greek ευπροσπόρετος, to advance.

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

This sense of mete, to come to, points back to the common origin of the following words. Lat. mitto, French mettre, English meet, to come to, meet, fit, and mete, to measure, Lat. metier, motor, mette, what proceeds or goes forward, hence what is good; and mod, the adjective, signifies, proceeding, advancing, progressive, good or beneficial.

This word then affords a clear proof of the radical sense of good. We have like evidence in the English better, best, and in prosperity, which is from the Greek ευπροσπόρετος, to advance.
and if formed on the root of lay. is precisely the popular phrase, to lay on. desert, Amsworth says, is a compound of de and sero, 'ut sit desertum constituam, and in this, as in almost all cases, gives the sense of speaking. The sense of collecting, choosing, gathering, is from throwing, or drawing out, or separating by some such act; or from throwing together. The sense of lying down is probably from throwing oneself down. The sense of throwing is that of laying or depositing, which is the same as that of speaking in the Greek, unless it may be from collecting, that is, separating the letters, and uniting them in syllables and words; for in the primitive mode of writing, disarticulated points were not used. But the Greek, the Latin, and other languages, are evidently derived from the same root.

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

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

Now, if, in throwing, or sending, or driving, is the primary sense, then the Latin, in lego, to read, and lege, legare, to send, are radically the same word; the inflections of the verb being varied, arbitrarily, to designate the distinct applications, just as in pello, appel1o, appellare, to drive, and appelare, to call. And here it may be worth a moment's consideration, whether several words with prefixes, such as slay, hog; and the Latin plico, W. plyn, are not formed on the root of lay, that is, lato, ex lato, which, as sligan, slawn, is properly to strike, to beat; hence in Saxon, "Hog slagon heora wedd," they slew their league, or contract; that is, they struck a baton; and in this the same is also to throw, as to sing into prison; also to set; or lay; the sense of killing is derivative from that of striking a striking down.

Flog, Lat. flugo, signifies primarily to rush, drive, strike, Eng. to tickle; and, on the root of lay, is precisely the popular phrase, to lay on. If plico is formed from a prefix of meaning the same as in speaking, or speaking, it must have originally been pelico, that is, belico, behalf. Then to fold, would be to lay on or close; to lay one part to another. Now this word is the Welsh pylgu, to fold, which Gwen makes to be a compound of py and ly. The latter word must be a contraction of phlug.

We know that the word reply is from the French repliquer, the Latin replico. Now, reply, is not to fold back, but to send back, to throw back, as words, or an answer; and this gives the precise sense of lay, to throw, to send, which must be the sense of the radical word. It is no considerable evidence of the truth of my conjecture, that we constantly use the phrase to lay on, or lay to, as synonymous with ply; a word belonging to this family. To pledge, another of this family, is to Lay down; and the primary sense of play, Saxon plean, Dan. legere, Sw. leka, is to strike or drive.

In Welsh, luciae signifies to throw, fling, cast, or dart; to pelt; to drift; from lbue, a darting, a flash, glance, or sudden throw; hence luced, lighting raving. Ling signifies also, that breaks, or begins to open, a gleam, a breaking out in blatches; the plague. Ling also signifies, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, eruption. These words coincide with English light, Lat. lumen; the primary sense of which is to throw, shoot, or dart; and these words all contain the root elements of flug set of reading, in Latin.

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

These sense agree also with that of buck, to fall, or come suddenly; that is, to throw, or be done.

In Russ. vlagnay is to lay, or put; equivalent to the German einlegen.

The Latin fluo is contracted from flugio; and the radical sense of Bflu is the same as that of that of light. So the river, cluar, in Europe, is doubtless from the same source as the Oriental θυρος, to thrust or force. And θυρος, which, in Hebrew, signifies to flow as water, as well as to shine, clearly signifies in Chaldee and Syriac, to shine.

To show the great importance, or rather the absolute necessity, of ascertaining the primary sense of any word, when we attempt to gain clear ideas of the sense of ancient authors, more particularly of different passages in dead languages, let the reader attend to the following remarks.

In commenting on certain parts of Isaiah xxxvii, Lowth observes in his Hebrew and Syriac Dissertation on the difficulty of determining the meaning of 3ir, in verse 15th. In our versions, as in others, it is rendered agreement; but, says Lowth, "the word means no such thing in any part of the Bible, except in the 18th verse following; nor can the lexicographers give any satisfactory meaning to it, except in that of the sense in this verse." Yet he agrees with Vitringa, that in these passages it must be understood more particularly in a signification; the difficulty, it seems, has arisen from not understanding the primary sense of seeing, for the verb generally signifies to see; and as a noun the word signifies sight, vision; and so it is rendered in the Latin version annexed to Vanderhooght's Bible. The seventy render it by estem, a covenant or league; and they are followed by the moderns. "Nous avons intelligence avec le sepulcre." French. "Noi habibam tutt' lega col sepulcro." Italian of Diodati.

Parkhurst understands the word to signify, to fasten, to settle, and he cites a Sam. xx. 9, "Isah took Amassa by the beard. Here the sense is obvious; and from this and other passages, we may infer with certainty, that the radical sense is to reach to, or to seize, hold, or fix. If the sense is to reach to, then it accords with covenant, conventions, coming to; to the assistance of; to fix, or fasten, to endow, to baptize, with pactum, pactum, from pango, to make fast; all from the sense of extension, stretching, straining. Hence the meaning of annexed, the breast, that is, the firm, strong part. And if the English gaze is the same word, which is not improbable, then the Latin, which carries the meaning of seeing in this word, to be fix, or to look or reach with the eye fixed.

But we have other and decisive evidence of the primary signification of this word in the obvious, undisputed meaning of 3ur, the same word with a prefix, which signifies to catch, or lay hold on; to seize, hence, behind, following, as if attached to, and hence drawn away in time, to delay.

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

Lexicographers are often embarrassed to account for the different signification of words that are evidently derived from the same root. Thus, in Hebrew, 3ur is rendered to sing; to look, behold, or observe; and to rule; and its derivatives, a ruler, a wall, the novel-string, a chain or necklace, &c. How can a word signify to rule, and to sing, and to look? Nothing can be more easy or natural. The sense is in both cases to stretch, or to reach. To sing is to strain the voice; to rule is to restrain men; and to see is to look, or hold to hold in view.

In Latin, soro, signifies to sow, to plant, to begot, to spread; consero, to sow, and to close or join; desero, to leave off, to desert; assero, to plant by, and near, and to asser, affirm, and pronounce; dissero, to discourse; insero, to insert, to implant; resero, to unlock, to open, to disclose. Desero, the mode of being a desert, or wilderness, is from assero, sero, quod non situr nec collurit. And dissero he supposes must be a metaphorical use of the word. Now, on the principles I have unfolded, nothing is easier than an explanation of these words. The sense of soro is to throw, to thrust; its literal sense is applied to sowing and planting; consero is to thrust or drive together; desero is to throw from; asero is to throw, in words, or to throw out, as in appello; disero is to throw words or arguments, with the sense of spreading, expatiating; insero is to throw or thrust in; resero is to thrust or drive from, hence to unlock or open.

It is by resorting to the primary idea of words that we are able to explain applications, apparently, or in fact, diverse and even contrary. A very common example of this contrariety occurs in words which signify to guard or defend. For instance, the Latin ares signifies to drive off, and to protect, secure, hold, restrain, or keep from danger or expense; and asser is directly opposite. This is extremely natural; for asero signifies to thrust off, repel, drive back, and this act defends the person or object attacked. Or if we suppose the sense of straining to be anterior to that of repulsion, which is likewise from pango, to make fast, then it must have been from anambit, quod non situr nec collurit. And dissero he supposes must be a metaphorical use of the word. Now, on the principles I have unfolded, nothing is easier than an explanation of these words. The sense of soro is to throw, to thrust; its literal sense is applied to sowing and planting; consero is to thrust or drive together; desero is to throw from; asero is to throw, in words, or to throw out, as in appello; disero is to throw words or arguments, with the sense of spreading, expatiating; insero is to throw or thrust in; resero is to thrust or drive from, hence to unlock or open.

These examples illustrate the utility of extensive researches in language; as all cognate languages throw light on each other; one language often retaining the radical meaning of a word which the others have lost. Who, to the same sense, that is appropriated only with the English use of the verb to have, would suspect that this word and happen are radically one, and that the primary sense is to fall or rush, hence to fall on and seize? Yet nothing
is more certain. In the Spanish language the senses of both verbs are retained in haber; and the Welsh hapaw gives us the true original signification.

In like manner the primary sense of venio in Latin, cannot be certainly determined without resorting to other words and to kindred languages. In the Latin, the word signifies not only a coming or arrival, but an attack.

Venio coincides in origin with the English find; Saxon findan; German and Dutch vinden, to find, to fall or light on; Danish finde, to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against (offendere.) The primary sense of both verbs is to move with a driving force; and this sense is applicable to coming or going.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin venire, and the English venus, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the Latin venire, which in Welsh is rhytrau; in Danish, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

So the Latin lapo, to seize, is in general, to move in any direction, and that the Latin sense, to come, is a particular appropriation of that sense.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin venus, and English wind, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the Latin venire, which in Welsh is rhytrau; in Danish, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin venire, and English wind, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the Latin venire, which in Welsh is rhytrau; in Danish, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

INTRODUCTION.

In ascertaining the primary sense of words, it is often useful or necessary to recur to the derivatives. As it has been supposed that each word, particularly each verb, has an acquired or derived sense, the origin or primary sense of a word may be recovered by comparing the same word in different languages, that the fact is directly the reverse; that a word may have different senses, not only a coming or arrival, but an attack.

We find, however, on a close examination and comparison of the same word in different languages, that the fact is directly the reverse; that a word may have different senses, not only a coming or arrival, but an attack.

It appears that the Latin word, venio, signifies not only a coming or arrival, but an attack. Venio coincides in origin with the English find; Saxon findan; German and Dutch vinden, to find, to fall or light on; Danish finde, to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against (offendere.)

Venio coincides in origin with the English find; Saxon findan; German and Dutch vinden, to find, to fall or light on; Danish finde, to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against (offendere.)

The primary sense of both verbs is to move with a driving force; and this sense is applicable to coming or going.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin venire, and the English venus, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the Latin venire, which in Welsh is rhytrau; in Danish, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

So the Latin venire, which in Welsh is rhytrau; in Danish, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin venire, and the English venus, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the Latin venire, which in Welsh is rhytrau; in Danish, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

INTRODUCTION.

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

1. To come, arrive, come, arrive, come, arrive.
2. To set, fix, lay. But these are usually from thrusting, or from thrusting.
3. To strain, stretch, draw, whend holding, binding, strength, power, and often.
4. To turn, roll, wander.
5. To flow, to blow, to rush.
6. To open, part, split, separate, remove, scatter. See No. 16.

7. To swell, distend, expand, spread.
8. To stir, shake, agitate, rise, excite.
9. To shoot as a pallid, or as a bullet.
10. To break, or burst; allied sometimes to No. 3.
11. To lift, raise, elevate; allied to No. 9.
12. To flee, withdraw, escape; to fly; often allied to No. 1.
13. To rage, to burn; or to rush, to rush, to rush, to rush.
14. To fall; to fall; whence falling, falling, &c.
15. To approach, come, arrive, extend, reach. This is usually the sense of gaining. No. 34.
16. To go, walk, pass, advance; allied to No. 6.
17. To seize, take, hold; sometimes allied to No. 31.
18. To strike; to beat; allied to No. 1.
19. To swing; to vibrate. No. 29.
20. To lean, to incline; allied to the sense of wandering, or departing.
21. To rub, scratch, scrape; often connected with driving, and with roughness.
22. To swim; to float.
23. To stop, cease, rest; at least at least from straining, holding, fasting.
24. To creep; to crawl; sometimes connected with scraping.
25. To peel, to strip, whence sparing.
26. To leap, to spring; allied to No. 9 and 1.
27. To rub, to scrape; allied to No. 9 and 1.
28. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
29. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
30. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
31. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
32. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
33. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
34. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
35. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
36. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
37. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
38. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
39. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
40. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
41. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
42. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
43. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
44. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
45. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
46. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
47. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
48. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
49. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
50. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
51. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
52. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
53. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
54. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
55. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
56. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
57. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
58. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
59. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
60. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
61. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
62. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
63. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
64. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
65. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
66. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
67. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
68. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
69. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
70. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
71. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
72. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
73. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
74. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
75. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
76. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
77. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
78. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
79. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
80. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
81. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
82. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
83. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
84. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
85. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
86. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
87. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
88. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
89. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
90. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
91. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
92. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
93. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
94. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
95. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
96. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
97. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
98. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
99. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.
100. To be affected, to be affected, to be affected.

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

1. To come, arrive, come, arrive, come, arrive.
2. To set, fix, lay. But these are usually from thrusting, or from thrusting.
3. To strain, stretch, draw, whend holding, binding, strength, power, and often.
4. To turn, roll, wander.
5. To flow, to blow, to rush.
6. To open, part, split, separate, remove, scatter. See No. 16.
INTRODUCTION.

To begin is to come, or fall on; to thrust on. We have a familiar example in the Latin incipio, in and capio; for capio is primarily to fall or rush on an object. The Latin puto. The simple verb puto is rendered to prune, lop or dress, as vines; pooten, to plant; pool, a paw, a twig or shoot, Gr. (furov, sic. on and seize. See Begin in the Dictionary.

In attempting to discover the primary sense of words, we are to carry our reflections back to the primitive state of mankind, and consider how rude men would effect their purposes, before the invention or use of the instruments which the modern employ. The English verb to cut, signifies ordinarily to separate with an edged tool; and we are apt to consider this as the chief and original sense. But if we consider how we can cut, the stroke or cut up accounts, also to think or consider; to suppute; to deduce. Its compounds are amputo, to cut off, amputate, to remove; computo, to compute, to reckon, to think or deem; disputo, to make clear, to adjust or settle, to dispute or debate, to reason. As in the popular practice to place to account; reputedo, to consider, to resolve, to reckon up, to impe. The Latin deputo signifies to think, judge or esteem, to account or reckon, and to prune; but the Italian deputare, Spanish diputar, and French depuiter, from the Latin word, all signify, to send. How can the sense of think be deduced from the act of severing or cutting in the phrase to cut off? To prune is to separate, remove, or drive off; to force off; to cut about. We find the solution of this question in the verb to depute. The primary sense is to throw, thrust, or send, or lay down, or drive apart, like de. In attempting to discover the primary sense of words, we are to carry our reflections back to the primitive state of mankind, and consider how rude men would effect their purposes, before the invention or use of the instruments which the modern employ. The English verb to cut, signifies ordinarily to separate with an edged tool; and we are apt to consider this as the chief and original sense. But if we consider how we can cut, the stroke or cut up accounts, also to think or consider; to suppute; to deduce. Its compounds are amputo, to cut off, amputate, to remove; computo, to compute, to reckon, to think or deem; disputo, to make clear, to adjust or settle, to dispute or debate, to reason. As in the popular practice to place to account; reputedo, to consider, to resolve, to reckon up, to impe. The Latin deputo signifies to think, judge or esteem, to account or reckon, and to prune; but the Italian deputare, Spanish diputar, and French depuiter, from the Latin word, all signify, to send. How can the sense of think be deduced from the act of severing or cutting in the phrase to cut off? To prune is to separate, remove, or drive off; to force off; to cut about. We find the solution of this question in the verb to depute. The primary sense is to throw, thrust, or send, or lay down, or drive apart, like de. To begin is to come, or fall on; to thrust on. We have a familiar example in the Latin incipio, in and capio; for capio is primarily to fall or rush on an object. The Latin puto. The simple verb puto is rendered to prune, lop or dress, as vines; pooten, to plant; pool, a paw, a twig or shoot, Gr. (furov, sic. on and seize. See Begin in the Dictionary.
INTRODUCTION.

A crowd, a mass, a people, are from collecting or pressing, or some allied significance.

Steam, smoke, are usually from verbs which signify to exhale or throw off.

Stepping seems to be from opening, expanding, stretching. Thus passus in Latin is from paso, to open, but this agrees in origin with pato, and with the Greek φασσω. Gradus in Latin coincides with the Welsh rhawed, a way, and this, when traced to its root, terminates in the oriental ين, ين, Chaldean, to open, stretch or expand: in Syriac (ي) radah, to go, to pass. Walking may be sometimes from a like source, but the Welsh walk signifies primarily to roll, press, work and fall, as a hat, whence walker signifies a fuller.

Softness and weakness are usually named from yielding, bending, withdrawing, as is relaxing. Softness however is sometimes connected with smoothness, and nearly allied to roughness.

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

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

Death is expressed by falling or departure; life by fixity or continuance, or from animation, existence.

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

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

Law is from setting, establishing.

The primary sense of son, daughter, offspring, is usually a shoot, or as we say, issue. Hence in Hebrew עב, signifies both a son, a cion, a branch, and the young shoot of a plant, together with the young shoot of the human body, to build, and hence he infers that a son is so called, because he builds up or continues his father's house or family. But if so, how does the word apply to a branch, or an arrow? What do these build up? The mistake of this sense is, as we have seen, from the author, and he confuses the general meaning of the verb, which is not to erect, or elevate, but to throw, to set, to found; and this verb is probably retained in our word found. A son is that which is thrown or shot out, a cion or branch is the same, an offset, one in offset of the human body, the other of a plant, and an arrow is that which is shot or thrown. Hence probably the Hebrew אָבִין even or even, a stone.

W. maen, or maen, which is set, so named from its compactness or hardness.

And in Arabic اب, ab, signifies to think, Lat. opinor, that is, to set in the mind.

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

Cause is from the sense of urging, pressing, impelling. Hence it well expresses what which produces an effect; and hence it is particularly expressive of that by which a man seeks to obtain a claim in law. A cause in court is properly a pressing for right, like action from ago; and prosecution from the Latin sequi, to follow, that the primary meaning of the word, which is not to erect, or elevate, but to throw, to set, to found; and the word is finally retained in our word founded.

But from such facts as have occurred to me, in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find that plants, and some birds, are usually named from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

Thus plants were named from their qualities: some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their occurrence. Hence we have many names in the Latin language for plants, which, of course, are derived directly from the original languages of the scriptures. In order to determine the significance of the Hebrew and Arabic names of plants, I was obliged to consult the Arabic language, and especially the Arabic grammar, in order to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me, in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find that plants, and some birds, are usually named from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

Thus plants were named from their qualities: some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their occurrence. Hence we have many names in the Latin language for plants, which, of course, are derived directly from the original languages of the scriptures. In order to determine the significance of the Hebrew and Arabic names of plants, I was obliged to consult the Arabic language, and especially the Arabic grammar, in order to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me, in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find that plants, and some birds, are usually named from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

Thus plants were named from their qualities: some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their occurrence. Hence we have many names in the Latin language for plants, which, of course, are derived directly from the original languages of the scriptures. In order to determine the significance of the Hebrew and Arabic names of plants, I was obliged to consult the Arabic language, and especially the Arabic grammar, in order to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me, in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find that plants, and some birds, are usually named from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

Thus plants were named from their qualities: some from their form, others from their color, others from their effects, others from the place of their occurrence. Hence we have many names in the Latin language for plants, which, of course, are derived directly from the original languages of the scriptures. In order to determine the significance of the Hebrew and Arabic names of plants, I was obliged to consult the Arabic language, and especially the Arabic grammar, in order to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to me, in my researches, I may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as I have been able to discover their origin, I find that plants, and some birds, are usually named from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus furnaces are named from pushing, or melting; and redness, or redness, from spreading, or expending, extending. Skin and bark are from peeling, stripping, &c.
INTRODUCTION.

Progress and Changes of the English Language.

It has been already observed that the mother tongue of the English is the Anglo-Saxon. The following are specimens of that language as it was spoken or written in England before the Norman conquest. The first is from the Saxon Chronicle. The original is in one column, and the literal translation in the other. The English words in italics are Saxon words.

The boat was wrought of two hides and a half [third half hide, i.e. in which they fared [came] and they took with them that they had for seven nights meat, and they came withdrew [bestole] because that they would, for God's love be [or live] where they should not be anxious—reck, care.

Gif man, [any one] slayeth any man, let him compensate [boot] with fifty shillings.

Laws of King Æthelbert.

If the word shall be cut off, twenty shillings. If the thumb shall be cut off, three shillings shall be the compensation. If any one [off slayeth, strucketh off, cutteth off the little finger, let him pay twenty shillings for reparation. If man, [any one] slayeth any man, let him compensate with twenty shillings.

Gif Cyning his Icode to him geha-
INTRODUCTION.

Laws of King Edggar.

We lаратh thaс cрelen man, his learn to christianize gonlimeli
wandise and him pater noster and creon tace.

We direct that a priest be not a hunter, nor however, nor a gamester;
but that he apply to his books, as it becomes his order.

We observe by these extracts that rather more than half the Saxon words
have been lost, and now form no part of our language.

This language, with some words introduced by the Danes, continued
to be used by the English, till the Norman conquest. After that event, great
numbers of Saxon words went into disuse, not suddenly, but gradually, and
French and Latin words were continually added to the language, till it be-
gan to assume its present form, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
Yet the writings of Gower and Chaucer cannot now be fully understood
without a glossary.

But it was not the loss of native Saxon words and the accession of French
and Latin words alone that the change of our language consisted. Most
important alterations were made in the sounds of the vowels. It is probable,
if not certain, that our first vowel a had usually or always the broad sound,
as we now pronounce it, or in some cases perhaps the Italian sound, as it is now
called, and as we pronounce it in ask. The sound of e was probably
nearly the same as it is in French and Italian, and in the northern
languages on the continent of Europe, which is nearly that of a in favor.
The Saxon sound of i was probably the same as it is still on the continent;
the sound of o or long e. The sound of u was that of our present oo,
French ou, the sound it still has in Italian, and in most countries on the Eu-
rogen continent. It is probable that the change of the sound of u happened in con-
squence of the prevalence of the French pronunciation after the conquest.

These changes, and the various sounds given to the same character, now
serve to perplex foreigners, when learning English; and tend, in no small
degree, to retard or limit the extension of our language. This is an unfor-
natural circumstance, not only in obstructing the progress of science, but of
christianity.

The principal changes in the articulations are the use of k for c, as in look
for lec; of h before i, as in hoof from hlof; lot for hot, lean for hlinnan;
and the entire loss of the prefix ge or ga, as in deal for get-datal,
deam for ge-deman; and of to as a prefix, as to-helpan to help; to-datal-
dan, to deal. In no instance do we feel more sensibly the change of sounds
in the vowels, than in that of i, which in French, Spanish, and Italian
is long; for in consequence of this, persons, who are not acquainted with these
foreign languages, mispronounce such words as marclo, Messina, Lima,
giving to its English sound, when in fact the words are to be pronounced
maceo, Messinae, Limae.

In grammatical structure, the language has suffered considerable altera-
tions. In our mother tongue, nouns were varied to form cases, somewhat
as in Latin. This declension of nouns has entirely ceased, except in the
possessive or genitive case, in which an apostrophe before s has been sub-
stituted for the regular Saxon termination es. Some of our pronouns retain
their declensions, somewhat varied. The plural termination in es has been
brought, in a number of words, and the regular plural termination been sub-
stituted, as houses for houses.

In most cases, the Saxon termination of the infinitive mode of verbs, has
been dropped, and for gyfan, we now write, to give. The variations of the verb,
in the several persons, have been materially changed. Thus for the Saxon—

le iuuge, leuifat, leuifath.
Thu uuafst, thu uufath.
He uufath.
I love, geuafth, geuafeth.
I love, geuafth, geuafeth.
I love, geuafth, geuafeth.
Theu I love, Theu I love, They love, They love.
They love.

In the Saxon plural however we see the origin of the vulgar practice, still
retained in some parts of England and of this country. We loves, they
loves, which are contractions of loath.
INTRODUCTION.

In a pamphlet now before me, there are no less than fifty of these incoherent attempts. If this representation of M. Neckar was false. Pitt.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence. If an assembly is viciously or feebly composed. If any persons are to make good their vicious or nugatory efforts. Whether the system, if it deserves the name. The prince that acquires new territory, if he finds it vacant. If any person hath never examined this notion. "If a pen with the same marked distinction of tenses, which appears in the Greek and Latin, is not purely a single exception, unless in the use of the substantive verb, which is often used in the subjunctive form.

This fault runs through the whole English version of the scriptures, and a distinction of tenses clearly marked in the original languages, is generally neglected in the translation.

Now the most unlettered man in this country, would express the sense in English, with the same marked distinction of tenses, which appears in the Greek and Latin, and right give the first clause, does not correspond with that in the second clause.

So in German Ich bin. "If our conduct has been marked with vigor and wisdom." Fox.

The principle of the French has really deserved these consequences. In regard to this distinguished author, I would observe that, except the substantive verb, there is in his Rambler but a single instance of the subjunctive form of the verb in conditional sentences. In all other cases the use of the indicative is uniform.

Such also is the language of the most distinguished men in the United States, particularly of those who wrote their native language as they received it from the influence of Locke. If the soul doth think in sleep. "If one considers well these men's way of speaking. "If he finds his collection too small. "If he finds it as he has expected. "If it gives blind confidence to any executive government. "If such an opinion has gone forth.

"If his conduct has been marked with vigor and wisdom." Fox.
INTRODUCTION.

How, in this case, is a foreigner to understand the author, and how can such sentences be translated into another language without a deviation from the original? It will be our object to let us understand this condition of the language, and call all combinations are verbs, having not the least affinity to the class of words used to connect sentences. If in the Saxon gif, give, having lost its last letter; if for the ancient gift. Though it is also a verb now obsolete, except in the impertinent use by the son, I would, in case of my determination to the service of the verb. If the man knows his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel. Here is an omission of the word that after if. The true original phrase was "If that the man knows his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel"—that is, that which is expressed in the following clauses: the man knows his interest, he will avoid a quarrel. That in this sentence is a relative, or demonstrative substitute for the following clause. This will more plenily appear by transposing the clause. The man knows his true interest; give that. Admit that the man knows his interest, and that he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel. The man know his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarre
INTRODUCTION.

only vigilant, but suspicious and jealous guardians of the rights of the citizens, against encroachments from the federal government, will constantly have their attention awake to the conduct of the national rulers, and will be ready enough, if any improper appears, to sound the alarm to the people.

Let any man attempt to resolve the foregoing sentence, if he can, or render it into another language.

"Courage, truth, and inculcate the value of the precept, that nothing was is truly useful which was not honest."

"He undertook to show that justice was of perpetual obligation."

"The author concedes much of his argument, and admits that the sea was susceptible of domination. [Better still; he admits the sea to be susceptible of domination.]

"A nation would be condemned by the impartial voice of mankind, if it voluntarily went to war, on a claim of which it doubted.

"The Supreme Court observed that they were not at liberty to depart from the rule, whatever doubt might have been entertained, if the case was entirely new."

"He held, that the law of nations prohibited the use of poisoned arms."

"He asserted that the laws of war gave no other power over a captive than to keep him safely."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The Supreme Court decided, that the acts of Congress, giving that general priority to the United States, were constitutional."

"It was admitted that the government of the United States was one of enumerated powers."

"From his past designs and administrations we could never argue at all to those which were to follow."

"Congress have declared by law, that the United States were entitled to priority of payment over private creditors, in cases of insolvency."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander makes a contract with the enemy, and it be of such a nature that the power to make it could be reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it would be valid, and binding, though he abused his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some compound form.
INTRODUCTION.

ally called most improperly, the imperfect. Take the following sentences for examples. The conduct of Pelopidas towards Arcadia and its minister at the Persian court has scarcely been the result of mere caprice or resentment. If we still maintain that the time is past when the statesmen, he says, he acts, he wrote, is not properly named imperfect. This form of expressing the time would be good in French, but is very bad in English. Now, in the expression, whereas the words are quite correct, he acts, he wrote, is not properly named imperfect. But the error of calling the former tense imperfect has probably proceeded from a servile adoption of the Latin names of the tenses, without considering the difference of application.

The cases of this word in all the English Grammars, that have been derived to us from antiquity. Such is the arrangement of that among the conjunctions, like the Greek en, and the Latin et. Qua est odiumo tuum puero muno. It is merely a word of number, and no more an article than two, three, four, and every other number in the language. Take the following examples. Bring me an orange from the basket; that is, any one of the number. Bring me two oranges from the basket; that is, any two of the number. Bring me three oranges from the basket; that is, any three of the number; and so on to any number ad infinitum. When thus used, an, two, three, are all indefinite; that is, they are used without any reference to a particular person or thing, or expressing things not particularly designated. But this is not owing to the essential character of the adjectives, an, one, two, three; for any of them may be used with definite nouns; and an is continually thus used. The angel stood for an adversary against Israel. Make this fellow return, lest in the battle he be an adversary to us. Rezon was an adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon. And he spake a parable to them to this end. And there was a wind of the Lord. And seeing the multitude, he went up into a mountain. I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee. Thou art a God ready to pardon. And he spake a parable to them; that is, any parable, indeterminate.

This mistake of the character of an is found in other languages; but I was gratified to find a French Grammar in Paris, recommended by the Institute, the author of which had discarded the indefinite article.

In English, an or a, is, for the most part, entirely useless. Used with a noun of a singular number, it serves no purpose, except that which the form of the word in the singular number, and its corresponding form of the word, in the singular number, is intended to answer. It expresses universality, and this is the province of the singular number. Were it not for habit, give me an orange, would express the sense of give me an orange, with precision and certainty. In this respect the Latin language has the advantage over the English. But the use of such a short word is not very inconvenient, and the usage cannot be changed. Other languages are subject to the same inconvenience; even the definite articles, or definitives, in Greek and in French, are very often useless, and were it not for usage, would be improper.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

From the period of the first Saxon writings, our language has been suffering changes in orthography. The first writers, having no guide but the ear, followed each his own judgment or fancy; and hence a great portion of the English words are written with different letters, by different authors; most of them are written two or three different ways, and some of them, fifteen or twenty. To this day, the orthography of some classes of words is not entirely settled; and in others, it is settled in a manner to confound the learner and mislead him into a false pronunciation. Nothing can be more disputable to the literary character of a nation, than the history of English orthography, unless it is that of orthoepy.

1. The Saxon diptong a, which probably had a specific and uniform sound or combination of sounds, has been discarded and e generally substituted in its place, as breath, breath. Now eo thus united have not a uniform sound, and of course they are no certain guide to pronunciation. In some instances, where the Saxon spelling was not uniform, the modern orthography follows the most anomalous and difficult, instead of that which is sound and good. Thus meaning of analogous is spelt meaning of analogous is spelt analogous, more generally the latter, and the moderns write feather.

2. The letter g in Saxon words, has, in many English words, been sunk in pronunciation, and either wholly lost, or it is now represented by y or w. The letter d has become d; gear is gear, bugan is bow, and feather is fair.

3. The Saxons who adopted the Roman alphabet, with a few alterations, used c with its hard sound like that of s. Thus tie, like; locian becomes losian. To remedy this
INTRODUCTION.

In this country, many of our best writers have rejected the use of k from all words of this class, and replaced the whole by ui. This is the reason the event; every rejection of an anomaly being a valuable improvement, which sound judgment approves, and the love of regularity will vindicate and maintain. I have therefore followed the orthography of General Washington, who, in his address to the United States, of Ash in his Dictionary, of Mitford in his History of Greece, &c.

8. There is another class of words the orthography of which is not uniform, nor fully settled, such as the termination able to form an adjective, as capable, capability
INTRODUCTION.

The word tale is also ill-formed. The original word on the continent of Europe is talk or talk ; and the change of $k$ into $c$ is not merely needless, but necessary. Hence the word tale becomes talle, the origin of which we see the adjective used is taleke, an awkward compound of a Teutonic word with a Latin termination. This word should be written talk or talk, which would admit regular derivatives, tall, talk, talkless. In like manner, if we were to write a written wind, it would admit the regular adjective windly, as written by Kirwan.

In botany, as the sexual system of the celebrated Swedish naturalist is now generally received, it seems proper to make the new terms, by which branches and orders of plants are designated, a part of our language. Hence, the names of all the genera and species of plants are derived from the Latin language, or from some other classical language. The English and American writers have begun to form adjectives which are at variance with the analogies of our language. We see in books such words as herborizing, monogamous, polygamous, and syneugenesis. The writers who form these adjectives are usually destined to be received by the English and American writers, and they should therefore endeavor to form adjectives which are similar in form to the terminations of the Latin language.

In this case, I have determined to conform the orthography to established English analogies; and in this manner we should be able to form adjectives which are similar in form to the terminations of the Latin language.

In introducing words from other languages, it is desirable that the orthography should be conformed, as nearly as may be, to established English analogies; and in this manner we should be able to form adjectives which are similar in form to the terminations of the Latin language.
INTRODUCTION.

different sounds, in different languages, serve to embarrass the reader who understands only his own.

The irregularities in the English orthography have always been a subject of deep regret, and several attempts have been made to banish them from the language. The first attempt of this kind was made by Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State, to Queen Elizabeth; another was made by Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School in London; another by Charles Butler; and the most elaborate was made by Elphinstone, in the last century; and lastly, another effort was made by Dr. Franklin. The latter gentleman compiled a dictionary on his scheme of reform, and procured types to be cast, which he offered to me, with a view to induce me to prosecute his design. This offer I declined to accept; for I was then, and am still convinced, that the scheme of introducing new characters into the language, is neither practicable nor expedient.

Any attempt of this kind must certainly fail of success. But that some scheme for expressing the distinct sounds of our letters by visible marks, ought to be adopted, is a point about which there ought to be, with a view to engage me to prosecute his design. This offer I declined to make by Dr. Franklin. The latter gentleman compiled a dictionary on his

Pronunciation.

As our language has been derived from various sources, and little or nothing was done to introduce the orthography to that regularity, the pronunciation of the language is subject to numerous anomalies. Each of our vowels has several different sounds; and some of the consonants represent very different articulations of the organs. That part of the language which has been received from the Latin, is easily subjected to a few general rules of pronunciation. The same is the fact with most of the derivatives from the Greek. Many words of French origin retain their French orthography, which leads to a very erroneous pronunciation in English; and a large portion of our monosyllabic words of Saxon origin are extremely irregular both in orthography and pronunciation.

If we can judge, with tolerable certainty, from the versification of Chaucer, the pronunciation of words must have been, in many respects, different in his age, from that of the present day: particularly in making a distinct syllable of e final, and of the termination ed. But no effort was probably ever made to settle the pronunciation of words, till the last century. In England, which was settled by various nations, there are numerous dialects, and consequently many different forms of pronunciation.

The first settlers of New England, were almost all of English origin, and coming from different parts of England, they brought with them some diversities of language. But in the infancy of the settlements, the people had many of their ideas preserved from the natives; and the male inhabitants of the first generation frequently assembled for the purpose of worship or for government. By the influence of these and other causes, particularly by that of common schools, the differs. Another most extraordinary innovation of Sheridan was, his rejection of the Italian sound of a, as in father, calm, ask, from every word in the language. Thus his notation gives ti in bar, the same as in barren, tuteur, tutelage, tumult, as if written txhootor, tshootelage, tshoomult, &c. This pronunciation of t is a cor-
INTRODUCTION.

who were in Eno-Ianil between the year 1785 and the revolution, that about that period, the changes into e or a had not taken place, to any extent. It began to prevail on the stage and among the younger barristers and members of parliament, before Dr. Johnson left England, just before the war with America, and Sheridan's Dictionary, published soon after, undoubtedly contributed to fix the pronunciation, which has been universally adopted in the acquisition of a language, whose anomalies were before frightfully formidable and perplexing. The favorers of innovation, seem not to reflect on the immense inconvenience of a correct notation of sounds in a language, by its present possessors. The diphthongs should be left unaltered, and the extensive evil of destroying or impairing the use of alphabetical writing. The man who perverts or changes the established sound of a single letter, especially of a consonant, does an injury to that language, and to the community using it, which fifty men of the same talents, can never repair.

In a few years after the publication of Sheridan's Dictionary, appeared Walker's, the author of which introduces the work to the public, with the following remarks, on the labors of his predecessor. Mr. Elphinston, who, in his principles of the English language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation. But this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and striving to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the public, for the part of his labors which entitles him to the highest praise.

After him Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement, by his Rhetorical Dictionary, but that work is neither correct, nor is it generally imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation; those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted. Let it be noted, that the same objection lies in full force, of the works of Greville, both in England and America.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels, as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a pronunciation, by leaving but little expectation of improvement. It must be confessed that his Dictionary is generally superior to every thing that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But the peculiar marks which he has given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect I think his Dictionary is, upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation.

The first writer on this subject was Mr. Nares, who, in his elements of orthography, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums. But he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

Soon after the publication of Walker's Dictionary, appeared the Dictionary of Stephen Jones, who undertakes to correct the errors of Sheridan and Walker. This author objects to Sheridan, that he has not introduced the Italian sound of a in father, and that of e in breast, which is so perfectly correct; but it is not correct. It is not correct, because the sound of a in father is nearer to the actual usage in England, than that of either of his predecessors before mentioned. His orthography also is more correct, according to present usage, than that of his predecessors; and it is certain that many irrational animals, without the power of articulation, do utter vowel sounds with great distinctness.

An articulate sound then is properly a sound preceded or followed by, or an articulation or juncture of the organs of speech, which proceeds and follows the vowels or open sounds, which partially or wholly cut off the formation of the mouth. Thus in sounding a or o, the mouth is opened in a particular manner, but without any articulation or closing of the organs. In strictness therefore, a simple vowel is not an articulate sound, as Lovell supposes; and it is certain that many irrational animals, without the power of articulation, do utter vowel sounds with great distinctness.

In many instances, I suppose the writer means.

classes of words, he entirely rejects. He condemns, as a slovenly enunciation, the sound given to d, which, before i and u, Walker directs, in certain words, to be pronounced like j. He rejects also his notation of ch, or tsh, in congratulation, flatsulent, natural, and all similar words. He rejects also the affected pronunciation of Sheridan and Walker, in such words as the, an, and, &c.

Most of the other errors of Walker, he copies, as he does his antiquated orthography.

The English orthoepists have analyzed, and in general, have well defined or described, the sounds and appropriate uses of the letters of the alphabet. Sheridan's analysis, which appeared a few years before Walker's, is for the most part, correct; but in describing the sounds of what may be called the diphthongal vowel i, I think he has erred, in making it to consist of the broad a or aw and e. He admits indeed that the voice does not rest on the sound made by the lips, but this he considers as the result of the preceding one; and the same in the same position, as if it were going to sound aw; but before the voice can get a passage to the lips, the under jaw is drawn up to the position, for sounding e. On this it is justly remarked by Walker, that aw and e are words in the proper enunciation of the English a, and for that aw is pronounced, I would add, then i and ay must be pronounced exactly alike; and if aw is not pronounced, then it is not a component part of the diphthongal vowel.

But this is not the whole evil; this analysis of aw has led orthoepists to give our first or long u, two distinct sounds, or rather to make a diphthong and a vowel of this single letter. Thus they make it a diphthong in almost all situations, except after r, where they make it a vowel equivalent to ow or o in French ow. They represent i as being equivalent to he, and e as being equivalent to ah, which is not the case. The sound of e is not heard in debt, meht, and the e in debt, meht, is not heard in debt, meht. Let any man utter "tawem, awedle," and he will instantly perceive the different sound from that which we are accustomed to give it. The sound of e is not heard in debt, meht, and the e in debt, meht, is not heard in debt, meht.

---

In many instances, I suppose the writer means.
INTRODUCTION.

culation constitutes the great difference between men and brutes; the latter being unable to articulate, can utter only vocal sounds. The imperfect articulations of the parrot and some other animals form no exception that deserves attention.

1 give the name articulation, to the act of joining the organs, and to the character or letter which represents the junction. In the latter sense, the word is equivalent to consonant; and articulation may be considered the pronunciation proper of the word. In this sense, the term articulation expresses the fact of closing the organs.

Human speech then consists of vocal sounds separated and modified by articulations of the organs. We open the mouth, in a particular manner, to utter a vowel; we then close the organs, interrupt that sound, and open the organs to utter a second vocal sound, and continue this operation accordingly, till the end of the word. This process is carried on with surprising rapidity.

Now in passing from an articulation or close position, to an open position for uttering a vowel, it happens often that a very slight sound of e is uttered, as to be perceptible to the ear, either below or after the utterance of the proper sound; and we are apt insensibly to utter a slight sound of e for r, for such is the nature of that letter, that bare, mire, more, parent, apparent, &c., cannot well be pronounced without a slight sound of e, between the two consonants.

The genuine sound of e long, detached from the influence of consonants, is the same in all the words above specified; and the reason why it has been made a distinct vowel after r, as in rude [rood], is, that the organs are open before the sound commences; whereas when it follows most of our consonants, the sound is commenced immediately after an articulation, or close position of the organs, as in mutable and infusion. For this reason, it has more distinctly its diphthongal sound after labials and palatals, than after r; but this accidental circumstance should not be the ground of radical distinctions, equivalent to the sounds of different letters.

There is, in Walker's analysis of the alphabet, an error peculiar to himself—This is, in making a distinction between the short i when it is followed by a consonant, and when it is not; as in ability. In this case, he calls the first i, in abil, short; but the second he calls open, and equivalent to e in equal. See principles 107, 544. He also makes the unaccented y at the end of a syllable, sound as if it were a vowel, according to his principles would be abilceter. Never was a grosser mistake.

The sound of i and y in unaccented syllables, whether followed by an articulation or not, is always the short sound of e long, that is, e shorten ed; as in city, by or y. The sound of y is equivalent to the sound of i, in all cases, except when they are subject to the diphthongal sound of i in certain words, as in by, city, and in all cases, the division of syllables should, as far as possible, be such as to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

In consequence of this mistake, Walker has uniformly made a different notation of i when accented, and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and when it stands alone in the syllable and accented. Thus, he had the first i in ability assigns a different sound from that of the second; and in article, he gives to i the sound of e long, artecke; but in articular, articu late, he gives it the short sound, tik. It is in consequence of this mistake, that he has not been able to distinguish Dictionary and Dictionary; and to i and y unaccented terminating words, the sound of e long; an error, which it is ascertained by actual enumeration, extends to more than eleven thousand vowels or syllables; and an error, which, if carried to the full extent of his principles, would make it impossible to learn English without the most inaccurate pronunciation.

If it should be said, that Walker did not intend to direct y in this case, to be pronounced as e long, but that his notation is intended only to mark the quality of the sound; it may be replied, he either intended the sound to be that of e long, or that of l, by which his accented dictionary would have been rendered entirely useless. If he did not intend his notation is not according to any good practice, either in England or the U.S. States, and by changing a short vowel into a long one, his notation would subvert the rules of metrical composition. If he did not, his notation is adapted to mislead the learner, and it does mislead learners, wherever his book is strictly followed. In truth, this notation is generally condemned in England, and universally rejected in practice.

In the notation of sounds, there is a mistake and inconsistency in all the orthoepists, from which I derive the name of its practical importance, so much, as to expose an error in syllabication or the division of words into syllables, which has been maintained by all writers in Great Britain, from time immemorial. The rule is that "a single consonant between two vowels, or a double consonant at the end of a word, makes it necessary, to break a syllable, detaching one of the letters essential to it, and giving it a place in the next?" In the words above mentioned, hab, bar, ten, are distinct syllables, which cannot be divided without violating the sound of the word, as in these, this syllable is the radix of the word, the other syllable being formative or adventitious. But where this is not the case, convenience requires that syllables should, if possible, be kept entire; and in all cases, the division of syllables should, as far as possible, be such as to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

As in our language the long and short vowels are not distinguished by differences of character, when we see a single consonant between vowels, we cannot determine, from the preceding vowel character, whether the vowel is long or short. A stranger to the language knows not whether to pronounce habit, ha-bit or hab-it, till he is instructed in the customary pronunciation. It was probably to avoid this inconvenience that our ancestors wrote two consonants instead of one in a great number of words, as in ban-ner, dinner. In this respect however there is no uniformity in English; as we have generally retained the orthography of the languages from which we have received the words, as in tutor, rigor, silent, and the like.

Now it should be observed that although we often see the consonant doubled in some cases, the second consonant is never used in speaking. We close the organs but once between the first and second syllable, nor is it possible to use both the letters n, without pronouncing bau, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs and closing them again. Hence in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in banner, dinner, better, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs, the other is useless, except that it prevents any mistake, as to the sound of the preceding vowel.

In the second edition of this work, I have made it a rule to use the notation of vowels and syllables, that is, toaccord to each syllable only one accent, and to separate the syllables as far as possible. The want of system is observable in all the books which are offered to the public as standards of orthoepy.

A still greater fault, because it may lead to innumerable practical errors, and is not so easily remedied, is the want of uniformity in the pronunciation of the short and long vowels. There are indeed several rules from which, nothing is necessary but an attention to the manner in which the words have been received by us. The want of a uniform system of pronunciation is observable in all the books which are offered to the public as standards of orthoepy.

Walker pronounces the last vowel in natural and national, as a short; Sheridan, as e short, naturel; Jones, as a short, natural. Sheridan's notation may be a mistake, for he gives al in in national, the sound of ul. In the adjective deliberate, Walker and Jones give a in the last syllable its proper long sound; and Sheridan, the sound of e short, deliberate. Dignity is pronounced by Sheridan dignite, and Walker and Jones give to its short sound, as in at. The terminating syllable ness is pronounced by Walker and Jones ness, by Sheridan, as blessedness, blessedness. The same difference exists in their notation of less; Sheridan, pronouncing it lis, as in blinnes, and Walker and Jones,
INTRODUCTION

giving its proper sound. These differences, and many others, run through their works, and appear in a large portion of the all words in the language.
Now it is probable that all these gentlemen pronounced these words alike, or so nearly alike that no difference would be noticed by a bystander. The attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which cannot be represented to the eye by characters. A great part of the notations must, necessarily, be inaccurate, and for this reason, the notation of the letters as well as the sound of the vowels, will be attended with a carefful attention to this subject.
I am persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation. In no case can the true pronunciation of the words in a language be accurately and completely expressed on paper; notions caught only by the ear, and by practice. No attempt has ever been made to mark the pronunciation of all the vowels, in any other language; and in our language it is worse than useless.
As Walker’s pronunciation has been represented to the people of this country as the standard, I shall confine my remarks to him, and a few examples of wrong notation, that the author had been accustomed to some local peculiarities, either in London where all kinds of dialects are heard, or in some other place. In this instance, he gives to these words a pronunciation according to good usage, and just according to our customary pronunciation. While in England, I did not hear a single word of this class pronounced according to Walker’s notation.
3. To the letters ch in bench, bunch, clove, drench, inch,rench, wrenched, and many other words, Walker gives the French sound, that is, the sound of sh in the word standard. I shall confine my remarks to this word, with a view to ascertain its merits, and correct any erroneous impressions which have been received from such representations.
1. The first class of words which I shall mention is, that in which a has the sound of a in fat, bat, fancy, when, in fact, the most respectable usage in England, or in this country.
2. The second class of words is that letter its Italian sound, as we pronounce it io father, psalm, calm. One continued series of differences between the long and short sound of oo is clear and manifest. In this class there are two or three hundred in number, in which Walker gives to a its short sound, and what is called, its Italian sound, as we pronounce it io father, psalm, calm.
3. To the letters ch in bench, bunch, clinch, drench, inch, tench, wrench, and many other words, Walker gives the French sound, that is, the sound of sh in the word standard. I shall confine my remarks to this word, with a view to ascertain its merits, and correct any erroneous impressions which have been received from such representations.
4. It has been already remarked, that Walker’s notation of the sound of i is long, in me, mete, is contrary to all good usage, and is rejected by every other orthoepist, except Jameson. Walker admits i to be short when followed by a consonant in the same syllable. The fact is not so; the broad sound of a is not the initial sound of this diphthong; but the true sound is, y in ability is long e, but ie in the plural is short i. And for this change of sound no provision is made in Walker’s scheme, nor in any other that I have ever seen.
5. In the analysis of the sounds of our letters, Walker adds the diphthong ow, on, to consist of the broad a, or aw, and the Italian sound of u. According to his scheme, about, abundant, round, now, are to be pronounced, aboaw, abowan, rounw, nowu. But whoever heard this pronunciation? It is absurd; for the same sound is uttered by good speakers, or any speakers in deliverance, debate, debar, declare, declare, elect, legitimate, meechanic, medicinal, mental, moral, necessity, peculiar, petition, rebuke, recant, relate, secure, select, velocity, &c. are to be pronounced become, beebeeek, beeebeeek, deebek, deedebeebe, legitegmate, meechanice, meemorial, necessity, peculiar, petition, rebuke, recant, relate, secure, select, velocity, &c.
According to this notation, the first vowel e in evil, even, and in event, that is, the sound of e in the word moderate, is pronounced by Walker as the sound of a. This notation is erroneous and mischievous, as it is inconsistent with the regular accent, which must necessarily be kept up, even in the most careless pronunciation; and in the last syllable of words, moderally, moderateness. In addition to this, the a in the verb to moderate is more distinctly pronounced than it is in the adjective, in which it has the sound of short; the least sound is more nearly the same sound, when an adjective, and when a verb, occurs in a multitude of cases; a distinction which for no provision is made in any system of orthoepists, that I have seen, and one which must be left to the cognizance of the ear alone.
There is another class of vowel sounds which comprises too many inaccu-
racies to be overlooked. This is the class in which the first syllable has an unaccented e, as in debate. In all words of this kind, Walker directs the vowel sound of a that is uttered by good speakers, or any speakers in deliverance, debate, debar, declare, declare, elect, legitimate, meechanic, medicinal, mental, moral, necessity, peculiar, petition, rebuke, recant, relate, secure, select, velocity, &c. are to be pronounced become, beebeeek, beeebeeek, deebek, deedebeebe, legitegmate, meechanice, meemorial, necessity, peculiar, petition, rebuke, recant, relate, secure, select, velocity, &c. are to be pronounced become, beebeeek, beeebeeek, deebek, deedebeebe, legitegmate, meechanice, meemorial, necessity, peculiar, petition, rebuke, recant, relate, secure, select, velocity, &c.
INTRODUCTION.

A great part of English words have an orthography sufficiently regular, and so well adapted to express the true pronunciation, that a few general rules only are wanted as a guide to the learner. Yet there are exceptions, and these are so numerous and important, that it cannot be expected that they will ever be entirely obviated. Any one who has given much attention to the English language, has been familiar with the fact, that the pronunciation of words is not the same in all parts of the country, and even in different families, when the same spelling is used. These variations are, in general, trifling, and have no important effect upon the meaning of the language; but there are exceptions, which, by their force and frequency, have given rise to much controversy. Among the chief of these are the pronunciation of the letters e and i, and the sound of the diphthongs ou and ow.

9. A remarkable instance of inconsistency occurs in the following words.

Armature, aperture, creature, feature, &c. Walker pronounces armature, aperture, creature, feature, overshoot; but forsooth is forsooth, and judicious is judicious. Now also when they make that one syllable in the primitive word, they make two syllables of these letters in the derivatives; partial is parshal, but partiality is parshality. Thus one error has led to another, and a large part of the English orthoepists have been involved in the same error. This is not, however, the only error that has resulted from this practice; there are many others, which, in the case of a single word, might be passed over, but which, when they are collected and examined, will be found to be serious and important. The pronunciation of these letters is, in general, incorrect, and the execution of the work is inconsistent with the rules. This is true of all words of this class, and the pronunciation of these words is, in general, incorrect. The pronunciation of the first vowel can be known from the spelling, but the pronunciation of the second vowel is uncertain, and the sound of the diphthong ou is variable. The pronunciation of the second vowel is uncertain, and the sound of the diphthong ow is variable.

10. Obedience and its family of words. Walker pronounces obedience, obejent, obejently, but disobedience, disobedial, as here written. Expecient is expected, according to his rule; but expectation without the alternative. Why this inconsistency?

11. Obdurate, obduracy, are marked to be pronounced obdurate or objurate, obduracy or objuracy; but obdurately, obdurateless, without an alternative. In these last words occurs another error, the e in the third syllable is made short, as if pronounced r; a deviation from all good usage. This notation of obdurate is inconsistent also with that of indurate, and with that of obdure; an inconsistency which appears to have no plausible pretext.

The conversion of d into j before i is rejected, I believe. In all words, by Jones, Perry and Jameson, and before u is rejected by Perry and Jameson, and in many words by Jones. It is a departure from orthography whollypicable.

12. Walker, Principles No. 92, lays it down as a rule, that when o is preceded by the gutturals hard g or c, [he has said palatal] it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like e, so that cart becomes kert, heart becomes hert, gherard, reghard. Now it is remarkable that in the vocabulary or dictionary, the author has departed from his rule, for in one of the foregoing words, except guard, nor in a multitude of other words which fall within the rule, has he directed this sound of e before the following vowel. Had he conformed to his own rule, he must have perverted the pronunciation of car, carene, care, carcass, cardinal, cargo, garden, garner, discard, and a long list of other words, too long to be here enumerated. The English orthoepists now continue to pronounce guard, heard, heart, ghered, regherd, and a few others. The probable origin of this fault, has been already mentioned, in the case of the letter u. It is an affected pronunciation, which Nares calls "a monster, peculiar to the stage." Indeed this slender sound of e before r is peculiar to the English pronunciation, and is a pronunciation which is peculiarly suited to the genius of the language. Perry and Jameson have rejected it.

13. In the first edition of Walker's Dictionary, the author, under the word tripod, observes, that "all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought to have the vowel in the second syllable pronounced as in ocean, social, circumstanci, &c." This is not consistent with the pronunciation of the words of this class. The exception destroys the value of the rule; and indeed there is, and there cannot be, an exception to words of this class. The pronunciation of the first vowel can be known only by the usage.

14. The derivatives of nation and ratio. Walker and Jones pronounce nashional, rashional. If this should be defended on the ground of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, then let me ask why we have not rashional from nation, deshional from devotion, shoushional from shoushory, from station? Why make rules and not apply them? Why indulge such palpable Whiggisms and multiply anomalies?

15. Possess is, by the English orthoepists, pronounced possez; but why not then pronounce assess, assist, assista, concession, obsession, with the sound of s? Can any good reason be assigned for making possess an exception to the pronunciation of this class of words? This utterance of sounds through the nose is always disagreeable to the ear, and should be restricted to words in which usage is established. Good taste should rather induce a limitation, than an extension of this practice. This remark applies also to some words beginning with dis, in which Walker goes beyond other orthoepists in giving to it this nasal sound.

16. Walker lays it down as a fact, that u has the sound of e and oo or yu. This is true in many words, as in union, unite, unanimity, &c. Hence from his notation he considers bent as pronounced bent, bent, but on his principles, would prefix yu to the pronunciation of this sound of e, i.e., the sound of yu. When we hear these words with y, we hear them with a sound that is pronounced uny, without the letter y prefixed. Yet he writes these and similar words with y, yunion, which upon his principles, would prefix y to the pronunciation of the sound of yu, and the pronunciation would be yuynique, or yuynuate. But if we apply this rule upon his principles, we should pronounce yueyrate, yooyrate, yuynimate, yooyrange, yuynur, yuynate, yuynicate, yuynnur, with y, though it must be as proper in the compound as in the simple word. The same inconsistency occurs between use, written yute, yuze, and disuse, disyze.

In this Walker's notation of a, when it has the sound of oo, French on. In the key, he marks o when it has this sound with the letter e. I give the word as a example. Then according to his key, o when thus marked, sounds as oo. But in the vocabulary, he thus marks both oo and ou. Therefore according to his notation, each of the vowels has the sound of oo, and book, look, are to be pronounced boo-look, loo-look. He certainly did not intend this; but such is precisely his direction, or the result of his notation; and a foreigner, without counter-direction, must be led into this pronunciation.

The same fault occurs in his notation of ee, as in meet and seek.

18. Volume, Walker and Jones pronounce volyme; why not then change column into colynm? Will it be said that in volume the u is long? This is not the fact; at least I never heard it thus pronounced either in England or America. It is always short in common usage, and so marked by Perry.

19. Ink, uncle, concord, concourse, concubine, are pronounced by Walker, inck, unckl, konckord, konkhor, konkhabine; and these odious vulgarisms are offered for our adoption. There can be no apology for such attempts to corrupt our language.

20. The words bravery, finery, knavery, nicey, scendency, slavery, arc by Walker and the other orthoepists, pronounced in three syllables, and imagery, in four; the final e of the primitive word being detached from it, and altered with an s before it. What is the origin of such a practice? I do not know. It is obvious that in negligent practice, these words have often been thus pronounced. But the most correct pronunciation is that which gives the original word entire in the derivative, the slight sound of e before r no more constituting a syllable, than it does in more and more. Take the following examples.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carvd with cunning imagery
Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery
Spenser
Dryden
Dryden
Spenser

21. Formerly, the words puisness, puisant, had the accent on the second syllable; although the poets seem, in some instances, to have blended the four first letters into one syllable. But the modern change of the accent destroys the value of the rule. The noun is a transferred noun, untransferred, and unpronounced. The penal sound is inconsistent with the limited nature of this Introduction, to enter into an examination of every particular word of disputable pronunciation.
Ii\TRODUCTIOi\.
seems to be inexpedient and useless to bestow, as Walker has d 2, half a I The following lists are not complete, but they comprehend the greatest
jnumber of words in their respective classes. The dates at the head of the
page or a page, on a single word, in attempting to settle some tn
columns designate the year when the dictionaries in my possession were
or, in many cases, to settle a point tiiat, in tliis country, has
Ipublished, indicating nearly, but not exactly, the origin of each scheme. In
disputed.
e given the letters used by each author, in the syllaTo give a brief statement of the errors, diversities and contradictions of 1the orthography
the difference of pronunciation ; in the others, I have
the principal schemes of orthoepy, which have been oliered to the publi
Pet-ry,
within the last half century, two classes of words only will be sufficient, as]lfollowed the common orthograph
specimens.
Jameson,
Jont-s,
Walker,
1798.
jShet'idati,
1805.
1827.
1784.
Abbrev'iaturc,
Abbreviature,
1794.
Abbrfeveature.
Abbreveatshurc,
Abbrevyature,
Accentuate,
Accentuate,
Accentuate.
Accentshuate,
Accentuate,
Accentuation,
Accentuation.
Actual,
Accentshuatiou,
Accentuation,
Actual.
Actual,
Acljhual,
Actuate,
Actual,
Actuate,
Actuate.
Actshuate,
Admixture,
Actuate, &c.
Admixture,
Admixture.
Admikstshure,
Admikstshur,
Adventual,
Adventual,
Adventshual,
Adventual,
Adventual.
Adventure,
Adventure,
Adventshure,
Adventure.
Adventshur,
Agriculture,
Agriculture,
Agricultshure,
Agriculture,
Aperture,
Agriculture.
Aperture,
Architecture,
Aperture,
Architectshure,
Armature,
Architecture.
Architectshuro.
Arkitektshur,
Aperture.
Armature,
Artuate,
Armature,
Armatshur.-,
Artshuate,
Artuate,
Attainture,
jVttaintshurc.
Attainture.
Attaintshur,
Aventure,
Aventure.
Aventshure,
Aventshur,
Befortune,
Befortune.
Befortune,
Befortshune,
Bcfortune.
Bounteous,
Bounteous,
Bounteous.
Bountcheous,
Bountyus,
Calenture,
Calenture.
Calenture,
Calentshurc,
Calenture,
Capitulate,
Capitulate,
Capitulate,
Capitulate,
Capitulate.
Capsular,
Capshular,
Capshular,
Capsular,
Cartulary,
Capture,
Cartulary,
Capsular.
Cartulary.
Captshur,
Captshure,
Captshur,
Celature,
Cartshulary,
Cartulary,
Capture.
Celatshure,
Cincture,
Celatshure,
Celature.
Celature,
Cincture,
Clauzhure,
Cinctshurc,
Cinctshur,
Clauzhure,
Cingkture.
Clauzhure,
Clauzhur.
Claushur,
Commensurate,
Commensurate.
Commenshurate.
Commenshuratc,
Commensurate,
Commutual,
Commutshual,
Comniutshual,
Commutual,
Commutual.
Compacture,
Compacture,
Compactshure,
Compactshur,
Compacture.
Compos
ture,
Concreture,
Compostshure,
Compostshure,
Compostshur,
Concretshure,
Concreture.
Concretshure,
Concretshur,
Congratulate,
Congratshulate,
Congratulate,
Congratulate,
Conjecture,
Congratulate.
Conjectur,
Conjectshuic,
Conjectshur,
Conjuncture,
Conjecture.
Conjunctur,
Conjunctshure,
Connatural,
Conjunctshur,
Conjunkture.
Connatshural,
Connatshural,
Connatural.
Connatural,
Constituent,
Constituent,
Constitshuent,
Constituent.
Constituent,
Constructure,
Constructure,
Constructure.
Constructshure,
Constructshur,
Contexture,
Contextshure,
Contextshure,
Contexture.
Contextshur,
Conventual,
Conventual,
Conventshual,
Conventual.
Conventual,
Counternatural,
Counternatural,
Counternatshural,
Counternatural,
Curtcheous,
Courteous,
Courtsheous,
Courteous.
Creature,
Courtshus,
Creatshure,
Creture.
Cretshure,
Culture,
Culture,
Creatshur,
Cultshurc,
Culture.
Debenture,
Cultshur,
Debenture,
Debentshure,
Debenture.
Decocture,
Debentshur,
Decocture,
Decoctshure,
Defeature,
Decocture.
Decoctshur,
Defeature,
Defeatshure,
Dcfcatshur,
Dejecture,
Dejectshure,
Dejecture,
Dejectshur,
Departure,
Departshure,
Dictature,
Departshure,
Departshur,
Dejecture.
Dictatshure,
Dictatshur,
Discomfiture,
Dictature.
Departure.
Discomtityure,
Discomfityure,
Discomfitshur,
Discurcheous,
Discomfiture.
Discourteous,
Discourtshus,
Discourteous.
Discourtshus,
Disnaturalize,
Disnaturalize,
Disnatshuralizc,
Disnaturalize.
Disnaturalize,
Disnatshured,
Divesture,
Di.snatshurcd,
Disnat'ihured,
Divestshure,
Disnatin-ed.
Divesture.
Dive^tshure,
Duteous,
Duteous,
Divestshur,
Duteous.
Effectual,
Duteous or Dutsheous,
Dutyus,
Effectual,
Estuary,
Estuary,
Effectual.
Efl'ectshual,
Effectual,
Estuary.
Enrapture,
Enraptshure,
Enrapture.
Enraptshure,
Enraptshur,
Estshuary,
Estuary,
Estuate,
Estuate.
Estshuate,
Estuate,
Estuate,
Eventual,
Eventual.
Eventshual,
Eventual.
Eventual,
Facture,
Facture,
Expostulate,
Expostulate,
Facture,
Expostulate,
Expostshulate,
Expostulate.
Factshure,
Fastuous,
Factshur,
Feature,
Fastshuous,
Fastshuous,
Fastuous,
Fistula,
Feteyer.
Featshure,
Featshure,
Featshur,
Fistshula,
Fistula.
Fistshula,
Fistula,
Flatulence,
Flatulence,
Flatulence.
Flatshulence,
Flatulence,
Flatuous,
Flatuous.
Flatshuous,
Flatuous,
Fluctuate,
Fluctuate,
Fluctshuate,
Fluctuate,
Fortune,
Fluctuate.
Fortshune,
Fortshune,
Fracture,
Fortune,
Fortune.
Fractshure,
Fractshure,
Fractshur,
Fracture.
Fractuous,
Fructuous,
Future.
Fructuous.
Fructshuous,
Fructuous,
Futshur,
Garniture,
Futshure,
Futshur,
Garniture,
Futyure.
G;uniturc,
Garnitshure,
Uarnitshur,


INTRODUCTION.
INTRODUCTION.

This table of words may perhaps be thought a burlesque on English ortho-
thephy. It certainly presents a phenomenon altogether novel in the history of
language.
Of these five authorities, the notation of Perry, with the exception of a
few words ending in ure, is most nearly accordant to the present usage in
England, as far as my observations, while in that country, extended. That
of Walker is by far the most remote from that usage. From an actual enu-
meration of the syllables in certain classes of words in which the vowel
is erroneously pronounced, we may prove that the number amounts to more than twelve thousand, without including several
classes of unaccented syllables, which would swell the number by some
thousands. Of this whole number, I did not, while in England, hear one
vowel pronounced according to Walker's notation. The zeal manifested
in this country, to make his pronunciation a standard, is absolute infatuation,
for the different notation of capitulate and recapitulate?

A remarkable instance of inconsistency in Walker's notation occurs in
words of more syllables than two, ending in ure. Thus we find ure con-
verted into chure [tshure] in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviature</th>
<th>Contextshure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admixture</td>
<td>Debfensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admixture</td>
<td>Decensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultture</td>
<td>Deefensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>Dejfensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperture</td>
<td>Dejeffensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attainshure</td>
<td>Departure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aventshure</td>
<td>Departure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impostshure</td>
<td>Disfure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indisthure</td>
<td>Projecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But in the following words the terminating syllable remains unaltered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alliteration</th>
<th>Prebfure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intemperature</td>
<td>Quadriture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investiture</td>
<td>Serrature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicature</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligature</td>
<td>Prefecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigator</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this class of words, Sheridan and Jones are also inconsistent with them-
seves, though not to the same extent as Walker. Perry and Jameson re-
tain, in all these words, the true orthoepic pronunciation. In no words
also. Walker gives to u, in the last syllable, its first or long sound ; but
this is an inaccurate notation; the sound, in actual usage, is that of short u,
at least so far as my observation extends, either in England or the United States.

In the following classes of words, as pronounced by Walker, there is either
error or inconsistency, or both.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assiduous</th>
<th>Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comonious or comoueus</td>
<td>Ingrident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credulous</td>
<td>Ingrident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividual or dividual</td>
<td>Intermedial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fastidious or fastideous</td>
<td>Invidious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradient or grajet</td>
<td>Mediocrit or mejoerity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradual or greshad</td>
<td>Melodious or melojeous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardian or guarjean</td>
<td>Meridian or merjeian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hideous or hidejues</td>
<td>Modulate or modujate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmediacy or imejeasy</td>
<td>Nidujation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It would seem that, in a large part of these words, we may take our choice,
either to retain the proper sound of d, or to convert it into that of j. This
choice certainly makes an odd kind of standard. But why mediate should
retain the sound of d, while immediately and medium suffer a change; or
why radiate should be given in the alternative, radiate or rajete, while
infradiate and infradiance are not subjected to any change; or why obedi-
ence should be changed into obejence, and disobedience remain unchanged,

These classes of words exhibit a specimen of the modern orthoepy, so
called, of our language; it is indeed a brief and imperfect specimen, for I
have ascertained by actual enumeration, that a catalogue of all the differen-
tes of notation in these authors, would comprehend about one third of all the
words in their vocabularies. Amidst this mass of errors and contradictions,
our consolation is that the good sense of the English nation, a learned and re-
pectable people, is triumphing over the follies and caprices of fashion, and
turning on this most mischievous spirit of innovation.

In proportion as the importance of settled usages and of preserving invio-
late the proper sounds of letters, as the true and only safe landmarks of pro-
unciation, shall be appreciated by an enlightened people, just in that propor-
tion will all attempts of affected speakers to innovate upon such estab-
lished usages be resisted.

The intentions of the men who have undertaken to give a standard of pro-
unciation, have unquestionably been upright and sincere; but facts have
proved that instead of good they have, on the whole, done harm; for instead
of reducing the pronunciation of words to uniformity, they have, to a consider-
able extent, unsettled it, and multiplied differences. The whole process of
these attempts, from Sheridan's first publication, is within my memory,
and I am confident, that whatever has been the effect of these attempts in
Great Britain, the result of them in the United States, has been to multiply
greatly the diversities of pronunciation. And such is the present state of the
authorities, offered as standards, that it is impossible from books to gain a
correct knowledge of what is the general usage. If I had no other means of
knowing this general usage, than the English books, I should be utterly un-
able to ascertain it and should give up the attempt as hopeless.*

Some of the differences of notation, in the several books, may be rather ap-
parent than real; but with all due allowance for this imperfection of the
schemes, I am persuaded there are ten differences among these ortho-
pists, where there is one in the actual pronunciation of respectable people
in England and the United States; and in most of them, the notation, if strictly
followed, will lead to ten differences of pronunciation, where one only now
exists in the actual practice of the two countries.

This effect of multiplying doubts and diversities, has resulted from very
obvious causes.

1. The limited acquaintance of orthoepists with the general usage, and

*The multiplicity of books for instructing us in our vernacular language is an evil of no small magnitude. Every man has some peculiar notions which he wishes to propagate, and there is scarcely any peculiarity or abs-
surdity for which some authority may not be found. The facility of book-
making favors this disposition, and while a chief qualification for authorship is a dextrous use of an inverted pen, and a pair of scissors, we are not to ex-
pect relief from the evil.
INTRODUCTION.

I have availed of the means at my command for ascertaining the actual pronunciation of the words in this work, from my own personal observations in both countries, and of the observations of American gentlemen of erudition who have visited England. In selecting from a mass of contradictory authorities, I may not, in all cases, have adopted the pronunciation which proceeds from a due succession of accented and unaccented syllables. There are some words, differently pronounced by respectable people, in which no decisive reasons appear for preferring one mode of pronouncing them to another; either might be adopted, without any injury to melody or analogy. I see no particular reason, why patient should have its first vowel short, and malton, patron, and patriot, the first vowel long. Much less do I approve the reasons assigned for making the a short in matronal, and short in mild, or in mil, or in mildness, or in mildness; the reasons assigned by Walker appear to me to be absolute truism. The rule of uniformity is paramount to every other, excepting that of general undisputable custom; and when the practice is unsettled, it seems to be the duty of the lexicographer to be guided by that rule, for his authority may lead to the consequences it is designed to prevent.

In a few instances, the common usage of a great and respectable portion of the people of this country accords with the analogies of the language, but not with the modern notation of English orthoepists. In such cases, it seems expedient and proper, to retain our own usage. To remove a practice confessedly regular for one confessedly anomalous, out of respect to foreign usage, would hardly be consistent with the dignity of lexicography. When we have principle on our side, let us adhere to it. The time cannot come when a national language should be permitted to be wrested from the leading strings, and walk in their own strength; and the more we can raise the credit and authority of principle over the caprices of fashion and innovation, the nearer we approach to uniformity and stability in practice.

The English language is a nervous, masculine language, well adapted to popular eloquence; and it is not improbable that there may be some connection between the capacity for popular eloquence and the capacity for the language, as for as these can be definitely ascertained; having however been made by their favorites. The spirit is continually producing new books and new schemes of orthoepy, and every additional book serves only to increase the difficulty of uniting opinions and establishing uniformity.

This view of the subject is probably the most favorable that can be presented. The real fact seems to be this: these men have taken for the standard, what they were pleased to call the best usage, which, in many cases, is a local usage or some peculiarity of particular speakers: they may get up a set of rules and react upon each other mutually, as cause and effect, and each contribute to the preservation of the other. At the same time, the language is, by no means, incapable of such is directed in books of orthoepy, that no man can possibly acquire the meaning, with little or no aid from the strength and beauty of language. The language of popular eloquence should be neither the mooting stage of the stage, nor the making affectation of dandies, nor the baby talk of the nursery. Such was not the language of Demosthenes nor of Cicero; and such never was the language of the British Chatham, and of the American Ames.
INTRODUCTION.

which it has cost me more labor to unlearn than to learn; that if I can pre-
vent my fellow-citizens, who have the taste for this study, from being subject-
to the same evils, I shall think the advantage obtained more than a bal-
ance for any unmerited imputation.

The first example of etymology which I shall mention is, that of Josephus,
the historian of the Jews, who informs his readers, that the first man "was
the image, the likeness of God, after his own image, and after his likeness,
Not that God has any bodily shape of which man can be the image, but that
his knowledge of the origin of words did not extend beyond the most
obvious facts and principles. Thus I rely the characteristic concurrence of
words used in relation to the species, the image, the likeness of God, and
the generic name of the human species, and like man in English, signifies
root of oig-ej-, or the Greek αὐτός; hence, to obliterate, because the ancients
used to write on wax tablets, and I have no reason to doubt that the
word written hímer that hímera was written by the Sabines fresce, and herba,
felus.

Very different must be our opinion of the following etymologies. Futer, says Varro, is from puteo; ager vuulus is so called because in it
weeds coalesce or unite, with the fourth, referring ago to his description of
the root of aeg, or the Greek ἄγω. Campus, he says, was so named because
fruits were first gathered from the open field, because the root of oino, or it was so called because it pours forth [fundat] nwn. because
which appeared to be the foundation of cattle and money was called fundus,
next to this, were the hills, colles, so named colendo, from cola,
the mind flies instantly whither it will. Howlowmu-i; of
the same shape as the ancient scepter.

Distinguished for his achievements as a warrior; and this name must have
confounding words of different elements. Hercules then
which I have perused, began his work on a good plan, that of bringing to-
gothic and Teutonic origin, with industry and probably with judgment and a
lepremu, v. or to obliterate, because the ancients used to write on wax tables, and
the last constitut-

* Of the full value of these encomiums we can hardly judge, as most of
Varro’s writings have perished, and some of those which survive appear in a
multiform state. But the greater his erudition, the more striking will ap-
ppear his ignorance of this subject.
INTRODUCTION.

The Hermetists Harris, according to Dr. Lowth, "is the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis, that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." This, in my opinion, is not the character of the work, which, for the most part, consists of passages from the works of Aristotle and other authors. A portion of the work is original. It is little more than a collection of the opinions of the ancient writers on philology, whose metaphysical subtleties rather obscure than illustrate the subject. To show how easily men may be misled by metaphysics, when applied to the plainest subject imaginable, let us examine an essay from the Hermes.

"A respects our primary perception, and denotes individuals as an unknown; the respects our secondary perception, and denotes individuals as known." [This is nearly a literal translation of a passage in Priscian, Lib. 17.]

"There is a beggar with a long beard"—indicating that the man had not been seen before; and therefore a denotes the primary perception. A week after the man returns and I say, "There goes the beggar with the long beard," the article here indicates the secondary perception, that is, that the man had been seen before. All this is very well. But let us try the rule by other examples, and see whether it is universal, or whether it is the peculiar and proper office of an or a to denote primary perception.

"The article a, says Harris, leaves the individual unasserted." Let us examine this position.

"But Peter took him, saying, stand up; I myself also am a man." Now, according to Harris, a here denotes the primary perception, and the individual is supposw. That is, this man is one, I have never seen before.

"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a reward of them that diligently seek him." Whether a, in this sentence, denotes first perception, I cannot determine; but sure I am the individual is not less

A B says to me, "I have lately dismissed an old servant, who has lived with me for thirty years." Here an may present a primary perception to the hearer, but not so to the speaker. To both, the individual must be well

It appears then that this definition of an or a is incorrect, and the points of these metaphysical writers who form such perfect analyses of language, is little better than learned trifling. On testing the real character of an or a by usage and facts, we find it is merely the adjective one, in its Saxon or orthography, and that its sole use is to denote one, whether the individual is known or unknown, definite or indefinite.

Again Harris translates, and adopts the definition which Aristotle has given. An article is not an essential or part of speech devoid of signification by itself, but so formed as to help signification, by making two or more significant sentences to be one significant sentence.

This is so far from being true, that some of the conjunctions are verbs, equivalent to join, unite or add, in the imperative mode. In like manner, the prepositions called inseparable, and used as prelxxes, are all significant per se, although by custom, they sometimes lose their appropriate use.

But let us try the rule by other examples, and see whether it is universal, or whether it is the peculiar and proper office of an or a to denote primary perception.

"The article a, says Harris, leaves the individual unasserted." Let us examine this position.

"But Peter took him, saying, stand up; I myself also am a man." Now, according to Harris, a here denotes the primary perception, and the individual is unspecified. That is, this man is one, I have never seen before.

"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a reward of them that diligently seek him." Whether a, in this sentence, denotes first perception, I cannot determine; but sure I am the individual is not less

A B says to me, "I have lately dismissed an old servant, who has lived with me for thirty years." Here an may present a primary perception to the hearer, but not so to the speaker. To both, the individual must be well

It appears then that this definition of an or a is incorrect, and the points of these metaphysical writers who form such perfect analyses of language, is little better than learned trifling. On testing the real character of an or a by usage and facts, we find it is merely the adjective one, in its Saxon or orthography, and that its sole use is to denote one, whether the individual is known or unknown, definite or indefinite.

Again Harris translates, and adopts the definition which Aristotle has given. An article is not an essential or part of speech devoid of signification by itself, but so formed as to help signification, by making two or more significant sentences to be one significant sentence.

This is so far from being true, that some of the conjunctions are verbs, equivalent to join, unite or add, in the imperative mode. In like manner, the prepositions called inseparable, and used as prelxxes, are all significant per se, although by custom, they sometimes lose their appropriate use.

For example, re, which denotes repetition, has lost its use in recommend, which is equivalent to command, without the sense of repetition. But still it has ord. and form, which is the root of all the derivatives, and can only be prefixed to a word. Let any person prefix this word to pronounce the first time, and direct a boy of fourteen years old to repronounce his oration, and he would perfectly well understand the direction.

Bryant, the author of "An Analysis of the Mythical Language," whose works I should have wished to consult, has given to the public a history of the Cuthites or descendants of Ham, a race of bold adventurers, who, as he supposes, made expeditions by sea and land, introducing arts, founding cities, and corrupting religion by the propagation of Sabulism. For proof of his opinions, he relies very much on etymology and the signification of names. Two or three examples of his deductions will be sufficient to show his manner of proof. Homo or Chamm, signifying heat and the sun, he deduces from DION to be hot, to heat. So far he may be correct. But he goes on to deduce from this root, also, as Castle had done before him, the Greek θαυμα, heat, not considering that this is from ws, to burn, in which μ is not radical, but probably s is the radical consonant, as this occurs in the derivatives. θαυμα has no connection with Θαυμα, heat or Chamm. From Cam or Chamm he then deduces the Hebrew קָבָל, kabal, with which our Chamar, though it is not easy to discover the connection between this word and heat, and from the same root, he de- duces קָבָל, קָבָל, and many other words, without any support for his opinions, but a mere similarity of orthography in the first syllable. In all this, he is certainly wrong.

The Greek θεός, God, he supposes most unwarrantably to be formed from the Egyptian θεός or Thoth, Mercury.

The sun he supposes to have been styled El-ες; El [α]ς and μ or ω, a title of honor among the Babylonians. This word, says Bryant, the Greco-Latin word for sun, and hence the Latin луне, luna, and hence the Latin θεός, the sun, and hence the Greek θεός, God, the Sun, and hence the Greek θεός, God, is a word directly distinct from all which the author has mentioned.

The author proceeds to say, "that the more common etymology for death, among all nations, is mor, mort or mot." But if either of these terms for death, is a native word among the great Greek, Latin, and Slavonic families, which constitute the bulk on two-thirds of all the inhabited parts of Europe.
INTRODUCTION.

I have not been able to find it. Besides, nor and mark are words radically distinct, and the origin of different families. "Sir," says the author, "is, in our language, the common title of respect; and the same term is employed in the same sense throughout every quarter of the globe. In the Saxon and Persian, it means the organ of the head itself." He finds the word in Arabia, Turkey, in Greek, among the Persians in South America, in Germany, Holland, and the contiguous countries. In some of the languages of these countries, I have found no such word; but if it exists, the author's inference, that the name of the head gave rise to this term of respect, (for this is what I understand him to mean,) is totally unfounded; and equally fanciful and unfounded is his supposition, that, by the loss of h from her, the pronoun her, and the German herr, lord, are to be deduced from sir. In all this, it is demonstrably certain there is no truth or even semblance of reality.

Men, the author deduces from the Hebrew צ"ל to discern or discriminate, [a sense I do not find in the Lexicons.] and hence he infers that the radical idea of man is that of a thinking or reasoning being. With this word he connects Menes, Menos, and men, mind; a sweeping inference made at random from the similarity of orthography, without a distant conception of the true primary meaning of either of these words. But what is worse, he appears, if I do not mistake his meaning, to connect with these letters, or a coincidence of cognates, in different languages; no affinity being certain unconnected with man. See the words father, m, mother, f, and still, a, in the Dictionary.

The author offers some other etymologies and affinities equally remote from truth, and even from probability.

The governing principles of the language are, first, the identity of radical letters, or a coincidence of cognates, in different languages; no affinity being admissible, except among words whose primary consonants are articulations of the same organs, as B, F, M, P, V, and W; or as D, T, Th, and S; or as G, K, H, R, and L. Some exceptions to this rule must be admitted, but not without collateral evidence of the change, or some evidence that is too clear to be reasonably rejected.

Second. Words in different languages are not to be considered as proceeding from the same radix unless they have the same signification, or one closely allied to it, or naturally deducible from it. And on this point, the knowledge of the primary sense of words, and of the manner in which collateral senses have sprung from one radical idea, is necessary to secure the inquirer from many mistakes. A competent knowledge of this branch of etymology cannot be obtained from any one, or from two or three languages. It is almost literally true, that in examining more than twenty languages, I have found each language to throw some light on every other.

That the reader may have more clear and distinct ideas of what is intended by commutable letters and the principles by which etymological deductions are to be regulated, it may be remarked that commutable or interchangeable letters are letters of the same organs; that is, letters or articulations formed by the same parts of the mouth. Thus b, m, and p, are formed immediately by the lips, the position of which is slightly varied to make the distinction between these letters. F and v are formed by the lips, but with the aid of the upper teeth. Now the difference of the joinings of the organs to utter these letters is so small, that it is easy for men in utterance to slide from one form into another.

The following examples will illustrate this subject.

Labial letters commuted for other labials.

Eng. bear, Lat. ferre, lat. pario, G. ippe, ippe, D. voeren, G. fuhren.

English bear, Lat. ferro, pario, G. ippe, ippe, D. voeren, G. fuhren.

Here is the same word written in different languages, with five different initial letters.

German urah, true, L. verus.

Celtic labh, the hand, Goth. lofha.

L. guberno, Fr. gouverner, Eng. govern.

Dental letters commuted for other dentals.

Eng. den, G. daun.

Eng. good, G. gut.

Eng. dare, Gr. ἀπάσσει.

Eng. dag, G. dag.

Eng. thank, Dr. thank.

Eng. brother, D. broeder.

Palatal letters commuted for other palatales.

Eng. tail, G. tail.

Eng. get, Lat. cattare.

Greek χεῖρ, L. hiems, winter.

Dentals converted into sibilants.

Eng. water, G. wasser.

Lat. dens, a tooth, G. zahn.

Eng. let, Fr. laisser.

Ch. θ, Heb. γτ.

Sax. tid, time, G. zeit.

Vol. I. G.
regulated. And it is to be extremely regretted that these principles should not be in any instance, be neglected, or forced to yield to arbitrary reasons of derivation, or to a pedantic affectation of foreign pronunciation. When we know that the great mass of the words are naturally fall into a particular manner of pronounce a word, without any rule or instruction, we may rely upon this tendency as a pretty certain indication that their accentuation is according to the analogies of the language, by which their habits of speaking have been formed; and this tendency cannot be opposed without doing violence to these analogies and to natural habits.

Thus formerly, the word horizon was universally accented on the first syllable, and this accentuation was according to the settled analogy of the language. But the early poets had a fancy for conforming the English to the Greek pronunciation, and accentuating the last syllable; and the orthoepists followed them; and now we have this forced, unnatural pronunciation of the learned in collision with the regular, analogous popular pronunciation. By this affectation of the Greek accent, the flowing smoothness of the word is ruined.

In like manner, an imitation of the French pronunciation of confesseur, and successeur, led the early poets to accent the English words on the first syllable, in violation of analogy and euphony; and some orthoepists affect to follow them; but public usage frowns on this accentuation, and rejects their authority.

There are many words in the English language, indeed a large part of the whole number, which cannot be reduced under any general rule of accentuation, as the exceptions to any rule formed will be nearly as numerous as the words which the rule embraces. And in most instances, we shall find, in the structure of the words, satisfactory reasons for the difference of pronunciation.

Dissyllables.

No general rule can be given for the accentuation of words of two syllables. It is, however, worth observing that when the same word is both a noun or an adjective and a verb, it happens, in many instances, that the noun or adjective has the accent on the first syllable, and the verb on the last. Instances of which we have in absent, to absent; concert, to concert; export, to export. The reason is, the preterit and participles of the verbs require to have the same syllable accented, as the verb; but if the first syllable of the preterit and participles were to be accented, it would be difficult to pronounce the words, as may be perceived by attempting to pronounce obseving, conestablished, conducted, with the accent on the first syllable.

In a few instances, the word has a different accent when a noun, from that which it has when an adjective; as August, augst; gallant, gallant.

Trissyllables.

Words of three syllables, derived from dissyllables, usually retain the accent of their primitives. Thus:

Poet, pietses; pleas'ant, pleas'antly; gracious, graciously; relate, re- lated; pd'telle, pd'test.

In like manner, words of four syllables, formed from dissyllables, generally retain the accent of the primitives; as in collect'd from collect', ser- viceable from service.

In all cases, the preterit and participles of verbs retain the accent of the primitive.

Words ending in iating, lion, iariam, ions, iat, tiate, tient, have the accent on the syllable preceding that termination; as motion, christian, precious, erudition, patient, &c.

Trissyllables ending in ment, for the most part, have the accent on the antepenult; as gratuity, propriety, prosperity, insensibility.

The accent of all these words, as also, of many words in which the termination is -sion, -tion, -sion, -cious, -tious, -tious, -tial, -tiate, -tient, has been either wholly overlooked, or not sufficiently observed in practice. Hence the orthoepists accent the second syllable of all these words, as cellulose, demonstrating, compensating, &c.

There are some words which, in poetry and prose, must be differently accented, as the accent has been transferred from the first syllable to the second, as in the following:

The accent on the first syllable of iather, legislator, legislature, the accent on the first syllable can hardly be distinguished from that on the third; and if a speaker were to say the primary accent, the third syllable, his pronunciation would hardly be noticed as a singularity. Indeed there are some compound words, in which, if we wish for any extremely slight distinction of accent, that it is deemed unnecessary to mark either syllable or part of the word as accented.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, desolatory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

A method of classification, which the orthoepists incline to accent on the first syllable. But with regard to most of these words, their accentuation is contrary to common usage, and with regard to all of them, it ought to be rejected. The ease of pronunciation requires the accent on the second syllable, and no effort to remember it can ever succeed.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The words accessory, accessory, exemplary and peremptory would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the last syllables of the derivatives, accessory, &c.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.
The mistakes in etymology are numerous; and the whole scheme of deducing words from their original is extremely imperfect.

8. The manner of defining words in Johnson, as in all other dictionaries, is susceptible of improvement. In a great part of the more important words, and particularly verbs, lexicographers, either from negligence or want of experience, have omitted to give the full sense of the word; and in those cases in which the definitions are imperfect, there is a primary sense of every word, from which all the other have proceeded; and whenever this can be discovered, this sense should stand first in order. Thus the primary sense of make is to enforce or produce; and of the word pass, the fifteenth definition; and this of facio in Ainsworth, the nineteenth.

9. One of the most objectionable parts of Johnson's Dictionary, in my opinion, is the great number of passages cited from authors, to exemplify his interpretations. Most English dictionaries are improperly supported by authority, perfectly understood, and the sense of them so little liable to be called in question, that they may be safely left to rest on the authority of the lexicographer, without examples. Who needs extracts from three authors, Knolles, Milton and Berkeley, to prove or illustrate the literal meaning of bound? Who needs extracts from Shakespeare, Bacon, South and Dryden, to prove hammer to be a legitimate English word, and to signify an instrument for driving nails? So under household, we find seven passages and nearly thirty lines employed to exemplify the plain interpretation, a family living together.

In most cases, one example is sufficient to illustrate the meaning of a word; and this is not absolutely necessary, except in cases where the significance is a deviation from the plain literal sense, a particular application of the term; or in a case, where the sense of the word may be doubtful. Johnson, however, has never been able to resist the temptation of making his definitionsserve to swell the size of a Dictionary, without any adequate advantage. But this is not the only objection to Johnson's exemplifications. Many of the passages are taken from authors now little read, or not at all; whose style is now antiquated, and by no means furnishing proper models for students of the present age.

10. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language; the defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

1. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

2. Another great fault, that remains uncorrected, is the manner of noting the accent. It is now generally agreed that the accent must depend on public taste or the utility of the words; circumstances which govern the selection all new terras; as these are often necessary to express new ideas; and requiring a place in dictionaries, to terms given to things newly discovered.

The catalogue of obsolete words in Johnson has been considerably augmented by Mason and Todd. I have, though somewhat reluctantly, inserted all new terras; as these are often necessary to express new ideas; and requiring a place in dictionaries, to terms given to things newly discovered.

The principal faults in Johnson's Dictionary are

1. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

2. Another great fault, that remains uncorrected, is the manner of noting the accent. It is now generally agreed that the accent must depend on public taste or the utility of the words; circumstances which govern the selection of words in a dictionary, to terms given to things newly discovered.

3. It is considered as a material fault, that in some classes of words, Johnson's orthography is either not correct upon principle or not uniform in the class. Thus he writes heedlessly, with s, but carelessly, with e; prose, with o; prose, with c; prose, with s; prose, with e. He has, however, the advantage of a more ancient orthography, in which the accent is laid uniformly on the vowel, whether it is long or short. It is surprising that such a notation should still be retained in that work.

4. It is also useful both to natives and foreigners, to be able, by opening a dictionary, to know when the final consonant of a verb is doubled in the participle. But the lexicographer is not answerable for the bad use of the privilege of exception, which are not within the lexicographer's control.

5. It is considered as a fault, that in some classes of words, Johnson's orthography is either not correct upon principle or not uniform in the class. Thus he writes heedlessly, with s, but carelessly, with e; prose, with o; prose, with c; prose, with s; prose, with e. He has, however, the advantage of a more ancient orthography, in which the accent is laid uniformly on the vowel, whether it is long or short. It is surprising that such a notation should still be retained in that work.

6. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

7. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

8. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

9. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

10. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd; but their supplemental list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.
and perhaps, to ten thousand words. Most of these may be useful to the antiquary; but to the great mass of readers, they are useless.

I have also diversified many words which are local in England; being retained from the different languages that have been spoken in that country, but which are no more a part of our present language in the United States than so many Lapland words. These however occur in books which treat of agriculture and the arts; books which are occasionally read in this country.

Law-terms, which are not a part of the proper language of the U. States, and never can be, as the things they express do not exist in this country, are however retained, as it is necessary that the gentlemen of the bar should understand them; and it will be time to dismiss them from books, when they are obsolete in practice.

As toAmericism, so called, I have not been able to find many words, in respectable use, which can be so denominated. These I have admitted, and noted as peculiar to this country. I have fully ascertained that most of the new words which are in vogue, are either地方isms, or mere rote expressions, in imitation of foreign languages. In exhibiting the origin and affinities of English words, I have usually placed first in order the corresponding word, in the language from or through which we have received it; then the corresponding words in the languages of the same family or race; then the corresponding word in the languages of other families. Thus, for example, the word break we have from our Saxon ancestors; I therefore give the Saxon word first; then the same word in the other Teutonic and Gothic languages; then the Celtic words; then the Latin, and lastly the Hebrew, Chaldir and Arabic. This order is not followed in every instance, even of vernacular words, but in the more general course I have pursued. When there can be no rational doubt respecting the radical identity of words, I have inserted them without any explanation; but I have inserted any word without a corresponding word, or inserted an interrogative word, to inquire further investigation. Yet I am aware that many things, which, in my view, are not doubtful, will appear to persons not versed in this subject, and who do not at once see the chain of evidence, which lies of men, which use them, are to be considered as of the same antiquity with vernacular words in the English; they are offered as affinities, or the participle of a verb; not that our ancestors borrowed the word from the Chaldeans, Hebrews or other Semitic nation. This is the Latin pronunciation, or conizance, or conizance.

In noting the obsolete words which amount to some thousands, I may have committed mistakes; for words obsolete in one part of the British dominions, or in some part of the United States, may be words in common use, in some other part. In this respect, modern writers must be less trusty than we. I have generally observed has been to note as obsolete such words as I have not heard in colloquial practice, and which I have not found in any writer of the last century. The notation of such words as are disputed may be of use to those who are accustomed to a different class and retch the orthography of the ancient, and not so many Lapland words. These however occur in books which treat of agriculture and the arts; books which are occasionally read in this country.

In the orthography of certain classes of words, I have aimed at uniformity; not that our ancestors borrowed the word from the Arabic but as proceeding from a common radix. This is not the fact. It would be just as correct for the com-
In the year 1803, I received a Letter from Lindley Murray, with a copy of his Grammar. The following is a copy of the Letter.

"I take the liberty of requesting that the author of 'Dissertations on the English Language,' will do me the favor to accept a copy of the new edition of my grammar, as a small testimony of my respect for his talents and character. At the same time, I hope he will permit me to thank him for the pleasure and improvement, which I have derived from perusing his ingenious and sensible writings.

"If, on looking over the Grammar, any thing should occur to him, by which he thinks the work may be further improved, I will take the communication of it, as a particular favor; and will give it an attentive and respectful consideration. Should he prepare any remarks, he will be so good as to send his letter to my brother John Murray, jun., Pearl Street, New York, who will carefully forward them to me.

I am very respectfully, &c.

LINDLEY MURRAY."

Holdgate, near York, 1803."

Twenty years before the date of this letter, I had prepared and published a Grammar, on the model of Lowth's, with some variations, and on the same principles, as Murray has constructed his. This work passed through many editions, before Murray's book appeared in this country. But before this period, my researches into the structure of language had convinced me that some of Lowth's principles are erroneous, and that my own Grammar wanted material corrections. In consequence of this conviction, believing it to be immoral to publish what appeared to be false rules and principles, I determined to suppress my Grammar, and actually did so; although the public continued to call for it, and my bookseller urged for permission to continue the publication of it. As I had the same objections to Murray's Grammar, as I had to my own, I determined on the publication of a new work, which was executed in 1807; and with a view to answer Lindley Murray's request, but in a different manner, I sent him a polite letter; with a copy of my Grammar. I have understood from his friends in New York, that these never reached him; but he received a copy of my Grammar from his friends, and soon afterward prepared for publication a new edition of his own Grammar, in the octavo form. In the preface to this edition, dated in 1808, he informs his readers, that, "in preparing for the octavo edition, the author examined the most respectable publications on the subject of grammar, that had recently appeared; and he has, in consequence, been the better enabled to extend and improve his work." On carefully comparing this work with my own Grammar, I found most of his improvements were selected from my book.
ADVERTISEMENT.

In the first edition of this work, the compiler gave me credit for one passage only, (being nearly three pages of my Grammar,) which he acknowledged to be chiefly taken from my work. In the later editions, he says, this is in part taken from my book, and he further acknowledges that a few positions and illustrations, among the syntactical notes and observations, were selected from my Grammar. Now the fact is, the passages borrowed amount to thirty or more, and they are so incorporated into his work, that no person except myself would detect the plagiarisms, without a particular view to this object. It may be further observed that these passages are original remarks, some of them illustrating principles overlooked by all British writers on the subject.

This octavo edition of Murray's Grammar, has been repeatedly published in this country, and constantly used in our higher seminaries of learning; while the student probably has no suspicion that he is learning my principles in Murray's Grammar.

For the injustice done to me, by this publication, in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the law; for securing to authors the copy-right of their works, I have sought no redress; but while I submit to the injury, it seems to be my duty to bear testimony against this species of immorality. A man's reputation, and character, and writings, are as much his property, as his land, and it is to be hoped that correct morality will, in due time, place the protection of the former on as high ground as that of the latter.

Being perfectly satisfied that some principles of Lowth's Grammar, which constitutes the body of Murray's, are entirely erroneous, I have prefixed a brief Grammar to this Dictionary; which is committed to my fellow citizens, as the mature result of all my investigations. It is the last effort I shall make to arrest the progress of error, on this subject. It needs the club of Hercules, wielded by the arm of a giant, to destroy the hydra of educational prejudice. The club and the arm, I pretend not to possess, and my efforts may be fruitless; but it will ever be a satisfaction to reflect that I have discharged a duty demanded by a deep sense of the importance of truth. It is not possible for me to think with indifference, that half a million of youth in our schools are daily toiling to learn that which is not true. It has been justly observed that ignorance is preferable to error.

Some of the more prominent errors of the English Grammars, are,

1. The admission of the article, as a distinct part of speech, and an entire mistake respecting what is called the indefinite article. The word article signifies, if any thing, a joint; but there is no class of words, unless it may be the conjunctions, which can, with a shadow of propriety, be brought under that denomination. The words called articles, are, in all languages, adjectives; words limiting or in some way qualifying the sense of names or nouns. In most languages, they are varied like the nouns which they qualify, and attached to them like other adjectives.

2. The arrangement of words in a class to which they do not belong. Thus, that is called sometimes a pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction, when in fact it is always a pronoun or substitute, and never a conjunction. So also if, though, unless, notwithstanding, are called conjunctions; which is a most palpable mistake. Nevertheless, is placed by Murray among the conjunctions. But after he procured my Grammar, he inserted, under his twenty-first rule of Syntax, the following remark. “It is very frequent, when the word notwithstanding agrees with a number of words, or with an entire clause, to omit the whole, except this word; and in this use of notwithstanding, we have a striking proof of the value of abbreviations in language,” &c. The whole passage, taken from my Grammar, and the two subsequent passages, are too long to be here recited. The remark to be made here is, that the author, by attempting to patch a defective system, falls into the absurdity of making notwithstanding a conjunction, in one part of his book, and in another, he makes it a word agreeing with a number of words, or with an entire clause!

3. There is no correct and complete exhibition of the English verb in any British Grammar which I have seen. The definite tenses, which are as important as the indefinite, are wholly wanting; and the second future in Murray is imperfect. It seems that he had in his first editions inserted this form, thou shalt, or ye shall have loved, but in his octavo edition, he informs us that shall in the second and third persons is incorrectly applied. To prove this, he gives the following examples. “Thou shalt have served thy apprenticeship, before the end of the year.” “He shall have completed his business, when the messenger arrives.” Very true; but the author forgot that by placing when or after, as an introduction to the sentence, the use of shall is not only correct, but in many cases, necessary. When thou shalt or you shall have served an apprenticeship, after he shall have completed his business, are perfectly correct expressions. But in consequence of this oversight, Murray's second future is defective throughout the whole paradigm.
4. The Syntax of every British Grammar that I have seen, is extremely imperfect. There are many English phrases which are perfectly well established and correct, which are not brought within the rules; and of course they cannot be parsed or resolved by the student.

5. There are several false rules of construction which mislead the learner; rules which are in direct opposition to the practice of the best writers.

6. There are some phrases or modes of expression, frequently used by authors, which are not good English, and which it is the business of the Grammarian to correct, but which are not noticed in any British Grammar. Some of these have been considered in the preceding Introduction.

There is a great difficulty in devising a correct classification of the several sorts of words; and probably no classification that shall be simple and at the same time philosophically correct, can be invented. There are some words that do not strictly fall under the description of any class yet devised. Many attempts have been made and are still making to remedy this evil; but such schemes as I have seen, do not, in my apprehension, correct the defects of the old schemes, nor simplify the subject. On the other hand, all that I have seen, serve only to obscure and embarrass the subject, by substituting new arrangements and new terms, which are as incorrect as the old ones, and less intelligible.

On the subject of the tenses of the verbs, for example, we may attempt philosophical accuracy, and say that there are, and there can be three tenses only, to express the natural division of time into past, present, and future. But a language which should have words to express these three divisions only, would be miserably imperfect. We want to express not only the past, the present, and the future, with respect to ourselves or the time of speaking and writing, but the past with respect to other times or events. When we say, the mail will have arrived before sun-set, we express not only a future event, at the time of speaking, but an event to be past before another event, the setting of the sun. Hence I have given to that form of words, the denomination of the prior-future. So of the past time. He had delivered the letter, before I arrived, denotes an event not only past, as to the time of speaking, but past before another event, my arrival. This tense I call the prior-past. These denominations, like the terms of the new chemistry, define themselves. The old names of the latter tense, pluperfect or preterpluperfect, more than finished or past, or beyond more than finished or past, I have discarded. These small alterations of the old system will, I hope, be well received.

If it should be said, that our verbs have not tenses, because they have not variations of termination to express them; I would reply, that this may be considered as a mistake, proceeding from an early bias, impressed upon us by the Greek and Latin forms of the tenses. A tense is a term intended to denote a form of verbs used for expressing time or some division of it, and it is just as properly applied to a combination of words for that purpose, as to a modification of the simple verb. The use of it is entirely arbitrary. Locutus sum are not the less a tense, because two words are employed. It is the time and not the form of words used to express it, which stamps propriety on the denomination.

If we attempt to dispense with some of the English tenses, by analyzing them, and resolving them into their primary elements, that is, parsing the words composing them, each distinctly, we shall meet with insuperable difficulties. Let a man attempt to make out the sense of this phrase, he had been writing, by analysing it. Had alone denotes held, possessed, as in the phrase, “he had an estate in New York.” Then in the phrase above, it will signify, he held or possessed been writing.

It is alleged that the auxiliary verbs are not secondary, but the most important verbs in the language. The point of importance must be determined by this fact, that by themselves they do not make complete sense; they leave the sense or affirmation imperfect. He may, he can, he will, he shall, are incomplete sentences, without another verb expressed or understood. They express nothing definite which is intended to be affirmed. When I ask, whether you can lend me a sum of money, and you reply, I can, the verb lend is understood. Not so with the verbs considered as principal. When I say, I write, I walk, the sense or affirmation is complete without the use of another verb. Hence it is with perfect propriety, that such verbs as can be used only in connection with others, should be considered as of a secondary character, and being used to aid in forming the tenses, they may very justly be denominated auxiliaries or auxiliaries.

Some of our verbs are used either as principal or as auxiliary, as have and will; and will takes a different and regular form when principal; I will, thou wilt, he will, or he wills an estate or a legacy; but when auxiliary, thou wilt, he will bequeath his estate.
Will, indeed, in its primary use, expresses volition, as when we say, “I will walk or ride; but as an auxiliary, it often loses this signification. When it is said, “it will rain to-morrow,” what relation has will to volition?

To show the utter futility of attempting to explain phrases by the primary signification of the auxiliaries, take the following example. May and might express power, liberty or possibility; have and had express holding or possession. On this plan of explanation, resolve the following sentence. “He might have had more prudence than to engage in speculation;” that is, he was able, or had power, to hold or possess, held or possessed more prudence than to engage in speculation.

So the following. “It may have rained on the land.” That is, it has power or is possible, to hold or possess, rained on the land.

All attempts to simplify our forms of the tenses by such resolution, must not only fail, but prove to be perfectly ridiculous. It is the combination of words only that admits of definition; and these must be exhibited as tenses; forms of expression presenting to the hearer or reader the precise time of action. This is necessary for our own citizens; but for foreigners, indispensable, as they want to know the tenses in English which correspond with the tenses in their own languages.

Nor shall we succeed much better in attempting to detect the primary elements of the terminations which form the variations of the simple verb. We may conjecture any thing; we may suppose loved to be a contraction of love-did; but in opposition to this, we find in our mother tongue, this termination ed, was od, or odc. Ic lufode, I loved; we lufodon, we loved. Besides, if I mistake not, this termination is the same as that in the early Roman laws, in which esto was written estod; and I believe we have no evidence that do and did ever belonged to the Latin language. But what settles this question, is, that did itself is formed of do and this same termination, do-ed. Here the question may rest.

We may conjecture that the personal terminations of the verbs were originally pronouns, and this conjecture is certainly better founded than many others; but we find in our mother tongue, the verb love, in the plural number, is written, we lufath, ge lufath, thi lufath, all the persons having the same termination; but certainly the same word was never used to express we, you or ye, and they.

I have attentively viewed these subjects, in all the lights which my opportunities have afforded, and I am convinced that the distribution of words, most generally received, is the best that can be formed, with some slight alterations adapted to the particular construction of the English language. Our language is rich in tenses, beyond any language in Europe; and I have endeavored to exhibit all the combinations of words forming them, in such a manner that students, natives or foreigners, may readily understand them.

I close with this single remark, that from all the observations I have been able to make, I am convinced the dictionaries and grammars which have been used in our seminaries of learning, for the last forty or fifty years, are so incorrect and imperfect, that they have introduced or sanctioned more errors than they have amended; in other words, had the people of England and of these States been left to learn the pronunciation and construction of their vernacular language solely by tradition, and the reading of good authors, the language would have been spoken and written with more purity than it has been and now is, by those who have learned to adjust their language by the rules which dictionaries and grammars prescribe.
The Grammar of a language is a collection of principles and rules, taken from the established usages of the nation using that language; in other words, an exhibition of the genuine structure of the language. These principles and rules are derived from the natural distinctions of words, or they are arbitrary, and depend for their authority wholly on custom. A rule is an established form of construction in a particular class of words. Thus it is a rule in English that the plural number of nouns is formed by adding s or es to the singular, as hand, hands; cage, cages; fish, fishes. An exception to a rule is, the deviation of a word from the common construction. Thus the regular plural of man would be mans; but the actual plural is men. This word then is an exception to the general rule of forming plural nouns.

A syllable is a simple sound, or a combination or succession of sounds uttered at one breath or impulse of the voice. A word consists of one syllable or of a combination of syllables. A sentence consists of a number of words, at the pleasure of the speaker or writer; but forming complete sense.

E NGLISH ALPHABET.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty six letters or characters, viz: A b C d E f G h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

There are many combinations of vowels in English words, in which one vowel is followed by another vowel. This sound, rendered vocal, becomes eh, for which we have no character. It is heard in fusion, pronounced fez-in.

The letters ng in combination have two sounds; one as in sing, singer; the other as in finger, longer. The latter requires a closer articulation of the palatal organs, than the former, but the distinction can be communicated only by the ear. The orthophets attempt to express it by writing gh after the ng, as fing-ger. But the peculiar sound of ng is expressed, if expressed at all, solely by the first syllable, as will be obvious to any person, who will write sing for singer; for let sing in this word be pronounced as it is by itself, sing, and the additional letter makes no difference, unless the speaker pauses at sing, and pronounces ger by itself.

Phonetics treats of the sounds of letters, or of words, whether simple or in combination; and teaches the true mode of writing words, according to established usage.

Ethyology treats of the derivation of words from their radicals or primitive forms, and of their various inflections and modifications to express person, number, case, sex, time and mode.

The Grammar of a language is a collection of principles and rules, taken from the established usages of the nation using that language; in other words, an exhibition of the genuine structure of the language. These principles and rules are derived from the natural distinctions of words, or they are arbitrary, and depend for their authority wholly on custom. A rule is an established form of construction in a particular class of words. Thus it is a rule in English that the plural number of nouns is formed by adding s or es to the singular, as hand, hands; cage, cages; fish, fishes. An exception to a rule is, the deviation of a word from the common construction. Thus the regular plural of man would be mans; but the actual plural is men. This word then is an exception to the general rule of forming plural nouns.

A syllable is a simple sound, or a combination or succession of sounds uttered at one breath or impulse of the voice. A word consists of one syllable or of a combination of syllables. A sentence consists of a number of words, at the pleasure of the speaker or writer; but forming complete sense.

E NGLISH ALPHABET.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty six letters or characters, viz: A b C d E f G h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

There are many combinations of vowels in English words, in which one vowel is followed by another vowel. This sound, rendered vocal, becomes eh, for which we have no character. It is heard in fusion, pronounced fez-in.

The letters ng in combination have two sounds; one as in sing, singer; the other as in finger, longer. The latter requires a closer articulation of the palatal organs, than the former, but the distinction can be communicated only by the ear. The orthophets attempt to express it by writing gh after the ng, as fing-ger. But the peculiar sound of ng is expressed, if expressed at all, solely by the first syllable, as will be obvious to any person, who will write sing for singer; for let sing in this word be pronounced as it is by itself, sing, and the additional letter makes no difference, unless the speaker pauses at sing, and pronounces ger by itself.

The articulations in English may all be thus expressed: ch, ed, et, er, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez, uth, aspirate and vocal, ezh, ezh, ing. These articulations may be named from the organs whose junctions they represent—Thus Labials, or letters of the lips, ch, ed, et, er, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez.

The articulations in English may all be thus expressed: ch, ed, et, er, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez, uth, aspirate and vocal, ezh, ezh, ing. These articulations may be named from the organs whose junctions they represent—Thus Labials, or letters of the lips, ch, ed, et, er, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez.

A diphthong is a union of two vowels or simple sounds uttered so rapidly and closely, as to form one syllable only, or what is considered as one syllable, as of and oh in voice and joy, or in sound, and one in voice.

A triphthong is a union of three vowels in one syllable; as in adeu.

There are many combinations of vowels in English words, in which one vowel only is sounded: as ai, ea, ie, ei, ou, au, ey, ey, &c. These may be called digraphs. They can be reduced to no rule of pronunciation.

The combinations au and ow have generally the sound of the broad a, as in fraud, and law. The combination ew has the sound of w long, as in new, Never, cere; and sometimes at the beginning of words the sound of yu, as in euchariat, euphony.

The letters ch and sh, at the beginning of a word, are pronounced as th, as in clear. Gl at the beginning of words are pronounced as dl, as in glory.

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

The first and principal rule in dividing syllables, is not to separate letters that belong to the same syllable, except in cases of anomalous pronunciation.
GRAMMAR OF THE

The best division of syllables is that which leads the learner most easily to a just pronunciation. Thus, hab-it, ham-let, bat-ter, ho-ly, lo-cal, en-gage, an-i-mal, al-i-ment, pol-i-cy, eb-o-ny, des-ig-nate, lam-ent-a-ble, pref-er-ab!e.

An exception to this rule occurs in such words as vicious, ambition, in which the et and it are pronounced like sh. In this case, it seems preferable to divide the words thus, vicious, amb-i-tion.

In dividing the syllables of derivative words it seems advisable to keep the original entire, unless when this is, or might be, already divided into meaningful portions. Thus ac-tor, hel-per, op-pres-sor, may be considered as a better division than ac-tor, hel-per, op-pres-sor. But it may be eligible in many cases, to deviate from this rule. Thus op-pres-sion seems to be more convenient both for children in learning and for printers, than op-pres-s-ion.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and verbs of more syllables than one, ending with an accented consonant preceded by a short vowel, double the final consonant in the participle, and when any syllable is added beginning with a vowel. Thus, Abet, Sin, Permut, Abetted, Smirned, Abetting, Sinner, Abetor.

2. When the final consonant is preceded by a long vowel, the consonant is usually not doubled. Thus, Seal, Repeal, Defeat, Sealed, Repealed, Defeated, Sealing, Repealing, Defeating, Sealer, Repealer, Defeater.

3. When the accent falls on any syllable except the last, the final consonant of the verb is not to be doubled in the derivatives. Thus, Bias, Quarel, Worship, Biased, Quarelled, Worshiped, Biasing, Quarrelling, Worshiping, Biaser, Quarlerder, Worshiper, Equaler.

The same rule is generally to be observed in nouns, as in jeweler, from jewel.

These are general rules; though possibly special reasons may, in some instances, justify exceptions.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS.

Words are classified according to their uses. Writers on grammar are not perfectly agreed in the distribution of words into classes. But I shall, with one exception, follow the common distribution. Words then may be distributed into eight classes or parts of speech. 1. The name or noun. 2. The pronoun or substitutive. 3. The adjective, attribute or attributive. 4. The verb. 5. The adverb. 6. The preposition. 7. The connective or conjunction. 8. The exclamation or interjection.

The participles exhibit a distinct part of speech; it is a derivativeness from the verb, and partakes of its nature, expressing motion or action. But it sometimes loses its verbal character, and becomes a mere adjectival, expressing quality or habit, rather than action.

Names or Nouns.

A name or noun is that by which a thing is called; and it expresses the idea of which the thing is the subject. Thus, a material substance, as man, horse, tree, table—of immortal things, as faith, hope, love. These and similar words are, by customary use, made the names of things which exist, or the symbols of ideas, which they express without the help of any other word.

Division of Names.

Names are of two kinds: common, or those which represent the idea of a whole kind or species; and proper or appropriate, which denote individuals. Thus animal is a name common to all beings, having organized bodies and endowed with life, digestion, and spontaneous motion. Plant and vegetable are names of all beings which have organized bodies and life, with vital motion or vegetative life. Flower is a name common to all those plants which have blossoms. But it may be eligible in many cases, to deviate from this rule. Thus opression seems to be more convenient both for children in learning and for printers, than opression.

Note.—When the sense of words is sufficiently certain, by the construction of the sentence, the definitive may be omitted; as, "Duty to your majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, require us to entreat your royal attention." It is also omitted before names whose signification is general, and requires no limitation; as, "Solomon built a temple." "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden." London is a great commercial city. A decisive battle was fought at Marengo. The English obtained a signal naval victory at the mouth of the Nile.

Rule III.—The definitive is used before names which are definite and as specific as possible: as, "Solomon built a temple." "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden." London is a great commercial city. A decisive battle was fought at Marengo. The English obtained a signal naval victory at the mouth of the Nile.

Rule IV.—The definitive is used before names which are definite and as specific as possible: as, "Solomon built a temple." "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden." London is a great commercial city. A decisive battle was fought at Marengo. The English obtained a signal naval victory at the mouth of the Nile.

Rule V.—The definitive is used before names which are definite and as specific as possible: as, "Solomon built a temple." "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden." London is a great commercial city. A decisive battle was fought at Marengo. The English obtained a signal naval victory at the mouth of the Nile.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"The Christian, who, with pious horror, avoided the abominations of the circus or the theater, found himself encompassed with infernal snakes," &c.

"The heart likes naturally to be moved and affected."  
Campbell's Rhet. ch. 2.

Note 1.—This definitive is also before names employed figuratively in a general sense; as, "His mate's safety to the waves consign."  
Lusiad, 2.

Here names cannot be understood of any particular teeeves; but the words is metaphor for a particular thing, the eeeves.

Note 2.—The definitive the is used before an attributive, which is selected from others belonging to the same object; as, "The very frame of spirit in a general sense; as, •    , .,  

The singular denotes an individual, or a collection of individuals united in a plural.  

1. When the singular is in a regular plural, the singular is formed by adding s to the singular, as, "Sister! I coalesce with the i  

2. When the letter s does not combine in sound with the word or last syllable of it, the addition of s increases the number of syllables; as, houses, houses; grace, icaces: pages, pages; rose, roses; voice, voices; name, names.

3. When the name-ending is th, sh, or ch with its English sound, the plural is formed by adding es to the singular, for a single s after those letters cannot be pronounced; as, fox, foxes; glass, glasses; church, churches. But after ch with its Greek sound, like k, the plural is formed by only; as, monarch, monarchies.

4. When a name ends with y after a consonant, the plural is formed by dropping y and adding ies; as, vanity, vanities.  

RULE 1. When the terminating letter of a noun will admit the sound of s to convey the name or the last syllable of it, s only is added to form the plural, as, sea, seas; hand, hands; pen, pens; grape, grapes; vase, vases; vow, vows.

Rule 2. After ay, ey, and oy, s only is added; as, delay, delays; valley, valleys.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.

Note.—A few English nouns deviate from the foregoing rule; but the following is the formation of the plural number:

Class 1.—In some names, f in the singular, is for the convenience of utterance, changed into v; as, life, lives; knife, knives; door, doors; leaf, leaves; call, calls; calf, calves; self, selves; sheep, sheaves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves; thief, thieves; calyces, calyces.

Class 2.—The second class consists of words which are used in both numbers, with plurals irregularly formed; as, child, children; foot, feet; man, men; ox, oxen; house, houses; goose, geese; bean, beans; thesis, theses; emphasis, emphases; antithesis, antitheses; worthy, worthies.
Other words of this class, though ending in s, are used either wholly in the singular number, or in the one or the other, at the pleasure of the writer. Amend, alms, belows, bells, galls, gallow, odds, means, pains, news, riches.

Of these, pains, riches, and wages, are more usually considered as plural—wages is always singular—odds and means are either singular or plural—the others are more strictly singular; for measles is the name of a disease, and in strictness, no more plural than gout or fever. Small pox, for pocks, is sometimes considered as a plural, but it ought to be used as singular.

Billiards has the sense of game, containing unity of idea; and ethics, physics and other similar names, comprehending each the whole system of a particular science, do not convey the ideas of parts or particular branches, but of a whole collectively, a unity, and hence seem to be treated as words belonging to the singular number.

**AUTHORITIES.**

Pre-eminent by so much odds. With every odds thy prowess I defy.

Where the odds is considerable. The wagons of sin is death.

Much pangs has been taken. Let a gallows be made of fifty cubits high.

Here erected a fort and a gallows. Lusis 1344.

The riches we had in England was the slow result of long industry and wise economy.

Let it be to the reward, &c. Davenant, 2. 12.


Much pains has been taken. Where the odds is considerable. Thomson.

Politics contains two parts. Locke however uses a plural verb with ethics. "The ideas that ethics are conversant about."—B. 4. 12. 8.

Pains, when preceded by much, should always have a singular verb. Means is so generally used in either number, every means, all means.

The riches we had in England was the slow result of long industry and wise economy. Thomson.

Let it be to the reward, &c. Davenant, 2. 12.


Much pains has been taken. Where the odds is considerable. Thomson.

Politics contains two parts. Locke however uses a plural verb with ethics. "The ideas that ethics are conversant about."—B. 4. 12. 8.

Pains, when preceded by much, should always have a singular verb. Means is so generally used in either number, every means, all means.

The riches we had in England was the slow result of long industry and wise economy. Thomson.

Let it be to the reward, &c. Davenant, 2. 12.


Much pains has been taken. Where the odds is considerable. Thomson.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Who is a relative or personal pronoun, used to introduce a new clause or affection into a sentence, which clause has an immediate dependence on the preceding one. It is also used to ask questions, and hence it is called an interrogative.

Which is also a relative, but is of neuter gender. It is also interrogative.

These pronouns have two cases; the nominative which precedes a verb, and the objective which follows it. They are inflected in the following manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>me we</td>
<td>you you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>me us</td>
<td>you us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objetive</td>
<td>thee</td>
<td>you you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>you you</td>
<td>who who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj.</td>
<td>he he</td>
<td>they they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—Mine, thine, his, hers, yours, and theirs, are usually considered as the possessive case. But the three first are either attributes, and used with nouns, or they are substitutes. The three last are always substitutes, used in the place of names which are understood, as may be seen in the next page.

Its and whose have a better claim to be considered as a possessive case; but as they equally well fall under the denomination of attributes, I have, for the sake of uniformity, assigned them a place with that part of speech.

That mine, thine, his, yours, theirs, do not constitute a possessive case, is demonstrable; for they are constantly used as the nominatives of verbs and as the objectives after verbs and prepositions, as in the following passages. "Whether it could perform its operations of thinking and memory, out of a body organized as ours is,"—Locke, b. 2, 27. "In referring our ideas of other such cases to the same name, ours may be false,"—Ibid., 39, 10. "It is for no other reason but that his agrees not with our ideas."—ibid., ch. 3, 9 and 10.

You may imagine what kind of faith theirs was."—Amb. 3, 9. "The day is thine, O Lord, is the greatness, the power and the glory."—1 Ch. xxix. 11.

You and we are always substitutes for persons, and never for things or substances. Whose is equally applicable to persons as to things.

Whoever is often employed as the nominative to two verbs; as, "Whoever expects to find in the scriptures a specific direction for every moral doubt that arises, looks for more than he will meet with."—Paley, Phil. ch. 4.

Note.—Mine, thine, his and her are equally well used as substitutes, or as attributes. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine,"—Hag. ii. 8. "The day is thine, O Lord, is the greatness, the power and the glory."—Ps. xxxiv. 19. "The day is thine, O Lord, is the greatness, the power and the glory."—1 Ch. xxix. 11.

These words are also used as attributes of possession; as, "Let not mine enemies triumph,"—Ps. xiv. 2. "So let thine enemies perish,"—Ps. lxxviii. 16. "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, the power and the glory."—Ps. xxvii. 11.

There is another class of substitutes, which supply the place of names, attributes, sentences or parts of a sentence.

In the following sentence, it is the substitute for a name. "The sun rules the day; it illumines the earth." Here it is used for sun, to prevent a repetition of the word.

In the following passage, it has a different use. "The Jews, it is well known, were at this time under the dominion of the Romans."—Porteus, Lect. 5. Here it represents the whole of the sentence, except the clause in which it stands. To understand this, let the order of the words be varied.

The Jews were at this time under the dominion of the Romans, it [all that] is well known.

If a testimony is as glorious to his memory, as it is singular, and almost unexampled in his circumstances, that he loved the Jewish nation, and that he gave a very decisive proof of it, by building them a synagogue. It then is a substitute for those clauses of the sentence. The second it refers to the same clauses. In the latter part of the sentence, he gave a decisive proof of it—of what? of what is related in a preceding clause—He loved the Jewish nation—that he gave a decisive and magnificent proof. Here it represents that member of the sentence.

As for the pulling of them down, if the affairs require it."—Bacon on Ambition. Require what? The pulling of them down—"for which part of the sentence, it is a substitute.

And how could he do this so effectually, as by performing works, which it utterly exceeded all the strength and ability of men to accomplish."—Porteus, Lect. 5.

What utterly exceeded? To what does it refer? Let us invert the order of the words—"as by performing works to accomplish which exceeded all the strength of men." Here we find to accomplish, a verb in the infinitive, is the nominative to exceeded, and for that verb, it is a substitute.

This inceptive use of it forms a remarkable idiom of our language, and is much more peculiar than what it stands as the substitute for a subsequent member or clause of a sentence; and is a sort of pioneer to smooth the way for the verb. Thuc. "It is remarkable, that the philosopher Seneca makes use of the same argument."—Porteus, Lect. 6. If we ask, what is this? What is the argument? The answer must be, the fact stated in the last clause of the sentence. That this is the real construction, appears from a transposition of the clauses. "The philosopher Seneca makes use of the same argument, that is remarkable." In this order we observe the true use of that, which

But it must be observed, that although it and who are real substitutes, never united to names, like attributes—it day—who yet its and whose cannot be resolved from a noun expressed or implied—as, its shape, whose face—whose work—are they? that is, whose works. These are therefore real adjectives.

In the use of substitutes, it is to be remarked, that I, thou, you, and we, are employed in two distinct senses. Where the name of the person are both employed, as they are in formal writings, oaths and the like, the pronouns precede the name; as, "I, Richard Roe, of Boston." In similar language, you and we also precede the name; as, "You, John Roe, of New-York."—We, Richard Roe and John Doe, of Philadelphia.

You is used by writers very indefinitely, as a substitute for any person who may read the work—the mind of the writer imagining a person addressed by the writer.

"He and they are used in the same indefinite manner; as, "He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance." "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."—Lusted, B. 2.

Bolingbroke, Let. to Winham. "The reason is that his subject is generally things; theirs, on the contrary, is persons."

"Yours of the 20th Oct. I have received, as Camp. Rhet. b. 1. ch. 19. Wycherley to Pope.

"These return so much better out of your hands than they went from mine."—Bacon, Unity in Religion.

"You and I are kin."—Shakespeare, You may imagine what kind of faith theirs was."—Amb. 3, 9.
is also a substitute for the preceding clause of the sentence, and it becomes redundant. The use then of the inceptive it appears to be to enable us to begin a sentence, without placing a verb as the introductory word; and by the use of it as a substitute for subjunctive members of the sentence, the order is inverted without occasioning obscurity.

It is to be noticed also that this neuter substitute, it, is equally proper to begin sentences, when the name of a person is afterwards used; as, "It was John that I spoke of," or "It was I that was spoken of."]

But if we transpose the words, and place who or that, the substitute which has been used next after the inceptive word, we must use he for the inceptive—"He, who had exhibited such powers of eloquence, was John."

In inceptive sentences, the order of words is changed, and it follows the verb. Who is it that has been thus eloquent?

There is a sentence in Locke, in which the inceptive it is omitted. "Whereby comes to pass, that, as long as any unceasing remains in the mind, B. ch. 21. In strictness, this is not a defective sentence, for that may be to understand it as

part of a sentence; as, "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." There is always an inceptive it in the last sentence, which has been used next after the last named, or nearest in the order of construction; that and those to the most distant; as,

"Twas war no more, but carnage through the field,

Those lift their sword, and those their booms yield."

Hooke’s Tasso. b. 20.

"Nor less the rest, the intrepid chief retires;

These urged by threats, and those by force constrain’d;"

Bacon.

There is a peculiarity in the use of that; for when it is an attribute, it is always in the singular number; but as a substitute for persons or things, it is used in the plural, and in some cases, for persons as well as things more frequently than any word in the language; as, "I knew a man that had it for a by-word, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, ‘Stay a little that we may make an end the sooner.’"

Boron on Dispatch.

"Here that is the representative of man, and it stands for the last clause of the sentence or by-word."

"Let states that aim at greatness take heed how their nobility and genius multiply too fast." Bacon.

Here that is a substitute for a plural name. So also in the following,

"That which are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."

"That they had eaten were about four thousand"—"that they are in the flesh"—they must be taken; it is the inceptive who.

"Let the princes measure the danger of discontent by this, whether they be just or unjust: for they were to imagine people to be reasonable, who do often spurn at their own good; nor yet by this, whether the griefs whereupon they rise be in great or small part to the fault of their kings."

Bacon on Kingdoms.

"Here this, in each part of the sentence, is the representative of the clause in Ita ics succeeding."

"Can we suppose that all the united powers of hell are able to work such astonishing miracles, as were wrought for the confirmation of the christian religion? Can we suppose that they can control the laws of nature at pleasure, and that with an air of sovereignty, and professing themselves the lords of the universe, as we know Christ did? If we can believe this, then we deny, &c. We observe here, this represents a series of sentences.

In some cases, this represents a few words only in a preceding sentence, as in the following—"The rule laid down is in general certain, that the king only can convocate a parliament. And this, by the ancient statutes of the realm, he is bound to do, every year or diencr, if need be."

If we ask, what is the king bound to do? The answer must be, convocate a parliament; for which words alone this is the substitute, and governed by do.

The plurals, these and those, are rarely or never used as substitutes for sentences.

Such is the true construction of sentences—the definitive that, instead of being a conjunction, is the representative of a sentence or distinct clause, preceding that clause, and pointing the mind to it, as the subject which follows. And it is definite or demonstrative in this application to sentences, as it is applied to a name or noun, as if there can be only one way shown, how men may come to that universal agreement, in the things they do consent in, which I presume may be done." Locke on Und. b. 1. 2.

Which is also a substitute for a sentence, or part of a sentence, as when used for a single word; as, "if there can be any other way shown, how men may come to that universal agreement, in the things they do consent in, which I presume may be done."
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Which, in this passage, represents all which precedes or which all that is above related, may be done.

"Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be discovered, nor any just demand a reason which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if, were it innate, or so much as self-evident, every innate principle must needs be."—Im. Chap. 3.

In this passage, the first which represents the next preceding part of the sentence, a noun may demand a reason; which power of demanding reason would be ridiculous. The second which is a substitute for self-evident; which, that is, self-evident, every principle must be.

Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he, in any respect, deceived the disciples."—Porto, Lec. 2. Here which represents the attribute innocent.

That would equally well represent the same word, with a connective.

"Judas declared him innocent, and that he could not be," &c.; &c.; &c.

We shall find the reason of it to be the end of language, being to communicate thoughts—that is, end of language, and for those words, is which the substitute.

What.

This substitute has several uses. First, it has the sense of that which; as, "I have heard what has been alleged." Second,—What stands for any indefinite idea; as, "He cares not what he says or does."—"We shall the better know what to undertake."—Locke on Und. 1. 6.

Thirdly,—What is an attribute, either in the singular or plural number, and denotes something uncertain or indeterminate; as, "In what character, Butler was admitted into that lady's service, is unknown."—John. Life of Butler.

"It is not material what names are assigned to them."—Camp. Rhet. 1. 1.

"I know not what impressions time may have made upon your person."—M.ckle. I. i. M.'s. Here which represents the next preceding part of the sentence.

"To see what are the causes of wrong judgment."—Locke 2. 21.

"What time the sun withdrew his cheerful light, and the sable caverns of the night."—Hoole's Tasso. b. 7.

That is, at the time when or in which.

"By what is to be asked questions; as, "What will be the consequence of the revolution in France?"—Locke 2. 8. Here what contains the object after in and the nominative to goes.

"What is used with a name as an attribute and a substitute; as, "It was agreed that what goods were aboard his vessels, should be landed."—Mickle's Discovery of India. 89. Here what goods, are equivalent to the goods which, for what goods include the nominative to two verbs, were and should be landed. This use of the word is not deemed elegant.

As.

As, primarily signifies like, similar; the primary sense of which is even, equal, or the same as; as, their prices, as good as great, as great as their price; the sense of which is like or equally good, great or probable. Hence it frequently follows such. "Send him such books as will please him." But in this similar phrases, must be considered as the nominative to will please, or we must suppose an elliptis of several words. "Send him such books as the books which will please him, or as those which will please him." So in the following sentences.

"We have been accustomed to repose on its veracity with such humble confidence as suppresses curiosity."—Johnson's Life of Cowley.

"All the punishments which God is concerned to see inflicted on sin is only such as answer the ends of government."—Johnson's Life of Cowley.

"Many wise men contented themselves with such probable conclusions as were sufficient for the practical purposes of life."—Eefield, Hist. Phil. 2. 11.

"The malcontents made such demands as none but a tyrant could yield."—Bolingbroke on Hist. Let. 7.

In the last example, if as is to be considered as a pronoun, or substitute, it is in the objective case.

These and similar phrases are anomalous; and we can resolve them only by supplying the ellipsis, or by considering as in the nature of a pronoun, and the nominative to the verb.

In the following case of expression, we may supply it for the nominative.

"Do everything as was said about mercury and sulphur."—Eury.

"As it was said."—Eury.

"In poetry, as supplies the place of such."—Eury.

It is from which might contest sprung and mutual rage. As would the camp in civil broils engage."—Hoole's Tasso.

In prose we would say, "such contest and rage as."—As sometimes refers to a sentence or member of a sentence, and sometimes its place may be supplied by which. "On his return to Egypt, as I learned from the same authority, he levied a mighty army."—Below, Herod.

"Which I learned. On his return to Egypt, he levied a mighty army, which [last] I learned from the same authority."—As often begins a sentence. "As to the three orders of pronouns already mentioned, they may be called prepositive, as may indeed all substantives."—Harris. That is, concerning, respecting the three orders, or to explain that which respects the three orders, &c.

Both.

"Both is an adjective, but it is also a number for names, sentences, parts of sentences, and for attributes."—Lker. p. 119.

"Abraham took shec, and gave them unto Abimelech, and both of them made a covenant."—Gen. xxxi. 27.

Here both is the representative of Abraham and Abimelech.

"He will not hear the loss of his rank, because he can be the loss of his estate; but he will hear both, because he is prepared for both."—Boling. on Ercil.

In the last example, both represents the parts of the sentences in italics. When it represents two attributes, it may and usually does precede them; as, "He endeavoured to render commerce both advantageous and infamous."—Micklep. p. 139.

"As an attribute, it has a like position before names; as, 'Tousa confessed he had saved both his life and his honor."—Im. 169.

"It is both more accurate, and proves no inconsiderable aid to the right understanding of things, to discriminate by different signs such as are truly different."—Campbell's Rhet. 1. 33.

In this passage, both represents more accurate, and the following member of the sentence; but the construction is harsh.

"Abraham, in this necessity which is under of suiting himself to his audience, both that he may be understood by them, and that his words may have an influence upon them."—Camp. Rhet. ch. 10.

Here both represents the two following clauses of the sentence. The construction is placed between both and its noun; as, "To both the preceding kings, the term borotque is applied."—Camp. Rhet. 1. 2.

Same.

The attribute same is often used as a substitute for persons and sentences or parts of a sentence; as, "Nothing appears so clearly an object of the mind or intellect only, as the future does, since we can find no place for its existence anywhere else." Not but the same, if we consider, is truly of the past.

In this ill constructed sentence, same has reference to all which is preceding the future tense—that is, that it is an object of intellect only, since we can find no place for its existence anywhere else. The same, all this, is true of the past also.

"For brave and generous ever are the same."—Lusit. 1.

Many, few, all, any.

These words we often find used as substitutes for names. "For many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many."—Matt. xxiv. 5. "Many are called, but few chosen."—xx. 16. "All that come to me, I will receive, and will not cast out."—v. 23. "As it is, so it will be in the heaven; and that is the ten shall be under heaven seven days."—Acts xviii. 14. "If a soul shall sin against any of the commandments."—Lev. xxiv. 2. "Neither is there any, that can deliver out of my hand."—1 Pet. xxxii. 39.

First, last, former, latter, less, least, more, most, are often used as substitutes.

"The victor's laurel, as the martyr's crown, is the first hope, nor less the last I prize."—Hoole's Tasso. 6. 8

"The last shall be first, and the first last."—Matt. xx. 16.

"It will not be amiss to inquire into the cause of this strange phenomenon; that, even a man of discernment should write without meaning, and not be sensible that he hath no meaning; and that judicious people should read what hath been written in this way, and not discover the defect. Both are surprising, but the first much more than the last."—Comp. Rhet. 2. 7.

Here both represents the two clauses of the sentence, preceded by that—both of those prepositions are surprising. First and last stand in the place of the same clauses.

"Sensibility and vehemence are often confounded, the latter being considered as a species of the former."—Camp. Rhet. 1. 11.

"He refused to go forth with less than the appointed equipment."—Mickle. 1. 181. Here less supplies the place of equipment, and prevents the necessity of its repetition.

"To the relief of these, Noronha sent some supplies, but while he was preparing to send more, an order from Portugal arrived."—Mickle. 1. 180. Here more is sufficiently intelligible without a repetition of the name—supplies.
"And the children of Israel did so, and gathered some more, some less." — Exod. xvi. 17.

"I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more." — Matt. xi. 20.

"Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done." — Luke x. 20.

"Waste not this love indeed? We men say more, swear more, but indeed our shews are more than will." — Shaks. Twelfth Night.

"Such." — Gen. iv.

"Thou shalt provide able men such as fear God." — Ex. xviii.

"Objects of importance must be portrayed by objects of importance; such as have grace, by things like that." — Camp. Rhet. ch. 5.

Self is never added to his, her, their, their own, but may be placed immediately after the personal substitute, as he himself wrote a letter to the minister, or immediately after the following verb or its object, as he wrote a letter to the minister himself. In such phrases himself not only gives emphasis to the affirmative, but gives to an implied negative, the force of one expressed. "He went himself to the minister," carries with it a direct negation that another person went. In negative sentences, it has a different effect. "He did not write the letter himself," implies strongly that he wrote it by an agent, or had an agency in procuring it to be written. These compound substitutes are used after verbs when reciprocal action is expressed; as, "They injure themselves.

"This is an invention of his own." — Prov. xxvii. 2.

"This is an attribute, denoting originally one thing severed from others." — Camp. Rhet. ch. 5.

Self is said to have been originally an attribute, but is now used as an intensive word to give emphasis to substitutes and attributes. Sometimes it is used as a noun. In the plural, it forms selves. It is added to the substitutes my, your, own, as myself, yourselves; and to him, her, them, as himself, herself, themselves. And though annexed to substitutes in the objective case, these words are indifferently in the nominative or objective. Self is never added to his, her, their, their own, but may be placed immediately after the personal substitute, as "he himself" wrote a letter to the minister, or immediately after the following verb or its object, as "He wrote a letter to the minister himself." In such phrases, himself not only gives emphasis to the affirmative, but gives to an implied negative, the force of one expressed. "He went himself to the minister," carries with it a direct negation that another person went. In negative sentences, it has a different effect. "He did not write the letter himself," implies strongly that he wrote it by an agent, or had an agency in procuring it to be written. These compound substitutes are used after verbs when reciprocal action is expressed; as, "They injure themselves.

"This is an invention of his own.” — Prov. xxvii. 2.

One is a distributive attribute, used to denote every individual of a number, whether considered separately, as, "The king of Israel and the king of Judah sat each on his throne." — Matt. vii. 24. "Thou also and Aaron, take each of you of the censer." — Exod. xxvii. 2. "I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more." — Exod. xvi. 17. It is used in the plural as well as the singular number.

"Owen is sometimes a substitute; as, "He came unto his own and his own received him not." — John i. 11.

Every denotes all the individuals of a number considered separately. It is a distributive attribute, but sometimes a substitute, chiefly in the law style; as, "Every of the clauses and conditions." — Lev. xxvi. 6. It is generally followed by the name to which it belongs, or by the cardinal number one.

"Neither and nor are usually classed with the conjunctions; but in strictness, they are always attributes or substitutes. Their correlative or and and, though considered as conjunctions, belong to the latter class of words; or being merely an abbreviation of other, and nor being the same word with the Saxon negative prefixed, as will be hereafter shown.

"Either and or are therefore signs of an alternative, and may be called alternatives. Either is also used also for each; as, "Two thieves were crucified—on either side one." — John xx. 18. This use of the word is constantly condemned by critics, and is constantly repeated by good writers; but it was the true original sense of the word, as appears by every Saxon author.

"Neither is not either, from the Saxon ne-either; and nor is ne-other, not other. As either or and present an alternative of two things, so neither and nor deny both or the whole of any number of particulars; as, "Neither office is filled, but neither of the offices will suit the candidate." — Lev. xii. 1.

Self is said to have been originally an attribute, but is now used as an intensive word to give emphasis to substitutes and attributes. Sometimes it is used as a noun. In the plural, it forms selves. It is added to the substitutes my, your, own, as myself, yourselves; and to him, her, them, as himself, herself, themselves. And though annexed to substitutes in the objective case, these words are indifferently in the nominative or objective. Self is never added to his, her, their, their own, but may be placed immediately after the personal substitute, as "he himself" wrote a letter to the minister, or immediately after the following verb or its object, as "He wrote a letter to the minister himself." In such phrases, himself not only gives emphasis to the affirmative, but gives to an implied negative, the force of one expressed. "He went himself to the minister," carries with it a direct negation that another person went. In negative sentences, it has a different effect. "He did not write the letter himself," implies strongly that he wrote it by an agent, or had an agency in procuring it to be written. These compound substitutes are used after verbs when reciprocal action is expressed; as, "They injure themselves.

"This is an invention of his own.” — Prov. xxvii. 2.

The attribute the one or the other is a substitute; as, "One and another, a distributive attribute, but sometimes a substitute, chiefly in the law style; as, "every of the clauses and conditions." — Lev. xxvi. 6. It is generally followed by the name to which it belongs, or by the cardinal number one.

"Either and or are therefore signs of an alternative, and may be called alternatives.

"Either is also a substitute for a name; as, "Either of the roads is good." It represents a sentence or a clause of a sentence; as, "No man can serve two masters, for either, he will hate the one and love the other; other else he will hold to the one and despise the other." — Matt. xvi. 24. To understand the true import of either, let or be also reduced back to its original orthography, "for either, he will hate the one and love the other; other else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Here we are presented with the sentence as it would have stood had the words been used in the true signification of "either." — White.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

be used as a substitute; as, "The rich have many friends"—"Associate with the wise and good"—"The future will resemble the past"—"Such is the opinion of the learned."

Attributes or Adjectives.

Attributes or Adjectives, in grammar, are words which denote the qualities inherent in, or ascribed to things; as, a bright sun; a splendid equipage; a miserable hut; a magnificent house; an honest man; an amiable woman; liberal charity; false honor; a quiet conscience.

As qualities may exist in different degrees, which may be compared with each other, suitable modes of speech are devised to express these comparative degrees. In English, most adjectives admit of three degrees of comparison, and a few admit of four. There are therefore four degrees of comparison.

The first denotes the slightest or least degree of the quality, and is expressed by the termination -est or -est, and being not modified.

The second denotes such a degree of the attribute as to constitute an absolute or distinct quality; as, red, brown, great, small, brave, wise. This is called the positive degree.

The fourth denotes the least degree of a quality than exists in another object, with which it is compared; as, greater, smaller, braver, wiser. This is called the comparative degree.

The third denotes a greater or less degree of a quality than exists in another object, with which it is compared; as greater, smaller, braver, wiser. This is called the comparative degree.

The fourth degree is formed by adding -est to an attribute, as yellowest. Yellowishness may be thus expressed.

The comparative degree is formed by adding -er to adjectives ending with e, as, white, whiter; and by adding more or less to words ending with an articulation, as, cold, colder; or by prefixing more or less, as, more just, less noble.

The superlative degree is formed by adding -est to adjectives ending with e, as, wise, wiser; and est to those which end with an articulation, as, cold, coldest; or by adding most and least, as, most brave, least charitable.

Every attribute, susceptible of comparison, may be compared by more and least, and least.

All monosyllables admit of er and est, and dissyllables when the addition is not pronounced, may be easily pronounced; as, happy, happier, happiest; lofty, loftier, loftiest.

But few words of more syllables than one will admit of er and est. Hence, if the attribute ends in e, this vowel is omitted; as, white, whitish.

This may be denomina-

2d. To command, exhort or invite: as, go, attend, let us observe.

3d. To pray, request, entreat: as, O may the spirit of grace dwell in us.

4th. To inquire, or question; as, does it rain? Will he come?

From the various uses and significations of verbs, have originated several divisions of the class. The only one in English which seems to be correct and sufficiently comprehensive, is, into transitive and intransitive. To these may be added a combination of the verb be, with certain auxiliaries and participles, which is called a passive verb.

1. A transitive verb denotes action or energy, which is exerted upon some object, or in producing some effect. In natural construction, the word expressing the object, follows the verb, without the intervention of any other word, though the order may be sometimes varied. Thus, "ridicule provokes anger," is a complete proposition; ridicule is the agent or nominative word, which causes the action; provoke is the verb, or affirmation of an action; anger is the object or effect produced, following the transitive verb provoke.

2. An intransitive verb denotes simple being or existence in a certain state, as to be, to rest; or it denotes action, which is limited to the subject. Thus, "John sleeps," is an affirmation, in which John, the nominative, or subject, is the subject of the affirmation; sleeps is a verb intransitive, affirming a particular thing of John, which extends to no other object.

3. The passive verb in English is formed by adding certain auxiliaries and participles to the verb to be. It denotes passion or suffering; that is, that the subject of the affirmative or nominative is affected by the action affirmed; as, "John is convinced of a lie," is a complete proposition; convinced is the agent or nominative, affecting the subject of the affirmative, which is John.

To correspond with their nominatives, verbs are used in both numbers, and with the three persons in each.

As action and being may be denominated as present, past and future, verbs have modifications to express time, which are called tenses. And as action and being may be represented in various ways, verbs have various modifications to answer these purposes, called modes or moods. Hence verbs bring forward, number, tense and mood.

The persons, which have been already explained, are I, thou or you, he, she, it, in the singular number; in the plural, we, ye or you, they. The numbers have been before explained.

Tenses.

There are six tenses or modifications of the verb to express time. Each of these is divided into two forms, for the purpose of distinguishing the definite or precise time from the indefinite. These may be thus explained and exemplified.

Present Tense, indefinite.

This form of the present tense affirms or denies action or being, in present time, without limiting it with exactness to a given point. It expresses also facts which exist generally, at all times, general truths, attributes which are permanent, habits, customs, and the like, without reference to personal classes or individuals, or a specific time; as, God is infinitely great and just; man is imperfect and wretched; plants spring from the earth; birds fly; fishes swim.

Present Tense, definite.

This form expresses the present time with precision; usually denoting action or being which corresponds in time with another action; as, I am writing, while you are waiting.

Past Tense, indefinite.

This form of the past tense represents action which took place at a given time past, however distant and completely past; as, "In six days, God created the heavens and the earth," "Alexander conquered the Persians," "Scipio was as virtuous as brave." "The Earl of Chatham was an eloquent statesman."

Past Tense, definite, [imperfect]

This form represents an action as taking place and unfinished in some specified period of past time; as, "I was standing at the door when the procession passed."
Perfect Tense, indefinite.
This form of the perfect tense represents an action completely past, and often at no great distance, but the time not specified; as, “I have accomplished my design.” But if a particular time is named, the tense must be the past; as, “I accomplished my design last week.” “I have my friend last week,” is not correct English. In this respect, the French idiom is different from the English, for “J’ai vu mon ami hier” is good French, but “I have seen my friend yesterday” is not good English. The words must be translated, “I saw my friend yesterday.” No fault is more common than a mistranslation of this tense.

It is to be noted however that this perfect indefinite tense is that in which we express continued or repeated action; as, “My father has lived about eighty years.” The king has reigned more than forty years.” He has been frequently heard to haunt.” Life of Cooper. We use it also when a specified past time is represented, if that time is expressed as a part of the present period. Thus, although we cannot say, “We have been together at no great distance, but the time not specified; as, “I have accomplished my design last week.” “I have my friend last week,” is not correct English. In this respect, the French idiom is different from the English, for “J’ai vu mon ami hier” is good French, but “I have seen my friend yesterday” is not good English. The words must be translated, “I saw my friend yesterday.” No fault is more common than a mistranslation of this tense.

The future tense is formed by the present tense of shall and will; for, “I shall go,” he will go, are merely an appropriate use of I shall to go, I will to go. Such an application of these words under the head of auxiliaries.

We have another mode of expression, which does not strictly and positively assert an action, yet it implies a necessity of performing an act, and clearly indicates that it will take place. For example, “I have to pay a sum of money to morrow.” That is, I am under a present necessity or obligation to do a future act.

The substantive verb followed by a radical verb, forms another idiom expression of future time; as, “John is to command a regiment.” Emas writ in search of the seat of an empire which was, one day, to command the world.” The latter expression is a future past; that is, past to the narrator, but future as to the event, at the time specified.

3. It gives great life and effect to description, in prose or verse, to represent past events as present; to introduce them to the view of the reader or hearer, as having a present existence. Hence the frequent use of the present tense for the future, by the historian, the poet and the orator:

“Or any mode of expression, the mind is transported forward to the time, so as to conceive it present; as, “I cannot determine, till the mail arrives.”

Prior-Past Tense, indefinite, [pluperfect.]
This form of the prior past tense expresses an action which was past at or before some other past time specified; as, “he had received the news before the messenger arrived.”

Future Tense, indefinite.
This form represents an action as just finished; as, “I have been reading a history of the revolution in France.”

Prior-past, definite.
This form denotes an action to be just past, at or before another time specified; as, “I had been reading your letter when the messenger arrived.”

Future Tense, definite.
This form expresses an action which is to take place and be unfinished at a specified future time; as, “He will be preparing for a visit, at the time you arrive.”

Prior-Present, definite.
This form expresses an action which will be just past at a future specified time; as, “We shall have been making preparations, a week before our friends arrive.”

In the use of the present tense, the following things are to be noticed.
1. The present tense is customarily used to express future time, when by any mode of expression, the mind is transported forward to the time, so as to conceive it present; as, “I cannot determine, till the mail arrives.”

2. Another use of the verb is to affirm, assert or declare some action or existence, either positively, as he runs, or negatively, as you are not in health. This form is called the Indicative Mode.

3. Another use of verbs is to represent actions or events which are uncertain, conditional or contingent; as, if he shall go; if they would attend. This is called the Conditional Mode; but would better be denominated the Conditional. The Indicative and Potential become conditional, by means of certain words called auxiliaries, as may, can, must, &c. This form is called the Potential Mode; as, I may or can write; he must wait.

4. Another use of verbs is to represent actions or events which are uncertain, conditional or contingent; as, if he shall go; if they would attend. This is called the Subjunctive Mode, but would better be denominated the Conditional. The Indicative and Potential become conditional, by means of certain words called auxiliaries, as may, can, must, &c. This form is called the Potential Mode; as, I may or can write; he must wait.

5. Another use of verbs is to represent actions or events which are uncertain, conditional or contingent; as, if he shall go; if they would attend. This is called the Subjunctive Mode, but would better be denominated the Conditional. The Indicative and Potential become conditional, by means of certain words called auxiliaries, as may, can, must, &c. This form is called the Potential Mode; as, I may or can write; he must wait.

6. Another use of verbs is to represent actions or events which are uncertain, conditional or contingent; as, if he shall go; if they would attend. This is called the Subjunctive Mode, but would better be denominated the Conditional. The Indicative and Potential become conditional, by means of certain words called auxiliaries, as may, can, must, &c. This form is called the Potential Mode; as, I may or can write; he must wait.

Participles.
Participles are derivatives from verbs, formed by particular terminations, and having the sense of verbs, attributes or names. The verbs taring, turning, are taring, turning, or when the verb ends with e, by dropping that letter and adding iing, as place, placing. But e is
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

When a man expresses his own determination of mind, I will, we are ac-
customed to consider the event, or act willed as certain; for we naturally
connect the power to act, with the intention; hence we make the declara-
tion an act of profound of confidence, and by an easy association of ideas, we
connect the declaration, with an obligation to carry the determination into
effect. Hence will expressed by a person himself, came to denote a promise.

But when a person declares the will of another, he is not supposed to pos-
sess the power to decide, or to carry the determination into effect. Hence
will expressed by a person himself, came to denote a promise.

May conveys the idea of such or permission; as, "he may go, if he will." 

This participle often loses its verbal character, and becomes an attribute;  
and sometimes is used as an adjective, to denote the perfect tense; as, the 
burning of London in 1666." In this capacity, it takes the plural form as, 
the "overflows of the Nile;" "he seeth all his goings." And sometimes 
the plural is used when a modifier is attached to the participle; as, 
the "goings out, the coming in." Ezek. xiii. 11. But this use of the partici-
ple is not esteemed elegant, nor is it common.

In a few instances, the participle in -ing becomes a name by receiving 
the termination -ness; as, willingness, from willing.

The other species of participle is formed from the verb, by adding ed or ed, 
and in regular verbs, it corresponds exactly with the past tense; as, loved, 
preceded. This may be called the participle of the perfect tense.

This participle also becomes an adverb or modifier by receiving the 
term ly, as lovingly, laughingly; and this species of modifiers admits of 
comparison, as more lovingly, most charmingly.

The other species of participle is formed from the verb, by adding d or ed,
and in regular verbs, it corresponds exactly with the past tense; as, loved, 
preceded. This may be called the participle of the perfect tense.

This participle often loses its verbal character, and becomes an attribute; 
as a concealed plot, a painted house. In this character it admits of compari-
nation, as more lovingly, most charmingly.

Coup. Let. 40. Here done stands in the place of distinguished you. For

Note.—In the following conjugations, a small n in an Italic character, is inserted in the place where not should stand in negative sentences. The
learner may conjugate the verb with or without not, at pleasure.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARIES.

May.—Present Tense.

Singular.

1st. Person. I may n

2d. Person. You may n

3d. Person. He may n

Plural. They may n

This was originally a principal verb, and is still used as such in the
language. It denotes the act of the mind in determining, or a determination; for 
he wills to go, and he will go, are radically of the same import.

The primitive idea expressed by may was power; Sax. magan, to be able.

"It is supposed that the Roman n was pronounced as our n, noo.

Do is also used in negative and interrogative sentences; the present
and past tenses of the Indicative Mode being chiefly formed by this auxiliary:
as, "I do not reside in Boston." "Does John hold a commission?"

Have is also a principal and transitive verb, denoting to possess; but much
used as an auxiliary, as "He has lately been to Hamburg." It is often used to 
supply the place of the principal verb, or participle, preventing a repetition 
of it, and the object after it; as, "I have not seen Paris, but my brother has;"
that is, "I have seen Paris." Equally common and extensive in the use of be, denoting existence, and

was is used in the first person singular and plural to denote the

past tense of the principal verb, or an auxiliary, it is found in almost every sentence of the language.

The inflection of a verb, in all the modes, tenses, numbers, and persons, is
termed Conjugation. The English verbs have few inflections, or changes 
of termination, most of the tenses and modes being formed by means of the

When a man expresses his own determination of mind, I will, we are ac-
customed to consider the event, or act willed as certain; for we naturally
connect the power to act, with the intention; hence we make the declara-
tion an act of profound of confidence, and by an easy association of ideas, we
connect the declaration, with an obligation to carry the determination into
effect. Hence will expressed by a person himself, came to denote a promise.

But when a person declares the will of another, he is not supposed to pos-
sess the power to decide, or to carry the determination into effect. Hence
will expressed by a person himself, came to denote a promise.

May conveys the idea of such or permission; as, "he may go, if he will." 

This participle often loses its verbal character, and becomes an attribute;  
and sometimes is used as an adjective, to denote the perfect tense; as, the 
burning of London in 1666." In this capacity, it takes the plural form as, 
the "overflows of the Nile;" "he seeth all his goings." And sometimes 
the plural is used when a modifier is attached to the participle; as, 
the "goings out, the coming in." Ezek. xiii. 11. But this use of the partici-
ple is not esteemed elegant, nor is it common.

In a few instances, the participle in -ing becomes a name by receiving 
the termination -ness; as, willingness, from willing.

The other species of participle is formed from the verb, by adding ed or ed, 
and in regular verbs, it corresponds exactly with the past tense; as, loved, 
preceded. This may be called the participle of the perfect tense.

This participle also becomes an adverb or modifier by receiving the 
term ly, as lovingly, laughingly; and this species of modifiers admits of 
comparison, as more lovingly, most charmingly.

The other species of participle is formed from the verb, by adding d or ed,
and in regular verbs, it corresponds exactly with the past tense; as, loved, 
preceded. This may be called the participle of the perfect tense.

This participle often loses its verbal character, and becomes an attribute; 
as a concealed plot, a painted house. In this character it admits of compari-
nation, as more lovingly, most charmingly.

Coup. Let. 40. Here done stands in the place of distinguished you. For

Note.—In the following conjugations, a small n in an Italic character, is inserted in the place where not should stand in negative sentences. The
learner may conjugate the verb with or without not, at pleasure.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARIES.

May.—Present Tense.

Singular.

1st. Person. I may n

2d. Person. You may n

3d. Person. He may n

Plural. They may n

This was originally a principal verb, and is still used as such in the
language. It denotes the act of the mind in determining, or a determination; for 
he wills to go, and he will go, are radically of the same import.

"The primitive idea expressed by may was power; Sax. magan, to be able.

"It is supposed that the Roman n was pronounced as our n, noo.
GRAMMAR OF THE

Singul ar. Plural.

I have a had
You have a had
He has or hath a had

I lived
 Thou hast lived
You have lived
He has or hath lived

Must be used either as a principal verb or an auxiliary

Participle of the Present Tense.- Having.

Conditional or Subjunctive Mode. The Conditional or Subjunctive Mode is the same as the Indicative, with some preceding words expressing condition, supposition or contingency. These words are, if, though or although, unless, except, whether, lest, albeit.

If is a corruption of gif, the imperative of gifan, the Saxon orthography of give. Though, the Saxon though, signifies permit, allow. Although is a compound of all and though, give or allow all. The old word tho, still used in some parts of England, is the imperative of the Saxon tho, to allow. Unless is the imperative of the Saxon unmay, to loose or dissolve. Except is the imperative of that verb. Lest is from lessan, to lease or dissolve. Albeit is a compound of all, be and it, let it be so.

These words, if, though, answer in signification and use to the following: admit, grant, allow, suppose, as signs of a condition or hypothesis. If you shall go, is simply, give, you shall go; that is, give that condition or fact; allow or suppose it to be so.

It has been, and is still customary for authors to use, though, as though, as if and as though, with second and third persons of the verb in the present tense, to form the subjunctive mode; if thou go, if he write.

The correct construction of the subjunctive mode is precisely the same as that of the indicative; as it is used in popular practice, which has preserved the true idiom of the language; if thou hast, if he or he hath; to denote present uncertainty. But a future contingency may be expressed by the omission of the personal terminations; if he go, that is, if he shall go.

Be is a verb denoting existence, and therefore called the substantive verb. It is very irregular, being derived from different radicals, and having undergone many dialectical changes.

Indicative Mode. Present Tense.- To be.

Perfect Tense.- To have been.

Participie of the Present Tense.- Being.

Of the Perfect.- Been.

Compounded.- Being.

Indicative Mode. Present Tense.

I am
Thou art
You are
He is
She is
It is

Note.- The foregoing form of the present tense is now generally used by good writers. But the follow-
Participle of the Present Tense. — Loving.

Perfect Tense. — Have loved.

Participle of the Future Tense. — Loving.

Indicative Mode. — Present Tense, indefinite.

I love n
You love n
He loves or loves n They love n With the auxiliary do.

I do love n
You do love n
He doth or doez n love They do love n

Definite.

I am loving
You are loving
He is loving They are loving

Past Tense, indefinite.

I loved n
You loved n
He loved n They loved n With the auxiliary did.

I did love n
You didst love n
He did love n They did love n

Definite.

I was loving
You wast loving
He was loving

Perfect Tense, indefinite.

I have loved
You have loved
He has or hath loved

Definite.

I have been loving
We have been loving

Future Tense, indefinite.

I shall love
You shall love
He shall love

Definite.

I shall or will love
You shall or will love
He shall or will have loved

Prior-past Tense.

If I am I n
You art n
He is n

Subjunctive Mode.

This Mode is formed by prefixing any sign of condition, hypothesis or contingency, to the indicative mode in its various tenses.

Present Tense.

If I am n
You are n
He is n

Past Tense.

We were n
You were n
They were n

The following forms are used for the like purposes:

If I be n
You be n
He be n

But this is more properly the form of the conditional future; that is, the verb without the sign of the future—of if he be, for if he will be.

The following is the form of expressing supposition or hypothesis, and may be called the Hypothetical Tense.

If I were n
You were n
He were n

"If I were," supposes I am not; "if I were," supposes I am.

The other tenses are the same as in the indicative mode.

The Conjugation of a Regular Verb.

I. Infinitive Mode, Present Tense. To love.

The form of promising, commanding and determining.

I will love
You will love
He will love

Future Tense, indefinite.

I shall love
You shall love
He shall love

Definite.

I shall or will love
You shall or will love
He shall or will have loved

Potential Mode. — Present Tense, indefinite.

I may or can love
You may or can love
He may or can love

Must is used in this tense, and in the perfect also.

Past Tense.

I might love n
You might love n
He might love n

In the same manner with could, should and would.

Perfect Tense.

I may or can have loved
You may or can have loved
He may or can have loved

Prior-past Tense.

I might have loved
You might have loved
He might have loved

In the same manner with could, should and would. There is no future tense in this mode.

Subjunctive Mode.

This Mode is formed by prefixing any sign of condition, hypothesis or contingency, to the indicative mode in its various tenses.

Present Tense.

If I am n
You art n
He is n

Ying form is the most ancient, and is still very general in popular practice.

I be n
You be n
He is n

Thou best, in the second person, is not in use.

Past Tense.

We were n
You were n
They were n

The foregoing tenses express uncertainty, whether a fact exists or existed; or they admit the fact. The following form is used for the like purposes:

If I be n
You be n
He be n

In the same manner with could, would and should.

If I was n
You was n
He was n

Thou hast be loved
You have been loved
He has or hath been loved

Perfect Tense, indefinite.

I had loved
You had loved
He had loved

Potential Mode. — Present Tense, indefinite.

I may or can love
You may or can love
He may or can love

Must is used in this tense and in the perfect.

Definite.

I may or can be loving
You may or can be loving
He may or can be loving

Prior-past Tense.

I had loved
You had loved
He had loved

Participle of the Present Tense. — Loving.

To love.

Imperative Mode. Let me n love
Let us n love

Perfect Tense.—To have loved.

Participle of the Present Tense.—Loving.

Of the Perfect Love Compound.—Having loved.

Indicative Mode. — Present Tense, indefinite.

I love n
You love n
He loves or loves n They love n

With the auxiliary do.

I do love n
You do love n
He doth or doez n love They do love n

Definite.

I am loving
You are loving
He is loving They are loving

Past Tense, indefinite.

I loved n
You loved n
He loved n They loved n

With the auxiliary did.

I did love n
You didst love n
He did love n They did love n

Definite.

I was loving
You wast loving
He was loving

Perfect Tense, indefinite.

I have loved
You have loved
He has or hath loved

Definite.

I have been loving
We have been loving

Future Tense, indefinite.

I shall love
You shall love
He shall love

Definite.

I shall or will love
You shall or will love
He shall or will have loved

Potential Mode. — Present Tense, indefinite.

I may or can love
You may or can love
He may or can love

Must is used in this tense and in the perfect.

Definite.

I may or can be loving
You may or can be loving
He may or can be loving

Prior-past Tense.

I might love n
You might love n
He might love n

Definite.

I might or can be loving
You might or can be loving
He might or can be loving

Participle of the Present Tense. — Loving.

To love.

Imperative Mode. Let me n love
Let us n love

Future Tense, indefinite.

I shall love
You shall love
He shall love

Definite.

I shall or will love
You shall or will love
He shall or will have loved

Potential Mode. — Present Tense, indefinite.

I may or can love
You may or can love
He may or can love

Must is used in this tense and in the perfect.

Definite.

I may or can be loving
You may or can be loving
He may or can be loving

Prior-past Tense.

I might love n
You might love n
He might love n

Definite.

I might or can be loving
You might or can be loving
He might or can be loving
With could, would and should in the same manner.

Definite.
I might not be loving. We might not be loving. Thou mightest not be loving. Ye might not be loving. If you might not be loving, they might not be loving. He might not be loving. They might not be loving.

Perfect Tense. indefinable.
I may or can or may not have been loving. We may or can or may not have been loving. Thou mayest or canst or may not have been loving. Ye have or are not loved. You have or are not loved. They have or are not loved.

Prior past Tense, indefinable.
I might not have been loving. We might not have been loving. Thou mightest not have been loving. Ye are or are not loved. You are or are not loved. They are or are not loved.

Passive form of the Verb.
Indicative Mode. — Present Tense.
I am not loved. We are not loved. Thou art not loved. Ye are not loved. You are not loved. They are not loved.

Potential Mode. — Present Tense.
I might not be loved. We might not be loved. Thou mightest not be loved. Ye are not loved. You are not loved. They are not loved.

Subjunctive Mode.—Present Tense.
If, though, unless, whether, suppose, etc. I love not. We love not. Thou loveth or lovest. Ye love not. You love not. They love not.

Imperative Mode.
Let me not be loved. Let us not be loved. Be not loved. Be thou or you not loved. Be ye or you not loved. Do you or you not be loved? Do you or you not be loved?

Potential Tense. — Definite.
I may or can or must not be loved. We may or can or must not be loved. Thou mayest or canst or must not be loved. Ye may or can or must not be loved. You may or can or must not be loved. They may or can or must not be loved.

In the subjunctive mode, there is a peculiarity in the tenses which should be noticed. When I say, if it rains, it is understood that I am uncertain of the fact; on the contrary, it is understood that I am certain, it does not rain at the time of speaking. Or if I say, if it did not rain, I would take a walk, I convey the idea that it does rain at the moment of speaking. This form of our tenses in the subjunctive mode has never been the subject of much notice, nor ever received its due explanation and arrangement. For this, the verbal verb is actually a present tense, or at least indefinite—certainly it does not belong to past time. It is further to be remarked, that a negative sentence always implies an affirmative. "It if did not rain," implies that it does rain. On the contrary, an affirmative sentence implies a negative. — "If it did rain," implies that it does not.

In the past time, a similar distinction exists; for example, "If he had not been loved," denotes uncertainty in the speaker's mind—but "if it had not rained yesterday," implies a certainty, that it did rain.

The potential mode becomes conditional by means of the modals, if, though, unless, &c. to the indicative, in its several tenses. With this exception, however, that in the future tense, the auxiliary may be and often is suppressed. Thus instead of If I shall or will love, we shall or will love. We shall or will love. Ye shall or will love. You shall or will love. They shall or will love.

It is usual to place after do, and contracted into don't.

The future is often elliptical, the auxiliary being omitted. Thus instead of If I shall be loved, &c. are used the following forms: 
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

All verbs whose past tense and perfect participle do not end in ed are deemed irregular. The number of these is about one hundred and seventy seven. They are of three kinds.

1. Those whose present tense, and participle of the perfect are the same as the present; as, beat, burst, cast, cost, cut, hit, hurt, let, put, reach, rest, set, shed, shed, shout, slit, split, spread, thrust, twist, wet. Where sometimes is used.

2. Verbs whose past tense and participle are alike, but different from the present; as, meet, met; sell, sold.

3. Verbs whose present tense and participle are all different; as, know, knows, known.

A few English verbs have ch, ch, x, p, l, ess, though regular, suffer a contraction of ed into t; as, snatch, snatched, checked, checked, snapped, snapp, mixt for mixed, dealt for dwelt, past for passed. Others have a digraph shortened; as, dream, dreamt; feel, felt; mean, meant; sleep, slept; deal, dealt. In a few, e is changed into a, as become, became.

As some of the past tenses and participles are obsolete or obscenest, it is deemed proper to set these in separate columns for the information of the student.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Participle</th>
<th>Past tense obs.</th>
<th>Part. obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abide</td>
<td>abide</td>
<td>abide</td>
<td>abide</td>
<td>abode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arise, rise</td>
<td>arose, rose</td>
<td>arisen, risen</td>
<td>arisen, risen</td>
<td>arisen, risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awake</td>
<td>awoke, awaked</td>
<td>awaked</td>
<td>awaked</td>
<td>awaked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>bore</td>
<td>bane</td>
<td>bane</td>
<td>borne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
<td>beaten</td>
<td>beat, beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>begun, began</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bend</td>
<td>bent</td>
<td>bent</td>
<td>bent</td>
<td>bent, bent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereave</td>
<td>bereaved, bereaved, bereaf</td>
<td>bereaved, bereaved, bereaf</td>
<td>bereave, bereaved</td>
<td>bereave, bereaved, bereaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beseech</td>
<td>besought</td>
<td>besought</td>
<td>besought</td>
<td>besought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bid</td>
<td>bid</td>
<td>bade</td>
<td>bade</td>
<td>bade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bind</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>bidden</td>
<td>bidden</td>
<td>bidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
<td>bitten</td>
<td>bit, bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleed</td>
<td>bled</td>
<td>bled</td>
<td>bled</td>
<td>bled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td>blown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>broke, brake, broken, brake</td>
<td>brake, broken, brake</td>
<td>brake, brake</td>
<td>brake, broken, brake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed</td>
<td>bred</td>
<td>bred</td>
<td>bred</td>
<td>bred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn</td>
<td>burned</td>
<td>burnt</td>
<td>burnt</td>
<td>burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>cast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>caught, caught</td>
<td>caught, caught</td>
<td>caught, caught</td>
<td>caught, caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chide, choose</td>
<td>chose, chosen</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chose, chosen</td>
<td>chosen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When transitive, this verb is always regular; as, "he dared him."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Participle</th>
<th>Past tense obs.</th>
<th>Part. obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleave, to stck cleaved</td>
<td>cleaved</td>
<td>cleave</td>
<td>cloven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove</td>
<td>clung</td>
<td>clove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>clothed</td>
<td>clothed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>come</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>crowed</td>
<td>crowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creep</td>
<td>creep</td>
<td>creep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dare</td>
<td>dared</td>
<td>dared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deal</td>
<td>dealt, dealt</td>
<td>dealt, dealt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig</td>
<td>dug, dugged</td>
<td>dug, dugged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>drawn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwell</td>
<td>dwelt, dwelled</td>
<td>dwelt, dwelled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat, ate, eaten</td>
<td>eat, eaten, yed</td>
<td>eat, eaten, yed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrave</td>
<td>engraved, engraven</td>
<td>engraved, engraven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>fell</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>found</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flee</td>
<td>fled</td>
<td>fled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fling</td>
<td>flung</td>
<td>flung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly</td>
<td>flown</td>
<td>flown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget</td>
<td>forgot, forgotten</td>
<td>forgot, forgotten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsake</td>
<td>forsake</td>
<td>forsake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeze</td>
<td>froze, frozen</td>
<td>froze, frozen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get</td>
<td>got, gotten</td>
<td>got, gotten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gild</td>
<td>gilded, gilt</td>
<td>gilded, gilt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gird</td>
<td>girded, girt</td>
<td>girded, girt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>graved</td>
<td>graved, graven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grind</td>
<td>ground</td>
<td>ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grow</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>grown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang</td>
<td>hanged, hung</td>
<td>hanged, hung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear</td>
<td>heard</td>
<td>heard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hew</td>
<td>hewed, hewn</td>
<td>hewed, hewn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide</td>
<td>hid, hidden</td>
<td>hid, hidden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>held</td>
<td>held</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior-future, indefinite.

Shall I have loved? Shall we have loved? Shall or will thou have loved? Shall or will ye have loved? Shall or will he have loved? Shall or will they have loved? Shall or will we have loved? Shall or will ye have loved? Shall or will thou have loved? Shall or will ye have loved? Shall or will he have loved? Shall or will they have loved?

The definite form of this tense is little used.

Will, in this tense, is not elegantly used in the first person.

The interrogative form is not used in the imperative mode; a command and a question being incompatible.

It is not necessary to exhibit this form of the verb in the potential mode. Let the learner be only instructed that in interrogative sentences, the nominative follows the verb when alone, or the first auxiliary when one or more are used; and the sign of negation not, (and generally never) immediately follows the nominative.
### GRAMMAR OF THE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Participle</th>
<th>Past Tense Obs.</th>
<th>Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knit</td>
<td>knit</td>
<td>knit</td>
<td>knit</td>
<td>knit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>known</td>
<td>known</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay</td>
<td>laid</td>
<td>laid</td>
<td>laid</td>
<td>laid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>led</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lent</td>
<td>lent</td>
<td>lent</td>
<td>lent</td>
<td>lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let</td>
<td>let</td>
<td>lain</td>
<td>lain</td>
<td>lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie (down)</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>lain</td>
<td>lain</td>
<td>lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mow</td>
<td>mowed</td>
<td>mown</td>
<td>mown</td>
<td>mown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rid</td>
<td>rid</td>
<td>rid</td>
<td>rid</td>
<td>rid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride</td>
<td>rode, rid</td>
<td>rode, rid</td>
<td>rode, rid</td>
<td>rode, rid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring</td>
<td>rung</td>
<td>run, run</td>
<td>run, run</td>
<td>rung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>risen</td>
<td>risen</td>
<td>risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>rived</td>
<td>riven</td>
<td>riven</td>
<td>riven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>sawed</td>
<td>sawed</td>
<td>sawed, sawn</td>
<td>sawed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sell</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shake</td>
<td>shaken</td>
<td>shaken</td>
<td>shaken</td>
<td>shaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>shaped</td>
<td>shaped</td>
<td>shaped</td>
<td>shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shear</td>
<td>sheared</td>
<td>sheared</td>
<td>sheared</td>
<td>sheared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shine</td>
<td>shone, shined</td>
<td>shone, shined</td>
<td>shone, shined</td>
<td>shone, shined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show</td>
<td>shown</td>
<td>shown</td>
<td>shown</td>
<td>shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showed</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>showed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe</td>
<td>shod</td>
<td>shod</td>
<td>shod</td>
<td>shod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoot</td>
<td>shot</td>
<td>shot</td>
<td>shot</td>
<td>shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrink</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shred</td>
<td>shred</td>
<td>shred</td>
<td>shred</td>
<td>shred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing</td>
<td>sung</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink</td>
<td>sunk</td>
<td>sunk</td>
<td>sunk</td>
<td>sunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shay</td>
<td>shay</td>
<td>shain</td>
<td>shain</td>
<td>shain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>slan</td>
<td>slan</td>
<td>slan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>slid</td>
<td>slidden</td>
<td>slidden</td>
<td>slidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slit</td>
<td>slit</td>
<td>slit</td>
<td>slit</td>
<td>slit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sling</td>
<td>slung</td>
<td>slung</td>
<td>slung</td>
<td>slung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shink</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>shank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snatch</td>
<td>snatched</td>
<td>snatched</td>
<td>snatched</td>
<td>snatched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snatch</td>
<td>snatch</td>
<td>snatch</td>
<td>snatch</td>
<td>snatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap</td>
<td>snapped</td>
<td>snapped</td>
<td>snapped</td>
<td>snapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoon</td>
<td>spoiled</td>
<td>spoiled</td>
<td>spoiled</td>
<td>spoiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill</td>
<td>spilled</td>
<td>spilled</td>
<td>spilled</td>
<td>spilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spin</td>
<td>spun</td>
<td>spun</td>
<td>spun</td>
<td>spun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spit</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spite</td>
<td>spitted</td>
<td>spitted</td>
<td>spitted</td>
<td>spitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>spread</td>
<td>spread</td>
<td>spread</td>
<td>spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>sprung</td>
<td>sprung</td>
<td>sprung</td>
<td>sprung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stare</td>
<td>stared</td>
<td>stared</td>
<td>stared</td>
<td>stared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
<td>stolen</td>
<td>stolen</td>
<td>stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sting</td>
<td>stung</td>
<td>stung</td>
<td>stung</td>
<td>stung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink</td>
<td>stank</td>
<td>stank</td>
<td>stank</td>
<td>stank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stride</td>
<td>stride</td>
<td>stride</td>
<td>stride</td>
<td>stride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stride</td>
<td>strided</td>
<td>strided</td>
<td>strided</td>
<td>strided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike</td>
<td>struck</td>
<td>struck</td>
<td>struck</td>
<td>struck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike</td>
<td>stricken</td>
<td>stricken</td>
<td>stricken</td>
<td>stricken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strive</td>
<td>strove</td>
<td>strove</td>
<td>strove</td>
<td>strove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stray</td>
<td>strayed</td>
<td>strayed</td>
<td>strayed</td>
<td>strayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strew</td>
<td>strewn</td>
<td>strewn</td>
<td>strewn</td>
<td>strewn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srey</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srey</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swear</td>
<td>sworn</td>
<td>sworn</td>
<td>sworn</td>
<td>sworn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slew</td>
<td>swelled</td>
<td>swelled</td>
<td>swelled</td>
<td>swelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swell</td>
<td>swollen</td>
<td>swollen</td>
<td>swollen</td>
<td>swollen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swim</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
<td>swynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swing</td>
<td>swung</td>
<td>swung</td>
<td>swung</td>
<td>swung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teach</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear</td>
<td>torn, tore</td>
<td>torn, tore</td>
<td>torn, tore</td>
<td>torn, tore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>told</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1.**—The old forms of the past tense, *sang, spoke, sprung, forgot,* &c., are here placed among the obsolete. That, in ordinary practice, whether popular or polite: and it seems advisable not to attempt to revive them. In addition to this reason for omitting them, there is one which is not generally understood. The sound of *a* in these and all other like cases, was originally the broad, *or o*; which sound, in the Gothic and Saxon, as in the modern Scotch, corresponded nearly with *o* in *spoke, swore.* *Spoke* is therefore nearer to the original than *spake,* as we now pronounce the vowel *a* with its first or long sound, as in *sake.*

**Note 2.**—In the use of the past tense and participles of some of these verbs, there is a diversity of practice; some authors retaining those which others have rejected as obsolete. Many words which were in use in the days of Shakspeare and Lord Bacon are now wholly laid aside; others are used only in books, while other, are obsolete, being occasionally used, and a few of the old participles, having lost the verbal character, are used only as adjectives. Of the last mentioned species, are *fraught, drunken, molten, behelden, thorn, clad, bownden, queen.* *Holpen* is entirely obsolete. *Holpen*, *gotten*, and *forgotten*, are nearly obsolete in common parlance. *Wrought* is evidently obsolete. *Stricken* is used only in one phrase, *stricken in age or years,* which we learn from the bible; but in every other case, is inelegant and pedantic.

Bishop Lowth has attempted to revive the use of many of the obsolete present and past participles, for which he had, and I think, deservedly, incurred the severe animadversions of eminent critics. "Is it not surprising," says Campbell on Rhetoric, b. 2, ch. 2, "that one of Lowth's penetration should think a single person entitled to revive a form of inflection in a particular word, which had been rejected by every good writer of every denomination, for more than a hundred and fifty years?" This writer declares that Lowth has advanced on the use of the past tense and participle, to be inconsistent with the very first principles of grammar. He observes truly that all authority for laying aside the participles ending with *en,* and for removing the differences between the past time and participle, is to obviate, in a degree, this inconvenience. This is recommended by another circumstance—it will so far reduce our irregular verbs, by analogy with the regular, whose past tense and participle of the perfect are alike.

Independent of authority however, there are substantial reasons in the language itself for laying aside the participles ending with *en,* and for removing the differences between the past time and participle, to the opinion of Lowth, who regrets that our language has so few inflections. "If it is not surprising," says Bishop Lowth, "that one of Lowth's penetration should think a single person entitled to revive a form of inflection in a particular word, which had been rejected by every good writer of every denomination, for more than a hundred and fifty years." This writer declares that Lowth has advanced on the use of the past tense and participle, to be inconsistent with the very first principles of grammar. He observes truly that all authority for laying aside the participles ending with *en,* and for removing the differences between the past time and participle, is to obviate, in a degree, this inconvenience. This is recommended by another circumstance—it will so far reduce our irregular verbs, by analogy with the regular, whose past tense and participle of the perfect are alike.

In a number of words, the dropping of *it* in the participle, will make a convenient distinction between the participle and the adjective; for in the latter, we always retain *en*—we always say, "a silver treasurse, a spoken language, a hidden mystery;—though the best authors write, a "mystery hid from ages;" "the language spoken in Bengal."

Besides, whenever we observe a tendency in a nation to contract words, we may be assured that the contraction is found to be convenient, and is therefore to be recommended. Indeed if I mistake not, we are indebted to such contractions for many real improvements; as "write from gewrite; slain from ofslagen; fastened from gefastnode; men from manman; holy from haligan, &c."

And as a general remark, we may be assured that no language ever suffers the loss of a use, or syllable. If a word or syllable is ever laid aside in national practice, it must be because it is not wanted, or because it is harsh and inconvenient in use, and a word or syllable more consonant to the general taste of a nation or state of society, is substituted.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Such is the fact with our participles in en; the being suppressed in pronunciation, we have the words spoken, written, held, in actual practice. Nothing can be more weak, inefficient and disagreeable than this nasal sound of the half vowel n; it is disagreeable in prose, licelie in verse, and in music, more than in all other language. From this kind of defects, the language, the change would be desirable. At any rate, when people in general have laid aside any of these sounds, writers, who value the beauties of language, should be the last to revive them.

Defective Verbs.

Verbs which want the past time or participle, are deemed defective. Of the two, the last is worse. The auxiliary, do, can, will, shall, must, having no participle, belong to this class. Ought is used in the present and past tenses only, with the regular inflection of the second person only — / ought, thou owest, he ought. We, you, they ought. Ought is wholly obsolet, except in the infinitive, to introduce an explanation or enumeration of particulars; as, "There are seven persons, to wit, four men and three women." Wot and lest are entirely obsolete.

Adverbs or Modifiers.

Adverbs are a secondary part of speech. Their uses are to enlarge, restrict, limit, define, and in short, to modify the sense of other words. Adverbs may be classed according to their several uses.

1. Those which qualify the actions expressed by verbs and participles; as, "a good man lives piously;" a room is elegantly furnished. Here piously, elegantly denotes the manner of living; manner of being, elegantly denotes the manner of being furnished.

In this class may be ranked a number of other words, as when, soon, then, where, whence, hence, and many others, whose use is to modify verbs. In these uses, these words modify or change the sense of the verb, and when prefixed, are united with the verb in orthography.

A few modifers admit the terminations of comparison; as soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest. Most of those which end in ly, may be prefixed, as more, most, with, without, better, worst, across.

We have a number of particles, which serve to vary or modify the words to which they are prefixed, and which are sometimes called inseparable prepositions, because they are never useless, but as parts of other words. Such are a, be, con, mis, pre, re, sub, in, abside, become, conjoin, mistake, prefer, return, subsist, &c. These may be called prefixes.

Connectives or Conjunctions.

Connectives are words which unite sentences and conceptions in construction, joining two or more simple sentences into one compound one, and continuing the sentence at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. They also begin sentences after a full period, manifesting some relation between sentences in the general tenor of discourse.

The connectives of most general use, are and, or, either, nor, neither. To which may be added because, for, because, for in, since, for of, for in, let, to, whereas, or, or, or, for, and but, and but, and but, and but, and but, and but, and but.

We have a number of particles, which serve to vary or modify the words to which they are prefixed, and which are sometimes called inseparable prepositions, because they are never useless, but as parts of other words. Such are a, be, con, mis, pre, re, sub, in, abside, become, conjoin, mistake, prefer, return, subsist, &c. These may be called prefixes.

Their use is to express an alternative, and I shall call them alternatives. Thus, "Either John or Henry will be at the Exchange," is an alternative sentence; the verb or predicate belonging to one or the other, but not to both; and whatever may be the number of same or propositions thus united by or, or the relative of any of the particulars. Thus, "For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor high, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God." Rom. viii. 38, 39. Here neither is used instead of for, and denotes the same idea, namely, that all, all of which it denies to be able to effect a certain purpose — not either of these which follow shall separate us from the love of God. It is laid down as a rule in our grammars, that nor must always answer to neither, but this is a great mistake, for the negation of neither, not either, extends to every one of the following.

In the latter sense, or that of buttom, it is used in this passage, "He hath not grieved me, but in part." 2 Cor. ii. 5. That is, "He hath not grieved me, except in part". The first assertion is a complete negation ; the word not signifies opposition, as is usually supposed, but some addition to the sense of the verb, and denoting sufficiency, compensation, more, further, or something additional, by way of amendment; and buttom or button, equivalent to without or except.

In the former sense, we have the word in this sentence; "John resides at York, but Thomas resides at Bristol." The primitive sense here is, John resides at York; more, add, supply, Thomas resides at Bristol. It does not signify opposition, as is usually supposed, but some addition to the sense of the verb.

In the latter sense, or that of buttom, it is used in this passage, "He hath not grieved me, but in part." 2 Cor. ii. 5. That is, "He hath not grieved me, except in part." The first assertion is a complete negation; the word not signifies opposition, as is usually supposed, but some addition to the sense of the verb.

In the latter sense, or that of buttom, it is used in this passage, "He hath not grieved me, but in part." 2 Cor. ii. 5. That is, "He hath not grieved me, except in part." The first assertion is a complete negation; the word not signifies opposition, as is usually supposed, but some addition to the sense of the verb.

In the latter sense, or that of buttom, it is used in this passage, "He hath not grieved me, but in part." 2 Cor. ii. 5. That is, "He hath not grieved me, except in part." The first assertion is a complete negation; the word not signifies opposition, as is usually supposed, but some addition to the sense of the verb.

The history of this word but should be, as Johnson expresses the idea, "a guide to reformers, and a terror to innovators." The first blunder or innovation blended two words of distinct meanings into one, in orthography and pronunciation. Then the sense and etymology being obscured, authors proceeded to a further change, and suppressed the negation, which was essential to the buttom. We have now therefore one word with three different and unalloyed meanings; and to these may be reduced the whole of Johnson’s eighteen definitions of but.

Let us however trace the mischief of this change a little further. As the word but is now used, a sentence may have the same meaning with or without the negation. For example: "he hath not grieved me, but in part," and "he hath grieved me, but in part," have, according to our present use of these sentences, precisely the same meaning, and precisely the same effect. To compare different passages of scripture, as they now stand in our bibles.

He hath not grieved me, but in part.

Our light affliction is for a moment.

This however is not all; for the assertion being directed neither by knowledge, nor judgment, is not extended to all cases, and in a large proportion of phrases to which but belongs, it is used in its original sense with a preceding negation, especially with nothing and none. I am no good, but one, that is God. Matt. xix. 17. This is correct—there is none good, except one, that is God. "He saw a fig-tree in the way, and found nothing thereon but leaves only." Matt. xxii. 19. This is also correct—"he found nothing, except leaves:" the only is redundant. "It amounts to no more but this." Locke, Und. b. 1. 2. This is a correct English phrase, and answers to nothing except this; but it is nearly obsolete.

Hence the propriety of these phrases. "They could not, but be known before." Locke, 1. 2. The reader may be, may cannot choose but be
very fallible in the understanding of it." Locke, 3. 9. Here but is used in its true sense. They could not, except this, be known before. That is, the contrary was not broad alone, but by every word which proceeded out of the mouth of God." Matt. iv. 4. Here the word but is expressed by the connective at all, but always by the following sentence or phrase. "They have mouths, but they speak not; eyes have they, but see not." Psalm exv. 5. Let but be omitted. "They have mouths, they speak not; eyes have they, they see not." The omission of the connectives makes not the smallest alteration in the sense, so far as opposition or difference of idea in the members of the sentence is concerned. Indeed the Bishop is most unfortunate in the example selected to illustrate his rule; for the copulative and may be used for but, without the least alteration in the sense—"You and I rode to London, and Peter staid at home." In this sentence the opposition is as completely expressed as if but was used; which proves that the opposition in the sense has no dependence on the connective. Nor is it true that an opposition in the sense always follows but. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Matt. iv. 4. Here the last clause expresses no opposition, but merely an additional fact. The true sense of but when used for but, is supply, supply, further, something additional to complete the sense; it may be a matter of personal, historical, or historical; it is not, generally, however, the word but is appropriately used before a clause of a sentence, intended to introduce a new and somewhat different idea, by way of modifying the sense of the preceding clause. This use is very naturally deduced from the original sense of the word, something further which is to make complete or qualify what has preceded.

"Then is a connective of comparison; "John is taller than Peter." Because is a mere compound of by and cause—by cause. It is the case of some to contrive some false periods of business, for they may seem men of dispatch. Bacon on Dispatch. See also Apoth. 7. 6. This is a correct English idiom. Dr. Lowth's criticism to the contrary notwithstanding; but it is now obsolete.

Exclamations.

Exclamations are sounds uttered to express passions and emotions; usually those which are violent or sudden. They are called interjections, words thrown in between the parts of a sentence. But this is not always the case; and the name is insignificant. The more appropriate name is, exclamations; as mere irregular sounds, uttered as passion dictates and not subject to rules. A few of these sounds however become the customary modes of expressing particular passions and feelings in every nation. Thus in English, joy, surprise and grief are expressed by oh, uttered with a different tone and countenance. Alas expresses grief or great sorrow—pish, pshaw, express contempt. In this and similar cases, names and attributes are uttered by way of generalization or abbreviation, implied in the term. An exclamation in a detached manner; as, Hail! Welcome! Bless me! Gracious heavens!

In two or three instances, exclamations are followed by nouns and substantives in the nominative and objective; as, O thou, in the nominative; oh me, in the objective. Sometimes that follows O, expressing a wish; "O that the Lord would guide my ways." But in such cases, we may consider wish or some other verb to be understood.

Derivation.

However numerous may be the words in a language, the number of radical words is small. Most words are formed from others by addition of certain words or syllables, which were originally distinct words, but which have lost their distinct character, and are now used only in combination with other words. Thus er in lover, is a contraction of er, a Saxon word denoting man; [the Latin vir] used denotes state or condition; ly is an abbreviation of like or likewise; fy is from facio, to make, &c. A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences, joined by connectives. The divisions of a compound sentence may be called members or clauses.

Sentences are declaratory, as, I am writing, the wind blows—impersonal, as, go, retire, be quiet—interrogative, as, where am I? who art thou?—conditional, as, if he should arrive.

The rules for the due construction of sentences fall under three heads:

First, connect or agree—Neouad, government—Third, arrangement and punctuation.

In agreement, the name or noun is the controlling word; as it carries with it the verb, the substitute and the attribute. In government, the verb is
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Rule 1.—A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

Examples.

In solemn style. "Thou hast loved righteousness." Heb. i. 9. Commandment.

Thou shalt not steal." Exod. xx. 15. A young levitical tribe, having inherited a large estate from his father. His father harassed with competitions, and perplexed with a multiplicity of business, recommended the quiet of a private station. Let the question be asked, who inherited a large estate.

In familiar language. I write; John reads; Newton was the first of astronomers.

Note 1.—The nominative to a verb is found by young learners, by asking who, where, or what is referred to. "Every man was washed, but we are sanctified." I Cor. vi. 11. "A young man of great endowments, a young man of great endowments, inherited a large estate from his father. His father harassed with competitions, and perplexed with a multiplicity of business, recommended the quiet of a private station. Let the question be asked, who inherited a large estate.

The answer is: "All of those whom the king had given a card, who recommended the quiet of a private station! His father, which is therefore the nominative to the verb recommended."

Note 2.—Let the following rules be observed respecting the position of the nominative.

1. The nominative usually precedes the verb in declaratory phrases; as, "God created the world!" "The law is a rule of right!" But the nominative may be separated from its verb, by a member of a period; as, "Liberty, say the favorers of popular power, can only be found in democracy." Anarchists, ch. 62.

11. The nominative often follows an intransitive verb, for such a verb can have no object after it, and that position of the nominative creates no ambiguity; thus, "Above it stood the Seraphim!" Is. vi. "Gradual makes the figure complete.

111. When the verb is preceded by here, there, hence, hence, then, thus, yet, so, nor, neither, such, the same, herein, therein, where, and perhaps by some other words, the nominative may follow the verb, especially be, as, "Where there is no smoke, there was a man sent from God!" But such were the facts! "The same was the fact!" "Herein consists the excellence of the English government." Blackstone's Comm. 6. 1.

IV. When an emphatical attribute introduces a sentence, the nominative may follow the verb; as, "Give me the Lord, gracious!" his works, and his happiness is the man who has an interest in his favor.

V. In certain phrases, which are conditional or hypothetical, the sign of the condition may be omitted, and the nominative placed after the auxiliary; as, "If he did but know my anxiety," for if he did but know — knew the facts! "If for I had known! Would they consent! for if they would, &c.

VI. When the words whose, his, their, her, mine, your, &c. precede the verb with a governing word, the nominative may follow the verb; as, "Our whose modifications have been made most complex modes.

VII. In interrogative sentences, the nominative follows the verb when alone, or the first auxiliary; as, "Believeth thou! Will he consent! He be base, or his pride high!" When such questions are expressed in the imperative mood; as, go thou; "be ye warm and filled! But after a single verb, the nominative is commonly omitted; as, arise, flee.

Note 3.—In poetry, the nominative is often omitted in interrogative sentences, in cases where in prose the omission would be improper; as, "Live there who loves his pain! Milton. That is, lives there a man or person.

Note 4.—In the answer to a question, the whole sentence is usually omitted, except the name, which is the principal subject of the interrogative; as, who made the chief discoveries concerning vapor? Black. Poetry, John is such a man the name. He had, or is, the name. No!" for to whom the name? for to whom the name? that is, said or replied.

Note 5.—When a verb is placed between two nominatives in different numbers, it may agree with either, but generally is made to agree with the first, and this may be considered as preferable; as, "His ment was locusts and wild honey." "It [piracy] is the remains of the manners of ancient Greece." Anarch. ch. 38.

Note 6.—Verbs follow the connective then, without nominative expressed; as, "Not that any thing occurs in consequence of our late loss, but more afflictive than reason to be expected." Life of Conquer, Let. 62.

"He felt himself addicted to philosophical speculations, with more ardor than consisted with the duties of a Roman and a senator." Murphy's Tucitus, 4. 57.

All words that lead the mind to any other ideas, than are supposed really to exist in that thing.

Loeke, 2. 25. "More elliptical the that which was to be expected." That which or those which will generally supply the ellipsis.

Note 8.—We sometimes see a nominative introducing a sentence, the sense suddenly interrupted, and the nominative left without its intended verb. The name of a person or thing set up in the midst of a discourse and without the verb, is often a mere introduction, to attract attention, and call the mind to the subject of the sentence. Note 8. This form of expression is often very striking in animated discourse. The first words being the subject of the discourse and the following words being the verb, are made to union in the discourse, and the mind of the speaker, in the fervor of animation, quitting the trammels of a formal arrangement, rushes forward to a description of the thing mentioned, and presents the more striking ideas in the form of explanation.

Rule 4.—When a name, nominative, or pronoun associated with a participle of the present tense, may stand in construction without a verb, forming the case absolute, or clause independent; as, "Jesus had conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place." John x. 13. Here a single word is enough; as, Jesus had, a multitude being in that place. The last word, a participial, with a participle of the present tense, may stand in construction without a verb, forming the case absolute, or clause independent; as, "Jesus had conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place." John x. 13. Here a single word is enough; as, Jesus had, a multitude being in that place.

"By memory we conceive heat or light, yellow or smell, the object being removed." Locke, 2. 10.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language. In no other case, does notwithstanding follow the sentence. But this position makes no difference in the true construction, which is, "any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Locke, 2. 27, 28.

The penalty shall be fine and imprisonment, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The latter phraseology is peculiar to the technical law style. In no other case, does notwithstanding follow the sentence. But this position makes no difference in the true construction, which is, "any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Locke, 2. 27, 28.

"Whatever substance begins to exist, it must, during its existence, necessarily be the same." Locke, 2. 27, 28.

The penalty shall be fine and imprisonment, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The latter phraseology is peculiar to the technical law style. In no other case, does notwithstanding follow the sentence. But this position makes no difference in the true construction, which is, "any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Locke, 2. 27, 28.

The penalty shall be fine and imprisonment, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The latter phraseology is peculiar to the technical law style. In no other case, does notwithstanding follow the sentence. But this position makes no difference in the true construction, which is, "any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Locke, 2. 27, 28.

The penalty shall be fine and imprisonment, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.
GRAMMAR OF THE

1. Noting a definite substitute, pointing to the following sentence—that which follows being provided.

2. It is not uncommon for authors to carry the practice of abridging discourse so far as to obscure the common regular construction, and to place substituti in the nominative, because both the substitute and the participi in the case independent. For example: "Conscious of his own weight and importance, his conduct in parliament would be directed by nothing but the constitutional duty of a peer."—Jumus, Let. 19. Here is no noun expressed to which conscious can be referred. We are therefore to supply the necessary words, to complete the construction—"He being conscious"—forming the clause independent.

RULE I. A sentence, a number of words, or a clause of a sentence may be changed into another, in which the verb is always in the third person of the singular number; as, "All that is in a man's power in this case, is, only to observe what the ideas are which take their turns in the understanding."—Locke 2. 14. Here the whole clause in italics is the nominative to is.

RULE II. The infinitive mode may be the nominative to a personal verb; as, "to see is desirable."—Cicero, de Senec. ca. 10. Sometimes an attitude is joined with a personal verb; as, "to be blind is calamitous."—Blackstone's Comm. Intro. In this case the attribute has no name expressed to which it refers.

RULE III. "To attack vices in the abstract, without touching persons, may be safely fighting with shadows."—Pope, Let. 48. The construction is abstract, and applicable to any human being, but not applied to any.

RULE IV. In some cases the imperative verb is used without a definite nucleus; as, "I will not take anything that is thine, save only that which the young men have eaten."—Gen. 24. 25. 26.

RULE V. "Israel burned none, save Hazor only."—Josh. xi. 13.

RULE VI. "I would that all were such as I am, except these bonds."—Acts xxvi. 29.

RULE VII. "Our ideas are movements of the nerves of sense, as of the optic nerve in recollection."—Darwin, Zoon. sect. 39.

RULE VIII. "It is not the distributive effect of either and every, such as to demand a singular verb? So in the following: "The judicial and every other power is accordable to the legislative."—Paley, Phil. 6. 8.

RULE IX. "The names and substitutes belonging to different persons, are thus joined, the plural substitute must be of the first person in preference to the second and third, and of the second in preference to the third. I, you, and he are represented by we and you, by he. Pope in one of his letters makes you or I be represented by you or I. Either you or I are not in love with the other."—Locke 2. 14. 21. The sentence is an awkward one, and not to be imitated.

RULE X. Substitutes for sentences, whether they represent a single clause, or the parts of a compound sentence, are always in the singular number; as, "It is true indeed that many have neglected opportunities of raising themselves to honor and to wealth, and rejected the kinder offers of fortune."—Rambl., No. 58. Here it and that refer to the clauses which follow—"It is true that, many have neglected opportunities of raising themselves to honor and to wealth, and rejected the kinder offers of fortune."—Blair.

Note 1. Provided that, says Johnson, is an adverbial expression, and we sometimes see provided numbered among the conjunctions, as its corresponding word is in French. Strange work has been made with Grammar! 1

1 In this last example an evidence that mine is in the possessive case! This is the very common practice with the best Greek and Roman writers. "Mens omnia, et ratione, et eos qui ex se habeant."—Cicero de Senec, ca. 19. "Sed etiam ipsae terrae vis as natura selecta."—Rom. 15.

2 The Romans used a greater latitude in joining plurals with collective names than we can. "Magna pars in ipsius capitanei mecum esse."—Lit. 2. 20. Horace makes it an attribute of the masculine gender, agreeing with a noun in the singular of the feminine gender.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"Mine answer to them that do examine me is this." 1 Cor. iv. 13.

"These are not the children of God." John vii. 45. A verb or verbs belonging to a subject, and their number, which is omitted, but the same name in the plural immediately follows after a connecting particle, as "a man declares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring when they are none, that he loves grapes." Locke, 2. 29. But this arrangement is usually awkward and seldom allowable.

Rule XII. When a new clause is introduced into a sentence, with two nominatives or infinitives, uniter of which person is the representative of the whole of the last part of the sentence, and its natural position is after that clause. The substitute what combines in itself the offices of two substitutes, one the nominative to the verb, and the other is governed by the substitute for a noun, to which the substitute is related. Exception 1. When some word or words are dependent on an adjective, they are separated from nouns by a; as, "such a character is known to me." Paragraph. No. 83. "He who suffers not his faculties to be torpid, has a chance of doing good." An adjective which, if expressed, would be the nominatives to two verbs, each in distinct clauses, as "who sometimes used as the substitute for things, but must unwarrantably. "Who and whom are exclusively the substitutes for persons; whose of all genders, and as correctly applied to things as to persons.

Rule XIV.—The definitive adjectives, this and that, the only attributes which are varied to express number, must agree in number with the names to which they refer; as, this city, that church; these cities, those churches.

Rule XV.—Adjectives are usually placed before the nouns to which they belong; as, a wise prince; an obedient subject; a pious clergyman; a brave soldier.

Exception 1. When some word or words are dependent on an adjective, it follows the noun; as, knowledge requisite for a statesman; furniture convenient for a family.

Exception 2. When in adjective becomes a title, or is emphatically applied to a proper name. "Great" Henry the First; Lewis the Great; Wisdom incomprehensible.

Exception 3. Several adjectives belonging to the same noun, may precede or follow the noun to which they belong; as, a learned, wise and martial prince, a learned, wise and martial prince.

Exception 4. The word often separates the noun from its adjective; as, war is expensive; gaming is ruinous.

Exception 5. An emphatical adjective is often used to introduce a sentence, in which case it precedes the noun which it qualifies, and sometimes follows the noun, as "Great is the Lord;" "many a time;" "fortunate" is that young man who escapes the snare of vice.

Exception 6. The adjective all may be separated from its noun by the, which never precedes it in construction; as, "all the nations of Europe." But the adjective are is separated from nouns by a; as, "such a character is rare;" "many a time.

All adjectives are separated from nouns by a, when preceded by so and as, as "so rich a dress," "as splendid a retinue;" and they are separated by or, when preceded by how and however, as "how distinguished an
set of bravery; "how brilliant the prize;" "however just the complaint;" the word sooner may be interposed between the adverb and the noun; as, "how clear sooner this idea of infinity;" "how remote sooner it may seem;"

Double is separated from its noun by the; as "double the distance;" in such cases, never preceding double. But a precedes double, as well as other adjectives.

All and singular precede the before the noun in these phrases—"All and singular the articles, clauses and conditions;" "All and every of the articles;" phrases of the law style.

Rule XVI.—Adjectives belong to verbs in the infinitive mode; as, "to see is pleasant;" "to ride is more agreeable than to walk;" "to calumniate is detestable."

What is agreeable to this? The answer is found in the whole of the last clause of the sentence.

"Antiscio—to verify the character prophetically given of him by Daniel, act the part of a vile and most detestable person, agreeable to what hath been aforementioned of him." Prideaux, part 2. b. 3.

"Her majesty signified her pleasure to the admiral, that as soon as he had left a squadron for Dunkirk, agreeable to what he had proposed, he should proceed to Harwich." Burchel's Nave Hist. 459.

"Independent of his person, his nobility, his dignity, his relations and friends may be urged;" &c. Guthrie's Quintilian.

"No body can doubt but that these ideas of mixed modes are made by a voluntary collection of ideas put together in the mind, independent from any original patterns in nature." Locke, 3. 5.

"Whereupon God was provoked to anger, and put them in mind how, contrary to his directions, they had spurned the Cannities." Whitson's Josephus, b. 5. ch. 2.

"Greece, which had submitted to the armes, in her turn, subdued the understandings of the Romans, and contrary to that which in these cases commonly happens, the conquerors adopted the opinions and manners of the conquered." Enfield, Hist. Phil. b. 3. 1.

"This matter of Pope Innocent enjoined the payment of tithes to the persons of the respective parishes, where any man inhabited, agreeable to what was afterwards directed by the same Pope in other countries." Blackstone's Comm. b. 2. ch. 3.

"Agreeable to this, we find some of the Anglo-Saxon ladies were admitted into their most august assemblies." Henry, Hist. Brit. b. 2. ch. 7. and b. 4. ch. 1. sect. 4.

"As all language is composed of significant words variously combined, a knowledge of them is necessary, previous to our acquiring an adequate idea of language." Encyc. art. Grammar.

"His empire could not be established, previous to the institution of pretty numerous societies." Smithe, Phil. Nat. Hist. 339.

"Suitable to this, we find that men, speaking of mixed modes, sound not words, but images of action and of the mind."

"As this is one of the most common, as well as most beautiful idioms of language, the poets sometimes use adjectives in this manner, when modification would express the idea. Sometimes they are induced to it by the measure of the verse, or the effect of being long, or the impress of the emotional state, or the wish of avoiding or exciting a particular emotion." Paley, Phil. b. 6. ch. 3.

"Correct the heart and all will go right." Porteus, Lect. 3.


"When death lays waste thy house." Beattie's Minst.

"A southernly wind succeeded blowing fresh." Rus. vol. 2. 3.

"He provisions were grown very short." Burchel's Num. Hist. 357.

"When the calamities exist ready combined with the wretchedness of the present situation." Lasowis, Trans. ch. 5.

"The purest clay is that which burns white." Encyc. art. Chemistry.

"Bray, to pound or grind small." Johnson's Dict.

"When death lays waste thy house." Beattie's Minst.

"All which looks very little like the steady hand of nature." Paley, Phil. ch. 5.

"Magnesia feels smooth; calcaceous earths feel dry; lithomarga feels very greasy or at least smooth, yet some feels dry and dusty." Paley,Phil. vol. 1. 12. 189.

"By this substance, crystals and glasses are colored blue." Chartalus, Trans. 299.

"There is an apple described in Bradley's work, which is said to have one side of it a sour fruit, which boils soft, and the other side a sour fruit, which boils hard." Darwin, Phytol. 105.

"Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring." Pope, An. L. 1.

"Heaven opened wide her ever during gates." Hume, Cont. 11. 9.

"And just as short of reason he must fall." Paley, Hist. ch. 1. 6.

"The king's ships were getting jeodi/;" Beattie's Minstrel.

"The sun shineth wet/;" Thomson, Spring.

"When death lays waste thy house." Beattie's Minst.

"When the vowel of the preceding syllable is pronounced short." Hurst's Nave, 1. 36.

"Slow toils the village clock—deep mourns the turtle." Beattie's Minstrel.

"I would try to live independent;" Pope, Let.

"He obliged the Nile to run bloody for your sakes." Whatson's Josephus, 5. 5.

"Correct the heart and all will go right." Porteus, Let. 3.

"When the king's ships were getting jeodi/;" Sped. No. 282. Bacon. Apoph.

"I made him just and right." Milton, 3. 39.

"The sun shineth wet/;" Thomson, Spring.

"When death lays waste thy house." Beattie's Minst.

"Here grass is cut close and gravel rolled smooth. Is not that trite?" K. Boswell, Johnson, 3. 6.

"Slow toils the village clock—deep mourns the turtle." Beattie's Minstrel.

"The perceptions are exalted into a source of exquisite pleasure independently of every particular relation of interest." Studies of Nature, 12.

In the first of these examples, relatively is used very awkwardly for as relative, or as relating, or as it relates, or in relation; for the word has a direct reference to government.

In the second example, independently is used as if it had been intended to modify the verb alone—the perceptions are independently excited. But the manner of exciting is not the thing described. It is not that the perceptions are excited in an independent manner, nor in a manner independent of a relation to interest; but the fact, that the perceptions are excited into the sense of exquisite pleasure, is a result of every relation of interest. Equally faulty is the following sentence—

"Agreedly to this law, children are bound to support their parents." Paley, Phil. Vol. xv. 8.

We observe in this passage, that while, the attribute of hand, has a connection with the verb open; for it is not "open thy hand," but the attribute is supposed to be the effect of the act of opening. Nor can the modifier, widely, be used; for it is not simply the manner of the act which is intended, but the effect.

"Open wide a leaf."

"A southerly wind succeeded blowing fresh."

"As all language is composed of significant words variously combined, a knowledge of them is necessary, previous to our acquiring an adequate idea of language."

"All and singular the articles, clauses and conditions;" "All and every of the articles;" phrases of the law style.

"The perceptions are exalted into a source of exquisite pleasure independently of every particular relation of interest."

"All and singular the articles, clauses and conditions;" "All and every of the articles;" phrases of the law style.

"The poet's sometimes use adjectives in this manner, when modifiers would express the idea. Sometimes they are induced to it by the measure of the verse, or the wish of avoiding or exciting a particular emotion."

"The poet's sometimes use adjectives in this manner, when modifiers would express the idea. Sometimes they are induced to it by the measure of the verse, or the wish of avoiding or exciting a particular emotion."

In the second example, independently is used as if it had been intended to modify the verb alone—the perceptions are independently excited. But the manner of exciting is not the thing described. It is not that the perceptions are excited in an independent manner, nor in a manner independent of a relation to interest; but the fact, that the perceptions are excited into the sense of exquisite pleasure, is a result of every relation of interest. Equally faulty is the following sentence—

"Agreedly to this law, children are bound to support their parents." Paley, Phil. Vol. xv. 8.

We observe in this passage, that while, the attribute of hand, has a connection with the verb open; for it is not "open thy hand," but the attribute is supposed to be the effect of the act of opening. Nor can the modifier, widely, be used; for it is not simply the manner of the act which is intended, but the effect.

"Open wide a leaf."

"A southerly wind succeeded blowing fresh."

"As all language is composed of significant words variously combined, a knowledge of them is necessary, previous to our acquiring an adequate idea of language."

"All and singular the articles, clauses and conditions;" "All and every of the articles;" phrases of the law style.

"The perceptions are exalted into a source of exquisite pleasure independently of every particular relation of interest."

"All and singular the articles, clauses and conditions;" "All and every of the articles;" phrases of the law style.

"The poet's sometimes use adjectives in this manner, when modifiers would express the idea. Sometimes they are induced to it by the measure of the verse, or the wish of avoiding or exciting a particular emotion."

"The poet's sometimes use adjectives in this manner, when modifiers would express the idea. Sometimes they are induced to it by the measure of the verse, or the wish of avoiding or exciting a particular emotion."
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

When two qualifying words are wanted, the latter may be an adjective, though applied to a verb; as, "He beat time tolerably well."-Goldsmith, An. Nat. ch. 12.

"The air will be found diminished in weight exactly equal to what the iron has gained."-Lavoisier, ch. 3.

"Horses are sold extremely dear."-Murray's Grammar.

"And greatness is added."-Thomson, Springs.

"This was applying a just principle very ill."-Volut, Trans. 2. 7.

It will be remarked that we have no adverbial form of the adjective in the comparative and superlative degrees, except that of more and most, less and least, which is applied to the regular terminations, in these degrees, to qualify verbs. Examples:

"To hands that longer shall the weapon yield."-Holde's Tasso, 7.

"Now, then the pleasing race of duties, and their dear and parental care, Warther'd us sing."-Hanside, Pious, of Imag. 1. 323.

"So while we taste the fragrance of the rose, Glow not her blush the fairer?"-Ibn. 2. 77.

"When we know our strength, we shall the better know what to undertake with hopes of success."-Locke, 1. 6.

"But he that can most inform or best understand him, will certainly be welcomed."-Rambler, No. 99.

"I have dawnt the longer on the discussion of this point."-Junius, Let. 17.

"The next contains a spirited command and should be pronounced much higher."-Murray's Grammar.

"Leviathan, which God of all his works Created biggest that swim th' ocean's stream's."-Milton. 1. 201.

"But mercy first and last shall brightest shine."-Ibn. 3. 134.

"Such opinions as seemed to approach nearest [to] the truth."-Locke, Eth. Phil. 2. 59.

"Her smiles, amid the blushes, lovelier show; Amid her smiles, her blushes lovelier grow."-Holde's Tasso, 15.

Authors, misguided by Latin rules, and conceiving that every word which is qualified by an adjective is used to modify a noun, have pronounced many of the passages here recited and similar ones to be incorrect; and in such cases, where it is well established to bear censure, they call the adjective an adverb. Were it not for this influence in early education, which impresses a notion on all languages must be formed with the like idioms, we should never have received an idea that the same word may not modify a noun, an adjective and a verb.

So far are the words here used from being adverbs, that they cannot be changed into adverbs, without impairing the beauty, weakening the force, or destroying the meaning of the passages. Let the sentences be put to the ear, in which the sign of comparison is pronounced differently, after the same noun; as, "The blushes, being lovelier, glow—this is not the sense; nor will it answer to express the utmost extent of the quality."

"And lake every man his censer."-Aum. xvi. 17.

"And every one that findeth me, shall slay me."-Gen. iv. 14.

"And take every man his censer."-Num. xvi. 17.

"Neither of the ways of separation, real or mental, is compatible to pure equality."-Locke. 2. 13.

Errors. "Let each esteem others better than himself."-It ought to be, "Let each esteem others as better than himself."-There are bodies, each of which are so small."-Locke, 2. 8. It ought to be, "There are bodies, each of which are so small."-Note. A plural verb, which affirms something of a number of particulars, is often followed by a distributive which assigns the affirmation to the particular objects or individuals. Thus, "If metals have, each a peculiar earth," it is more proper to say, "If metals have, each a peculiar earth." There is no other way of resolving the phrase. This manner of expression is common, though quite useless; as the last clause, "Each metal has," is sufficient. It has not the merit of an abbreviation. This phrase, "Let us love one another," is of a similar construction, but it is not easy to find a substitute of equal brevity.

"Rambler, ch. 2. 11."

Note 2. — In English, two nouns are frequently united to form a new noun of a second degree, and of a different signification from either of the two first terms. Thus, gray turns white—objects may be seen double—may rise high—fall low—grow strait, or thick, or thin, or fat, or lean—one may speak loud —the sun shines clear—the finer a substance is pulverized—to grow reiser, to plough reiser-and similar expressions without number, constitute a well established idiom, as common as it is elegant.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."-Gray.

"Great is the vices which enter deeper or more atiof, whether the physical force acts upon the body is more imo a, or most, least perfect."-Rambler. No. 78.

"In great terms one does not feel the heat of the sun;"-Thomson, Thetis's Minstrel.

"In expressing the last attribute belongs more immediately to the noun expressing its quality; and the first attribute qualifies the second. Not unfrequently two attributes are used to modify a third, or the principal one; as, "The manner in which external force acts upon the body is very little altered; but the city was very bravely defended; the soldiers were most amply rewarded; a donation more benevolently bestowed; a house less elegantly furnished; a man the least pell-mell disturbed."-We have a few other words which are often used to modify adjectives as well as verbs; as, a little; a great deal; a trifle. "Many letters from persons of the best sense—do not a little encourage me."-Spectator, 124. "It do not hurt at all;"—a trifle stronger; the last of which expressions is colloquial.

"The air will be found diminished in weight exactly equal to what the iron has gained."-Lavoisier, ch. 3.

"Horses are sold extremely dear."-Murray's Grammar.

"And greatness is added."-Thomson, Springs.

"This was applying a just principle very ill."-Volut, Trans. 2. 7.

Note 2. — In English, two nouns are frequently united to form a new noun of a second degree, and of a different signification from either of the two first terms. Thus, gray turns white—objects may be seen double—may rise high—fall low—grow strait, or thick, or thin, or fat, or lean—one may speak loud —the sun shines clear—the finer a substance is pulverized—to grow reiser, to plough reiser—and similar expressions without number, constitute a well established idiom, as common as it is elegant.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."-Gray.

"Great is the vices which enter deeper or more atiof, whether the physical force acts upon the body is more imo a, or most, least perfect."-Rambler. No. 78.

"In great terms one does not feel the heat of the sun;"-Thomson, Thetis's Minstrel.

"In expressing the last attribute belongs more immediately to the noun expressing its quality; and the first attribute qualifies the second. Not unfrequently two attributes are used to modify a third, or the principal one; as, "The manner in which external force acts upon the body is very little altered; but the city was very bravely defended; the soldiers were most amply rewarded; a donation more benevolently bestowed; a house less elegantly furnished; a man the least pell-mell disturbed."-We have a few other words which are often used to modify adjectives as well as verbs; as, a little; a great deal; a trifle. "Many letters from persons of the best sense—do not a little encourage me."-Spectator, 124. "It do not hurt at all;"—a trifle stronger; the last of which expressions is colloquial.

"The air will be found diminished in weight exactly equal to what the iron has gained."-Lavoisier, ch. 3.

"Horses are sold extremely dear."-Murray's Grammar.

"And greatness is added."-Thomson, Springs.

"This was applying a just principle very ill."-Volut, Trans. 2. 7.

Note 2. — In English, two nouns are frequently united to form a new noun of a second degree, and of a different signification from either of the two first terms. Thus, gray turns white—objects may be seen double—may rise high—fall low—grow strait, or thick, or thin, or fat, or lean—one may speak loud —the sun shines clear—the finer a substance is pulverized—to grow reiser, to plough reiser—and similar expressions without number, constitute a well established idiom, as common as it is elegant.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."-Gray.

"Great is the vices which enter deeper or more atiof, whether the physical force acts upon the body is more imo a, or most, least perfect."-Rambler. No. 78.

"In great terms one does not feel the heat of the sun;"-Thomson, Thetis's Minstrel.

"In expressing the last attribute belongs more immediately to the noun expressing its quality; and the first attribute qualifies the second. Not unfrequently two attributes are used to modify a third, or the principal one; as, "The manner in which external force acts upon the body is very little altered; but the city was very bravely defended; the soldiers were most amply rewarded; a donation more benevolently bestowed; a house less elegantly furnished; a man the least pell-mell disturbed."-We have a few other words which are often used to modify adjectives as well as verbs; as, a little; a great deal; a trifle. "Many letters from persons of the best sense—do not a little encourage me."-Spectator, 124. "It do not hurt at all;"—a trifle stronger; the last of which expressions is colloquial.

"The air will be found diminished in weight exactly equal to what the iron has gained."-Lavoisier, ch. 3.

"Horses are sold extremely dear."-Murray's Grammar.

"And greatness is added."-Thomson, Springs.

"This was applying a just principle very ill."-Volut, Trans. 2. 7.

Note 2. — In English, two nouns are frequently united to form a new noun of a second degree, and of a different signification from either of the two first terms. Thus, gray turns white—objects may be seen double—may rise high—fall low—grow strait, or thick, or thin, or fat, or lean—one may speak loud —the sun shines clear—the finer a substance is pulverized—to grow reiser, to plough reiser—and similar expressions without number, constitute a well established idiom, as common as it is elegant.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene."-Gray.

"Great is the vices which enter deeper or more atiof, whether the physical force acts upon the body is more imo a, or most, least perfect."-Rambler. No. 78.

"In great terms one does not feel the heat of the sun;"-Thomson, Thetis's Minstrel.

"In expressing the last attribute belongs more immediately to the noun expressing its quality; and the first attribute qualifies the second. Not unfrequently two attributes are used to modify a third, or the principal one; as, "The manner in which external force acts upon the body is very little altered; but the city was very bravely defended; the soldiers were most amply rewarded; a donation more benevolently bestowed; a house less elegantly furnished; a man the least pell-mell disturbed."-We have a few other words which are often used to modify adjectives as well as verbs; as, a little; a great deal; a trifle. "Many letters from persons of the best sense—do not a little encourage me."-Spectator, 124. "It do not hurt at all;"—a trifle stronger; the last of which expressions is colloquial.
GRAMMAR OF THE

 Worth not only follows the noun which it qualifies, but is followed by a denoting price or value; as, a book worth a dollar or a guinea; it is used in the same way. 

 Erato, 98. If a substitute is used after worth, it must be in the possessive case. 

 It is worth them or it. 

 But worthy, the derivative of worth, follows the usual construction of adjectives, and may precede the noun it qualifies; as, a worthy man. 

 Regimen or Government.

 RULE XXVII. One noun signifying the same thing with another, or descriptive of it, may be in apposition to it; that is, may stand in a like character or case, without an intervening verb; as, Paul, the apostle; John, the Baptist; Newton, the philosopher; Chatham, the orator and statesman. 

 Note 1. In the following sentence, a noun in the plural stands in apposition to two nouns in the singular, joined by an alternative; "The terms of our law will hardly find words that answer them in the Spanish or Italian, no scanty languages." Locke, 3. 5. 8. 

 Note 2. Nouns are not infrequently set in apposition to sentences; as, "whereby if a man had a positive idea of infinite, either Baratarian or Empyrean, he could add two infinites together, may, make one infinite infinitely bigger than another; absurdities too gross to be confuted." Locke, 2. 17. 20. 

 Here the absurdities are the whole preceding propositions. 

 "You are too humane and considerate; what things few people can be charged with." Pope. 

 Here things is in opposition to humane and considerate. Such a construction may be justified, when the ideas are correct, but it is not very common. 

 Men's bravery; England's fleet; a Christian's hope; Washington's prudence. 

 the other the thing possessed, the name of the possessor precedes the other. 

 Note 3. When of is used before the possessive case of nouns, there is a noun with whatever, whatsoever or whichever, preceding, is placed before the governing verb; as, "whatsoever positive ideas we have." Locke, 2. 17. 

 Note 1. We have some verbs which govern two words in the objective case; as, "Did I request thee, maker, from my clay To mould me man?" Milton, 10. 744. 

 "God seems to have made him what he was." "Ask him his opinion." "You have asked me the news." 

 Will it be said that the latter phrases are elliptical, for "ask of him his opinion? I apprehend this to be a mistake. According to the true idea of the sentence, ask of him his opinion, must be the object of the phrase in the objective case, as much as in this, "Ask him for a guinea;" or in this, "Ask him to go." 

 This idiom is very ancient, as we often see it in the Latin. "Interrogatis sentientia." Liv. 26. 35. 

 "So is Scipionem orae." Rom. 27. 17. 

 "Auxilia reginae erat." Rom. 19. 5. The idiom in both languages had a common origin. 

 Note 2. Some verbs were formerly used as transitive, which are now no longer considered as such; as, "he repented him"—"flee they away"—"the sea swerved"—"the sun was amounted," &c. which are held improper. 

 Cease, however, is used as a transitive verb by our best writers. "Cease this impious rage." Milton, 10. 744. 

 "Her lips their music cease." Hoole's Tasso. 

 RULE XV. Intensive verbs are followed by the name of the action or effect, which the verb expresses in action; as, "to live a life of virtue;" "to do the death of the righteous;" "to dream dreams;" "to run a race;" "to sleep the sleep of death;" "to ascend or descend a flight of stairs, a ladder, or a mountain." 

 We observe, in these examples, life is the name of being supposed to be complete, as race is the name of the act of running when accomplished. 

 Note.—Nearly allied to this idiom is that of using, after verbs transitive or intensive, certain nouns which are not the objects of the verb, nor of any transitive or intensive verb, but which are either the names of the result of the verb's action, or closely connected with it. Examples: "A guinea weighs five penny weight, six grains;" "a crown weighs nineteen penny weight;" "a piece of cloth measures ten yards;" "he died on his hinges great hard thunder;" "And rivers run potable gold;" "The crisp green leaves of trees were nimble odorous gums and balm;" "Grin a ghastly smile." Milton. 

 "Her lips blush deeper sweets;" "To ascend or descend a flight of stairs, a ladder, or a mountain." 

 "To cost a guinea." 

 Under this rule or the following may be arranged these expressions. "Let them go their way." "When matters have been brought this length." 

 "We turn our eyes this way or that way." "Reckoning away from ourselves, a yard, a mile, &c." Locke, 2. 17. 

 Similar to this idiom are the phrases, to go west or east—pointing north or south, north-west or south-east, and the like, which I find to be Saxon phrasal and very frequent. 

 In some instances verbs of this sort are followed by two objects; as, "a ring cost the purchaser an eagle." 

 RULE XVIII. Names of certain portions of time and space, and especially words denoting continuance of time or progression, are used without a governing word; as, "Jacob said, I will serve thee seven years for Rachel." 

 "And dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." "And he abode with..." 

 The radical idea of weight is carry, bear or sustain, from the Saxon weog, a balance. The idiom in question has its original in that idea—a guinea weighs five penny weights, six grains—that, is carries or sustains that weight in the scales. How much of the propriety, and even of the beauty of language is lost, by neglecting to study its primitive state and principles!
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

In the sense in which they are called conjunctions or adverbs, have an objection, would have required after it the objective else. But both to these rules there are exceptions.

RULE XXIX.—The verb he has the same case after it as before it; or two substitutes connected with be in construction are in the same case. It is, I, be not afraid. "Then art she?" It is he. "Who was he?"

If he do men say that I am, Whom do they represent to be? But "Who do I say that I am," is incorrect.

RULE XXX.—Transitive verbs and their participles admit of a sentence, a clause or number of words as their object; as, "He is surprised so much, as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end." Rambler, No. 78.

Consider what? The whole following clause, which is the object of the verb.

If he escapes being banished by others, he fear he will banish himself.

Here being banished stands in the place of a noun, as the object after escapes.

Add to this, what, from its antiquity is but little known, how from that every circumstance, the recommendation of novelty. Hermes, Preface.

In this sentence the whole of the clauses in italics, is what is to be added, and is an actual phrase as used adverbially; for the fact excepted is after the verb, and in the construction present tense.

Note.—It may be here observed that in some of the passages cited the verb has a definite nominative; the verbs save, except, suppose, add, etc. are in the imperative mood, but the address is not made to any particular person or persons. And this probably has led authors to class save and except as auxiliaries, and other verbs or adverbs, or to consider them as used adverbially; for it has been alter observed that the class of adverbs has a sort of common sink to receive all words which authors have not been able to comprehend.

This no change that suppose, add, admit, allow, and other verbs, which are constantly used in the same manner, should have hitherto escaped the same doom! In the passages above cited from Paley, suppose is used precisely in the same manner, as except and save in others. Indeed nothing but the most inexusable negligence could have led critics to this classification of save and except—for in many passages of scripture, those very words are used in the sense in which they are called conjunctions or adverbs, have an object following them, like other transitive verbs; as, "Israel burned none of the young men, women, or children."

He will not raise to attack his adversary. "You have dared to throw more than a suspicion upon me."

The same remark may be extended to the future tense. "He will not dare to attempt the nefarious design.

In like manner, need, when a transitive verb, is regular in its inflections, as, "A man needs more prudence"—"The army needed provisions." When intradvice, it more generally drops the personal terminations, and is used as an auxiliary, and is followed by a verb, without the prefix to; in short it has the form of an auxiliary, and in the German, it is classed with the auxiliaries. Examples: "I dare engage.

He may go, can go, must go, shall go, will go." Locke.

There need be no difficulty in this verb, when used as an auxiliary, and is followed by a verb, without the prefix to; as, "Nobody need be afraid he shall not have scope enough." Locke, 2.22.9.

Dare and need are irregular in their inflections. "A man need not fear he shall not have scope enough." Locke, 2.22.9.

"I dare not go any farther." "I need not go any farther." "I dare not go any farther." "I need not go any farther." "I dare not go any farther." "I need not go any farther."


The past tense, when regular, is followed by the infinitive with the usual prefix. "We have to dare to throw more than a suspicion upon me." "He need not be anxious." "We heard him relate the story." "We felt the earth tremble." "Which he did not know." "He did not know where he was going."

In the use of this verb, there is another irregularity, which is peculiar, the verb being without a nominative, expressed or implied. Whereof he needs no account. Milton, P. I. 4. 285. "There is no evidence of the fact, and there needs none."

This is an established use of need.

Note 2.—The infinitive mode has, in its sense and use, a near affinity to a noun and often has the construction of one. It is much employed to introduce sentences which are the nominatives to verbs, as well as the objects following them; as, "To will is present with me, but to perform that which is the object after found.

Note 3.—A common mistake in the use of the infinitive is, to use the perfect tense after another verb in the past time, when in fact one of the verbs in the past time would correctly express the sense; thus, "I would have an anomaly, the noun must be singular in the German, it is classed with the auxiliaries. Examples: "I dare engage." "Peter's Works Letter to Gay." "I dare not confess." "Swift to Gay." "I dare say." Locke. But Edition, 28. "Durst I venture to deliver my own sentiments." Hume, Esq.


The past tense, when regular, is followed by the infinitive with the usual prefix. "We have to dare to throw more than a suspicion upon me." "He need not be anxious." "We heard him relate the story." "We felt the earth tremble." "Which he did not know." "He did not know where he was going."

In the use of this verb, there is another irregularity, which is peculiar, the verb being without a nominative, expressed or implied. Whereof he needs no account. Milton, P. I. 4. 285. "There is no evidence of the fact, and there needs none."

This is an established use of need.

Note 2.—The infinitive mode has, in its sense and use, a near affinity to a noun and often has the construction of one. It is much employed to introduce sentences which are the nominatives to verbs, as well as the objects following them; as, "To will is present with me, but to perform that which is the object after found.

Note 3.—A common mistake in the use of the infinitive is, to use the perfect tense after another verb in the past time, when in fact one of the verbs in the past time would correctly express the sense; thus, "I would have an anomaly, the noun must be singular in the German, it is classed with the auxiliaries. Examples: "I dare engage." "Peter's Works Letter to Gay." "I dare not confess." "Swift to Gay." "I dare say." Locke. But Edition, 28. "Durst I venture to deliver my own sentiments." Hume, Esq.


The past tense, when regular, is followed by the infinitive with the usual prefix. "We have to dare to throw more than a suspicion upon me." "He need not be anxious." "We heard him relate the story." "We felt the earth tremble." "Which he did not know." "He did not know where he was going."

In the use of this verb, there is another irregularity, which is peculiar, the verb being without a nominative, expressed or implied. Whereof he needs no account. Milton, P. I. 4. 285. "There is no evidence of the fact, and there needs none."

This is an established use of need.

Note 2.—The infinitive mode has, in its sense and use, a near affinity to a noun and often has the construction of one. It is much employed to introduce sentences which are the nominatives to verbs, as well as the objects following them; as, "To will is present with me, but to perform that which is the object after found.

Note 3.—A common mistake in the use of the infinitive is, to use the perfect tense after another verb in the past time, when in fact one of the verbs in the past time would correctly express the sense; thus, "I would have an anomaly, the noun must be singular in the German, it is classed with the auxiliaries. Examples: "I dare engage." "Peter's Works Letter to Gay." "I dare not confess." "Swift to Gay." "I dare say." Locke. But Edition, 28. "Durst I venture to deliver my own sentiments." Hume, Esq.

GRAMMAR OF THE

"To prevent property from being too unequally distributed, no person should be allowed to dispose of his possessions to the prejudice of his lawful heirs." Locke, 2. 46. 61.

"Anarch, ch. 62."

"To save them from other people's damning them." Wycherley to Pope.

"First of all, I speak concerning Christ and the church." Eph. v. 32.

"To prevent a person from taking a part in an important matter, without being consulted, it is necessary to notify him ahead of time," Blackstone, Comm. B. 1. 2.

"Such a plan is not capable of being carried into execution." Locke, 2. 25.

"This criterion will be different, according to the nature of the object which the mind contemplates." Enfield, Hist. Phil. 2. 15.

"According to Hierocles, Ammonius was induced to execute the plan of a distinct ecletic school." ibid. p. 63.


"This shalst thou do unto the Levites, touching their charge." Num. viii. 26.

"Rule XXXVIII.—Participles often stand without a noun, sentence, or substitute, on which they immediately depend, being referable to either of the persons indefinitely; as, "It is not possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature being considered." But to make this form of expression correspondent to the other clause, that ought also to be varied, and a definite person introduced; thus,—"it does not appear (to us) possible to act otherwise, considering the weakness of our nature being considered." But this amendment would be of no advantage."

"To comprehend the use of such expressions, we should consider that men find it useful to deal in abstract propositions and lay down truths without reference either to persons. This manner of discoursing is often less invidious than to apply propositions or opinions to any person. It is not possible to act otherwise." That is, it is not possible for me, for you, for him, or for her; but it might be invidious to specify persons. It is not possible for John or Thomas to act otherwise, he considering the weakness of his own nature being considered. Hence considering is left without a direct application to any person. Whenever foundation there may be for this explanation, the idiom is common and well authorized.

"Generally speaking, the heir at law is not bound by the intention of the testator." Paley, Phil. 23.

"To comprehend the use of such expressions, we should consider that men find it useful to deal in abstract propositions and lay down truths without reference either to persons. This manner of discoursing is often less invidious than to apply propositions or opinions to any person. It is not possible to act otherwise." That is, it is not possible for me, for you, for him, or for her; but it might be invidious to specify persons. It is not possible for John or Thomas to act otherwise, he considering the weakness of his own nature being considered. Hence considering is left without a direct application to any person. Whenever foundation there may be for this explanation, the idiom is common and well authorized.

"To comprehend the use of such expressions, we should consider that men find it useful to deal in abstract propositions and lay down truths without reference either to persons. This manner of discoursing is often less invidious than to apply propositions or opinions to any person. It is not possible to act otherwise." That is, it is not possible for me, for you, for him, or for her; but it might be invidious to specify persons. It is not possible for John or Thomas to act otherwise, he considering the weakness of his own nature being considered. Hence considering is left without a direct application to any person. Whenever foundation there may be for this explanation, the idiom is common and well authorized.

"The articles of this charge, considering by whom it was brought, were not of so high a nature as might have been expected." Enfield, Hist. Phil. 1. ch. 9.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"None of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"Composing that electricity is actually a substance, and taking it for granted that it is different from caloric, does it not in all probability contain caloric, as well as all other bodies?" Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Here is no noun expressed or implied, to which supposing and taking may be referred; we should most naturally understand."

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"None of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"Composing that electricity is actually a substance, and taking it for granted that it is different from caloric, does it not in all probability contain caloric, as well as all other bodies?" Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Here is no noun expressed or implied, to which supposing and taking may be referred; we should most naturally understand."

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"None of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"Composing that electricity is actually a substance, and taking it for granted that it is different from caloric, does it not in all probability contain caloric, as well as all other bodies?" Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Here is no noun expressed or implied, to which supposing and taking may be referred; we should most naturally understand."

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"None of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.

"Composing that electricity is actually a substance, and taking it for granted that it is different from caloric, does it not in all probability contain caloric, as well as all other bodies?" Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Here is no noun expressed or implied, to which supposing and taking may be referred; we should most naturally understand."

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"Supposing the first stratum of particles to remain in their place, after the union with caloric, we can conceive an affinity, &c." Thomson, Chim. act. Caloric.

"If we put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for the purpose of washing." Neh. iv. 23.

"And he said unto them, hinder me not, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds." Gen. xxiv. 56.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Fifthly. When adverbs are emphatical, they may introduce a sentence, and be separated from the word to which they belong; as, "How completely this most amiable of human virtues had taken possession of his soul!"

Part. Lect. 8. This position of the modifier is most frequent in interrogative and exclamatory sentences.

The adverb always is usually placed before a verb.

"Never commonly precedes a single verb," except as, which it follows; as, "We are never absent from Church on Sunday." It is sometimes placed before the verb, as, "The church has been at court," but it is more correctly and elegantly placed after the first auxiliary, as, "He has never been into town," "he has never been intoxicated."

This word has a peculiar use in the phrase; "Ask me never so much money;" there is a very just reason for the change of order so as to have the verb before the adverb, as, "Ask me never so much money, but don't destroy the cabinet," "Ps. lix. The sense is, "Ask me so much money as never you asked before," an abbreviation singularly expressive of the idea of asking any amount or extent. Authors not understanding it, have substituted ever for never, which implies an absolute term, only to destroy the cabinet, of the phrase. The word both is now common, but never is preferable. "Some agreements indeed, though never so expressly made, are deemed of so important a nature, that they ought not to rest in verbal promise only."


The use of here and there, in the introduction of sentences before verbs, forms an authorized idiom of the language; though the words may be considered as redundant. The practice may have originated in the use of the hand in pointing, in the early stage of society.

Here and there, in enumerating places, are now used in reference to words, subjects and various ideas of which place is not predicable. "It is not so with respect to volitions and actions; here the coalescence is intimate." Hermes, ch. 8. "We feel pain, in the sensations, where we are never absent from Church on Sunday." It is sometimes placed before a verb to express the idea of an unbroken connection; as, "I have never so wisely judged," "The voice of charmers, charming never so wisely, animates the whole army with courage." Fielding's Socrates, p. 188.

Rule XL. — In polite and classical language, two negatives destroy the negation. The consequence is, we have two modes of speaking directly opposite; as, "If his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?" "If his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?" "If his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?"

Locke, 2. 7. 8.

A separation of the preposition to such a distance from the word with which it is connected in construction, is perplexing and inelegant.

Rule XLI. - Prepositions govern sentences and clauses or members of sentences; as, "Without seeking any more justifiable reasons of hostility."

Hume, 1. 5. 21. Blair, Sermon.

"Besides making an expedition into Kent."

"From what has been said."

"To the general history of these periods will be added, &c."

"By observing these rules and precautions."

"In comparing the proofs of questionable facts."

"For want of carefully attending to the preceding distinction."

Enfield. Hist. Phil. b. 2.

"After men became Christians."

Enfield. Edin. ch. 1.

"Before you were placed in the world."

Jenius. Let. 8.

"Personal bravery is not enough to constitute the general, without he animates the whole army with courage."

Fielding's Socrates, p. 195.

"Pray, get these verses by the tongue I see you."

Cheslet's Let.

"After having made believe that I possessed a share in your affection."

Pope. Let.

Note. — We observe, in the foregoing passages, the preposition has two uses. One is to preclude a word to which other words are annexed as necessary to complete the sense — about the beginning. Here the sense is not complete in the time is not designated. To define the time which the object of the preposition about, it is necessary to add the words — of the eleventh century — about that time. So that the whole clause is really the object after the preposition.

The other use of the preposition is to precede nouns, verbs or other words which are not objects of the preposition, but which have a construction independent of it; as, "after men became Christians." Here men is the nominative to become; yet the whole clause is as really the object of the preposition governed by after, as the word hour, in the phrase, after that hour. "Against a person" is in the phrase of the same word is an object in the objective case after against; but the whole affirmation is the object. "Without we can possess ourselves," has a like construction, and though superceded, in a degree, by unless, a word of similar import, is a true English phrase. "After [this fact] men became Christians — Against [that time when] I see you — Without [this fact] we can possess ourselves.

Rule XLI. — Prepositions of numbers, if, though, unless, and lest, may be followed by verbs in the future tense, without the usual auxiliaries, shall, will, or should; as, "If his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?" "If he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?" "Though he say me, yet will I trust in him." "He shall not eat of the holy things, unless he wash his flesh with water." "Lest thou say I have made Abram rich." "Except he have rather he shall not see the land which I gave him." "Then his master shall curse him."

"Whether he has been numbered also among the conjunctures, which require the conditional mode, but by an egregious mistake. It is not a connective, nor does it imply a condition or hypothesis, but an alternative.

Rule XLI. — Connectives join two or more clauses or members in a compound sentence; as, "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."

Here are two clauses united by and, which continues the sense and preserves the repetition of the verb keep.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me, and delivered me from all my fears. Here are three clauses combined into a sentence or period by the help of and; but a new verb is introduced in each, and the second connecting pronoun the repetition of the substitute he only.

"A wise son heareth his father's instruction, but a scorner heareth not rebuke." Here but joins the two clause, but a new character is the nominative to a distinct verb, in the second clause, which exhibits a contrast to the first, and no word is omitted.
A simple sentence or clause contains an affirmation, a command or a question, that is, one personal verb, with its nominative and adjuncts. By one personal verb is understood any single verb added by way of modifying or qualifying the primary words. Thus when it is said, "Greco was an orator of a diffusive style," the latter words, of a diffusive style, are the adjunct of orator, and the whole forms a complete simple sentence, with one noun or affirmation.

A phrase contains no assertion, or does not amount to a proposition.

**Comma.**

Rule I. In general the parts of a simple sentence or clause are not to be separated by any point whatever; as, "Hope is necessary in every condition of life." But when a simple sentence is long, or contains a distinct accessory or preterit notion, it may be divided by a comma; as, "To be very active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit." By revenging an injury, a man is but even with his enemy. In most cases, where a short pause will give distinctness to a clause, a comma is well placed after an important word; as, To mourn without measure, is folly: not to mourn at all, insensibility. The envoy, having accomplished his business, has returned.

Rule II. The sentence independent or case absolute, detached affirmations or phrases involved in sentences, and other important clauses, must be separated from the other parts of a sentence, by a comma; as, "The envoy has returned, his business being accomplished." The envoy, having accomplished his business, has returned.

Rule III. Two or more simple sentences closely connected in sense, and dependent on each other, are separated by a semicolon; as, "The revenues of poverty, of sickness, of captivity, would, if issued from a combined and irresistible power, be an engine bringing in its train the death of every nation, and causing the blind to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, the lepers to be cleaned." Paley. "He who loves, serves and obeys his master, is a prince; industry steadily, prudently and vigorously pursued, leads to wealth; David was a brave, martial, enterprising prince."

The most innocent pleasures are the most rational, the most delightful and the most durable.

Rule IV. The sentence independent or case absolute, detached affirmations or phrases involved in sentences, and other important clauses, must be separated from the other parts of a sentence, by a comma; as, "The envoy has returned, his business being accomplished." The envoy, having accomplished his business, has returned.

Rule V. A comma is often required to mark contrast, antithesis, or marks of points in a sentence, and sometimes very properly separates words closely dependent in construction; as, "The envoy, having returned, his business being accomplished." The envoy, having accomplished his business, has returned.

Rule VI. A single name in apposition is not separated by a comma; as, "the Apostle Peter," but when such name is accompanied with an adjunct, it should be separated; as, "Parmenio, a friend of Alexander's, hearing the great offers that Darius had made, said, "Were I Alexander, I would accept them."

Rule VII. Terms of address, and words of others repeated, but not introduced as a quotation, are separated by a comma; as, "Wherefore, Sirs, be of good cheer." "My son, hear the counsel of thy father." "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you."

Rule VIII. Modifying words and phrases, as however, may, hence, besides, in short, finally, formerly, etc. are usually separated by a comma; as, "It is, however, the task of criticism to establish principles." "Rambler.

**Semicolon.**

The semicolon is placed between the clauses of a period, which are less closely connected than such as are separated by a comma. A period is a stop or pause that separates sentences and not connect ed in construction with what follows. The pause after the period is marked by a comma; as, "a comma [:] a semicolon [:] or a colon [:]

The comma is the shortest pause, and is often used to mark the construction, where very little interruption of voice is allowable.

**Punctuation.**

Punctuation is the marking of the several pauses which are to be observed, in reading or speaking a sentence or continued discourse. By means of pauses, a discourse is divided into periods or complete sentences, and periods into clauses or simple sentences, and these, into phrases. A period is a stop or pause that separates complete sentences and not connected in construction with what follows. The pause after the period is marked by a comma; as, "a comma [:] a semicolon [:] or a colon [:]

The comma is the shortest pause, and is often used to mark the construction, where very little interruption of voice is allowable.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

period in itself, and might have been closed with a full point; but the author has added another division, by way of inference, and this is dependent on the first division. The author proceeds—"The one has all that perfection requires, and more, but the excess may be easily retrenched; the other wants the qualities requisite to excellence." Here the first division makes a complete proposition; but the antithesis begun by the numeral one, is not complete, without the last division.

"Economy is no disgrace; for it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal."

"A friend cannot be known in prosperity; an enemy cannot be hid in adversity."

In general then, the semicolon separates the divisions of a sentence, when the latter division has a dependence on the former, whether the former has a dependence on the latter or not.

Secondly. When several members of a sentence have a dependence on each other, by means of a substitute for the same principal word, and the clauses, in other respects, constitute distinct propositions, the semicolon may be used; as, "Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars; she hath killed her beasts; she hath mingled her wine; she hath also furnished her table." Prov. ix.

Colon.

The Colon is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit of a full point, but something is added by way of illustration; as, "A brute arrives at a point of perfection that he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of, and were he to live ten thousand more, would be the same thing he is at present." Spectator, No. 111.

Period.

The Period or full point marks a completion of the sense, a cadence of the voice, and the longest pause used between sentences. It closes a discourse also, or marks a completion of a subject, chapter or section.

To these may be added,

The dash [—] which marks a break in the sentence or an abrupt turn; as, "If thou art he—but O how fallen!"

The interrogation point (?) which closes a sentence which asks a question; as, "How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity?"

The exclamation point (!) which is used after sudden expressions of surprise, or other emotions; as, "O happiness! Our being's end and aim!"

The parenthesis () and hooks [ ] include a remark or clause not essential to the sentence in construction, but useful in explaining it or introducing an important idea. They mark a moderate pause, and the clause included is read with a depressed tone of voice; as,

"Know then this truth (enough for man to know)

Virtue alone is happiness below." Pope.

It will be readily seen that the sentence is not at all dependent on the parenthetical clause; but the converse is not true, for that clause has a dependence more or less remote on the sentence. Thus, enough for man to know, is not intelligible without connecting it with the parts of the sentence preceding and following. So in this passage; "If any one pretends to be so sceptical, as to deny his own existence (for really to doubt of it, is manifestly impossible) let him enjoy his beloved happiness." Locke, 4. 10. 2. The included clause here is connected with the preceding part of the sentence, and it is a substitute for existence.

With regard to the duration of the pauses, it may be observed that the comma, semicolon, colon and full point, may bear to each other the proportion of one, two, four and six; and the interrogation point and exclamation point may be considered each as equal in time to the colon or period. But no precise rule can be given, which shall extend to every case; the length of the pauses must depend much on the nature of the discourse, and their respective proportions may be often varied to advantage by a judicious speaker.
DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

The principal sounds of the vowels are the first or long, and the second or short.

**Examples of the first or long sound.**

- a in make, fate, grace.
- e in me, mete, bread sound like a in at.
- i in pine, bind, strike.
- o in note, hold, port.
- u in true, duty, rude.
- y in dry, defy, imply.

The principal things to be regarded in learning the pronunciation of English words are the accent and the sound of the vowel of the accented syllable.

**Rule I.** This mark ' called an accent, designates the accented syllable.

**II.** The accent placed immediately after a vowel indicates the vowel to have its proper sound; as in renew', devour', avow', appoint'.

**III.** A horizontal mark or point over a vowel shows it to be long, and when no accent is found in the word, this mark designates the accented syllable; as in discourse, encroach, bestow, enroll, cousin, suitable.

**IV.** An accent placed immediately after a consonant, or combination of consonants in the same syllable, indicates that the vowel of that syllable, if unpointed, is short; as in habit', tenet', conduct', ufeer', symbol'; adapt', intend', predict', depend', abrupt'.

1. A pointed vowel has the sound designated by the point or points; as in fullness, alterable, bookish, convey'.
2. A before II, ld and lk in monosyllables or accented syllables, has its broad sound like aw; as in befall', baldness, walking.

**V.** An accent immediately after a diphthong, or after a syllable containing one, designates the accented syllable, but the diphthong has its proper sound; as in renew', devour', avow', appoint', annoy'.

**VI.** This mark ' called in Greek the grave accent, placed before a vowel, indicates that vowel to have its broad sound like aw; as in renew', devour', avow', appoint', annoy'.

1. The letter y unaccented and terminating words of more syllables than one has two sounds: its proper sound as in see, and that of z as in his. It

In a few words of foreign origin, e final forms a syllable; as in syncope, simile. These are noted in their place.

**X.** E final is silent after l in the following terminations, ble, cle, cle, gle, kle, ple, tle, zle; as in able, monacle, cradle, ruffle, mangle, wrinkle, supple, rattle, puzzle, which are pronounced abl, manacel, cradl, ruffl, mangl, wrinlk, suppl, puzzl.

**XI.** In the termination ous is usually silent; as in token, broken, pronounced tok, brok.

**XII.** The termination ous in adjectives and their derivatives is pronounced as; as in gracious, pains, pimply.

**XIII.** The combinations ee, ci, ti, before a vowel, have the sound of sh; as in cecacious, gracious, motion, partial, gratiate, pronounced catasius, gradus, miss, marsh, ingratiate.

But it after a consonant have the sound of ch; as in christian, bast, Bastian, pronounced chrishan, baschian, nishchun.

So in combustion, digestion.

Si after an accented vowel are pronounced like zh; as in Ephesman, confusion, pronounced Ephezhan, confuzhan.

When ci or ti precede similar combinations, as in pronunciation, negotiation, they may be pronounced ce, instead of she, to prevent a repetition of the latter syllable; as pronunciation, instead of pronounced shun.

**XIV.** Gh, both in the middle and at the end of words, are silent; as in caught, bought, fright, night, sigh; pronounced caut, baut, fright, ni, si.

**XV.** Exceptions. In the following words gh are pronounced as f—
ough, clough, clough, enough, bough, loug, though, through.

When wh begin a word, the aspirate h precedes w in pronunciation. as in what, whiff, whale, pronounced hwat, hwif, hwale; having precisely the sound of oo, French our.

In the following words, w is silent—who, whom, whose, whoop, whole, whose.

**XVI.** H after r has no sound nor use; as in rheum, rhyme, pronounced rum, rhyme.

**XVII.** K and g before w are silent; as in know, gnaw, pronounced no, naw.

**XVIII.** W before r is silent; as in wright, wrenched, pronounced ring, reath.

**XIX.** After m, and closing a syllable, is silent; as in hymn, condemn.

**XX.** P before s and t is mute; as in baulk, walk, talk, pronounced bauk, wauk, talk.

**XXI.** Ph have the sound of f; as in philosophy.

**XXII.** The combination ng has two sounds: one, as in sing, singer; the other, as ininger, linger, longer. The latter is the more close palatal sound; but the distinction can only be learned by the ear.

**XXIII.** The letters cl answering to kl are pronounced as if written tl; clean, clear, are pronounced clear, tlem.

Gl are pronounced as dl; glory is pronounced glory.

**XXIV.** After m, and closing a syllable, is silent; as in hymn, condemn.

**XXV.** P before s and t is mute; as in psalm, pseudepigrapha, pronounced psalm, sylludomy, tarmigan.

The letter y unaccented and terminating words of more syllables than one is short, like i in pity and ability. This letter, in the plural number of nouns and in the third person singular of the present tense of verbs, is dropped, and is substituted and followed by y. The termination th is pronounced iz; as from vanity, is formed vanities, pronounced vanitize; from the verb to pity is formed pityes, pronounced pity.

But when y in monosyllables and accent y in other verbs ends the word, the termination ies in the third person is pronounced ize; as in flies from fly, defies from defy.

So cries, both the verb and noun, is pronounced cryes.
has its proper sound after the following consonants f, p, t, k, C, and th as in a aspirate, whether they end the word or are followed by e final; as in chief, caps, streets, franks, hates, hopes, fates, flakes, breaths, wreaths. It has the sound of z, after b, c followed by e final, d, g, gh, l, m, n, r, s and ss, e, v, au, ay, cw, ey, ew, o, ow, sh, ag, th, nasal, ch, ae, ie, both in nouns and verbs, and whether these letters end the word or are followed by e final; as in robes, races, reds, rides, rages, toils, dreams, sighs, rates, bases, waves, roses, passes, mazes, laws, days, news, preys, vows, joys, brushes,
ings, breaths, churches, foes, goes, flies.

So before c, s and y, have only the sound of the single letter c or y. Thus scene is pronounced sene; secolist, sidist.

S before m, in the terminations, asm, eam,ism, has the sound of z; as in spasm, telasm, baptism.

The pronunciation of the word which is radical or primitive in English is to be observed in the derivatives. Thus the letter a is directed to be pronounced as in bruise, and this direction is to be observed in all its derivatives. Earth being directed to be pronounced erth, all its derivatives and compounds are to follow the same direction. So freight is pronounced freight.

**POINTED LETTERS.**

A has the short sound of au as in alter, what.

E [e] is the same as e; as in cape, access.

I whether by itself or followed by i, or y, has the sound of a long; as in where, there, reign, survey.

O has the sound of o as in machine.

U has the sound of u as in full, pull.

CH have the French sound, like sh; as in chance.

G has the sound of j.

TH have their vocal sound; as in thon, thin.

U has the sound of yu; as in unique, use, pronounced yutriangle, yuse.

In digraphs or combinations of vowels, of which one only is pronounced, the mark over one vowel designates the sound, and the other vowel is quiescent; as in bear, boat, course, soul, blood, bow, low, crow, bestow. The digraphs or e, ee, e as have uniformly the sound of long e; as in meat, feet, wise, siege.

Before the letter r, there is a slight sound of e between the vowel and the consonant. Thus bare, parent, apparent, mere, mere, more, pure, pyre, are pronounced nearly bare, parent, apparent, meer, meer, meer, pyer.

This pronunciation proceeds from the peculiar articulation r, and it occasionally a slight change of the sound of a, which can be learned only by the ear.

The vowels in unaccented syllables are either short, or they have their first sound slightly pronounced. Thus in the words produce, domestic, o has its first sound, but pronounced rapidly and without force. In syllables which have a secondary accent, the vowel is often long, and little distinguishable from that in syllables having the primary accent; as in legislation, in which a in the third syllable has its long sound. In syllables wholly unaccented, the sounds of the vowels are so rapidly uttered, that they cannot be designated by written characters; they are all sounded nearly alike, and any attempt at a proper notation of such evanescent sounds serves only to perplex or mislead the learner.

Words of anomalous pronunciation, not falling under the foregoing rules, are printed in an orthography which expresses their true pronunciation.

The Welsh z has the sound of the vocal th, in thou.

In the expression of the sounds of foreign words in English characters, there is often an insurmountable difficulty, as there are sounds, in some languages, which English characters, according to our use of them, will not express with precision. But in regard to etymology, such exact expression of sounds is not necessary. For example, in regard to the affinities of words, it is wholly immaterial whether the Hebrew a is expressed by b, v, or bh; whether i is expressed by d, th, or dh; whether n is expressed by h or ch; and whether p is expressed by k, g, or qu. So in Arabic it is immaterial whether a, is expressed by th or ds, and o by g or kh.

The Arabic vowel fathe, I am informed, is differently pronounced by the Persians and Arabians; the one nation pronouncing it as the English a in mine; the other, generally, as a in fall. I have expressed it by a or awe.

It was desirable that the Russ, Saxon, Swedish, and German words should be printed with the appropriate types; but the utility would have hardly compensated for the expense of suitable fonts, and no essential inconvenience can result from the want of them; the English characters being sufficient to express the sounds of the letters, with all the exactness which etymology requires.

**ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>stands for adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>for adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>for connective or conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>for exclamation, or interjection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>for name or noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs.</td>
<td>for obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>for preposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp.</td>
<td>for participle passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>for participle of the present tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret.</td>
<td>for pretet tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>for pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>for verb intransitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. t.</td>
<td>for verb transitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar.</td>
<td>for Arabic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm.</td>
<td>for Armoric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch.</td>
<td>for Chaldee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn.</td>
<td>for Cornish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>for Danish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dut.</td>
<td>for Dutch or Belgic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>for English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eth.</td>
<td>for Ethiopic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr.</td>
<td>for French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. or Ger.</td>
<td>for German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr.</td>
<td>for Greek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goth.</td>
<td>for Gothic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>for Hebrew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebr.</td>
<td>for Hebraic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>for Irish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>for Latin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per.</td>
<td>for Persic or Persian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port.</td>
<td>for Portuguese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ.</td>
<td>for Russian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam.</td>
<td>for Samaritan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sans.</td>
<td>for Sanskrit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz.</td>
<td>for Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp.</td>
<td>for Spanish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue.</td>
<td>for Swedish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syr.</td>
<td>for Syriae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>for Welsh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALPHABETS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleph</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Elif</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>Olaph</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beth</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td>Be</td>
<td>beth</td>
<td>beth</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>Beth</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimmel</td>
<td>ג</td>
<td>Jim</td>
<td>גימל</td>
<td>גימל</td>
<td>גימל</td>
<td>Gomal</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daleth</td>
<td>ד</td>
<td>Dal</td>
<td>Daleh</td>
<td>Daleh</td>
<td>Daleh</td>
<td>Dolath</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vau</td>
<td>ו</td>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>Vau</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zain</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td>Ze</td>
<td>Ze</td>
<td>Ze</td>
<td>Ze</td>
<td>Zain</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheth</td>
<td>צ</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>Cheth</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teth</td>
<td>ט</td>
<td>Tha</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>Teth</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yod</td>
<td>י</td>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>Yod</td>
<td>Yod</td>
<td>Yod</td>
<td>Yod</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caph</td>
<td>כ</td>
<td>Kef</td>
<td>Kef</td>
<td>Kef</td>
<td>Kef</td>
<td>Coph</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamed</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem</td>
<td>מ</td>
<td>Mim</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>Mem</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>נ</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samech</td>
<td>ס</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Samech</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>א</td>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phe</td>
<td>פ</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tzaddi</td>
<td>צ</td>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>Tzaddi</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koph</td>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Tsad</td>
<td>Tsad</td>
<td>Tsad</td>
<td>Tsad</td>
<td>Koph</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resch</td>
<td>ר</td>
<td>Dhad</td>
<td>Dhad</td>
<td>Dhad</td>
<td>Dhad</td>
<td>Resch</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>ש</td>
<td>Kaf</td>
<td>Kaf</td>
<td>Kaf</td>
<td>Kaf</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin</td>
<td>shin</td>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Shin</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thau</td>
<td>ת</td>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>Thau</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
<td>OTH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Arabic vowels are only three, viz. Fatha OTH, Kesra OTH, Dhamma OTH, u, o, u.

The diacritical signs are Jesm OTH, or quiescent Sieva. Teshdid OTH, or Dagesh forte.

Nunnation or double final vowels, OTH, showing that they are to be pronounced an, en or in, on or un.

The Persians use the Arabic alphabet with the addition of Pe OTH, Che OTH, Ghaf OTH, and Zhe OTH.

The Ethopic alphabet with the addition of Pe OTH, Che OTH, Ghaf OTH, and Zhe OTH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alph</td>
<td>Δα</td>
<td>Δυ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bet</td>
<td>Βη</td>
<td>Βυ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemel</td>
<td>Γγ</td>
<td>Γδ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De n</td>
<td>ΔΔ</td>
<td>Δδ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoi</td>
<td>Ηη</td>
<td>Ηθ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>Ωω</td>
<td>Ωω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zai</td>
<td>Ζζ</td>
<td>Ζθ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haut</td>
<td>ΗΗ</td>
<td>ΗΖ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hharm</td>
<td>ΗΗ</td>
<td>ΗΗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tait</td>
<td>ΤΤ</td>
<td>ΤΗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaman</td>
<td>ΥΥ</td>
<td>ΥΥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaf</td>
<td>ΚΚ</td>
<td>ΚΚ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawi</td>
<td>ΛΛ</td>
<td>ΛΛ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—In the foregoing alphabets, the order of the Arabic and Ethiopic letters is conformed to that of the Chaldee and Hebrew. The reader will observe two or three defects, which are owing to the imperfection of the fonts of type.
AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

is the first letter of the Alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth; in the Ethiopic however it is the thirteenth, and in the Runic the tenth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs: being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips. Hence this letter is found in many words first uttered by infants; which words are the names of the objects with which infants are first concerned, as the breast, and the parents. Hence in Hebrew, הונ, is mother, and א, is father. In Chaldee and Syriac, א is father; in Arabic, ا; in Ethiopic, እ; in Malayan and Bengalese, እ; in Welsh, an; whence we retain doddy; in Old Greek and in Gothic, ἄ; in Irish, air; in Cantabrian, ata; in Lapponian, ati; in Abyssinian, ab; in Amharic, ab; in Shillie and Melindane, African dialects, hba; and popa is found in many nations. Hence the Latin mamma, the breast, which is, in popular use, the name of mother; in Swedish,amma, is a nurse. This list might be greatly extended; but these examples prove א to be the first natural vocal sound, and entitled to the first place in alphabets. The Hebrew name of this letter, 알ף, signifies an ox or a leader.

A

has in English, three sounds: the long or slender, as in place, fate; the broad, as in wall, fall, which is shortened in salt, what; and the open, as in father, glass, which is shortened in rather, fancy. Its primitive sound was probably an. א is also an abbreviation of the Saxon an or on, one, used before words beginning with an articulation; as a table, instead of an table, or one table. This is a modern change; for in Saxon an was used before articulation, as well as vowels, as, on tid, a time, an year, a year [See An.]

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words, as in asleep: awake: asleep: aground: aging. In some cases, this is a contraction of the Teutonic ge, as in escepe: aware, from the Saxon geatusan, to sleep; geverian, to beware; the Dutch gewaar. Sometimes it is a corruption of the Saxon on, as again: from overse: aware: from onucian, to watch or wake. Before participles, it may be a contraction of the Celtic ag, the sign of the participle of the present tense; as, ag-radh, saying; a saying, a going. Or this may be a contraction of on, or what is equally probable, it may have proceeded from a mere accidental sound produced by negligent utterance. In some words, a may be a contraction of at, of, in, to, or an. In some words of Greek original, א is privative, giving to them a negative sense, as in anonymous, from ανόητος. Among the ancients, א was a numeral denoting 500; and with a dash א 5000. In the Hebrew, Syr. Ch. Sam. and Ar. it denotes in quantities of the same weight or measure.

In music, א is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale—called by Guido Ia. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods; and it is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated. In pharmacy, א or aa, abbreviations of the Greek ana, signify of each separately, or that the things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same weight or measure.

In chemistry, אאא stand for amalgama, or amalgamation.

In commerce, א stands for accepted, as in case of a bill of exchange. Merchants also number their books by the letters—א, ב, ג. Public officers number their exhibits in the same manner; as the document א, or ב. In mathematics, letters are used as representatives of numbers, lines, angles and quantities. In arguments, letters are substituted for persons, in cases supposed, or stated for illustration, as א contracts with ב to deliver property to ד. In the English
AB, The Hebrew name of Father. See Abba.

ABACK', adv. [a and back, Sax. on bcek ; at, on or towards the back. See Back.]

ABADDON, n. [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. an, a cubit, a measure containing 5 or 6 palms.] A measure of which he was the head. Doddridge. What amount to ten dollars a man, is merely the adjective one, and this mode of expression is idiomatic ; a hundred in a [one] year ; ten dollars to a [one] man. A.M. 

AB, Towards the back; on the back part; back ward. In seamen’s language it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind. Taken aback, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind. Laid aback, is when the sails are purposely placed in that situation to give the ship sternway. Mariner’s Diet.

ABACOST, n. [from abacus.] One that casts accounts; a calculator. [Not much used.]

ABACUS, n. [Heb. and Ch. lyu bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.] ABASH', V. t. [Heb. and Ch. lyu bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.] The transfering of title to property. [See Alienation.] ABASHED, pp. Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence; followed by at.

ABASH', V. t. [Heb. and Ch. lyu bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.] To forsake entirely; as to abandon a hopeless enterprise.

ABASHED, pp. Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence; followed by at.

ABASON, n. A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat. Encyc.

ABASED, pp. Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded.

ABASE, n. One who totally forsakes or deserts. Obs.

ABASE, v. t. [Fr. abaisser, from bas, low, or the bottom; W. bais; Latin and Gr. abax, a weight.] To cast down; to reduce; to depose, humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life. Those that walk in pride he is able to abase. Dan. iv.

ABASEMENT, n. The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

ABASHED, pp. Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence; followed by at.

ABASHING, ppr. Putting to shame or confusion.

ABAS'ED, pp. Reduced to a low state, humbled, degraded.

ABASH, v. t. [Heb. and Ch. lyu bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.] To make ashamed; to confound; to bring low; also a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation. To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c. They heard and were abashed. Milton.

ABAS'DER, n. One who wholly forsakes or deserts. Obs.

ABAS'DON, pp. Wholly forsaken or deserted.

ABAS'DON, n. One who totally forsakes or deserts. Obs.

ABAS'DONING, pp. Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one’s self without restraint.

ABAS'DONING, n. A forsaking; total desertion.

ABAS'DITIES, n. Confusion from shame. [Little used.]

ABASING, v. t. [Heb. and Ch. lyu bosh, to be confounded, or ashamed.] Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

ABAS'I, or ABAS'IS, n. A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling. Exege.
ABATE, v.t. [Fr. abattre, to beat down; batte, to beat, to strike; Sp. batir, abatir; Port. bater, abater; It. battere, abattere; Heb. אֱבָּשְׁנָה, to beat; Syr. אֱבָּשְׁנָה id.]

1. To beat down; to destroy in any manner; as to abate a nuisance.
2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as to abate zeal; to abate pride; to abate a demand; to abate courage.
3. To lessen; to mitigate; as to abate pain or sorrow.
4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as to abate a writ.
5. To deject; to depress; as to abate the soul. Dus.
6. To deduct; Nothing to add and nothing to abate. Pope.
7. To cause to fail; to annul. By the English law, a legacy to a charity is abated by a deficiency of assets.
8. In Connecticut, to remit, as to abate a tax.

ABATE, v.i. To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as pains abate; a storm abates.

2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to naught; as an abatement of power.

ABATED, pp. Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

ABATEMENT, n. The act of abating; the state of being abated.

1. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance. Blackstone.
2. Diminution, decrease, or mitigation, as of grief or pain.
3. Deduction, sum withdrawn, as from an account.
4. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. Blackstone.
5. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee. Blackstone.
6. In heraldry, a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.

ABATER, n. The person or thing that abates.

ABATING, pp. Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting.

ABATOR, n. A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. Blackstone.

ABATIS, n. [from beating or pulling down. Fr. abattis.] Rubbish. In fortification, piles of trees, or branches of trees sharpened, laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls. Eng. 

ABATIS, s. Down. Fr. abattis.


ABBREVOIR, n. Fr. abrevoir, from abrecier, to water; Sp. abreviar, id.; from L. abbreviare, to abbreviate.

Among mosains, the joint between stones in a wall, to be filled with mortar. Dict.

[The phrase I know not whether it is now used.]

ABBREVIATE, v. t. [It. abbreviare; Sp. abbreviar; Port. abbreviar; from L. abbreviare, to abbreviate; ab, from, and brongue, to bring.]

1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. [In this sense, not much used, nor often applied to material substances.]

2. To shorten; to abbreviate by the omission of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as to abbreviate a writing.

3. In mathematics, to reduce fractions to the lowest terms. Wallis.

ABBREVIATION, n. The act of shortening or contracting.

1. A letter or a few letters used for a word: as Gen. for Genesis; U. S. A. for United States of America.

2. The reduction of fractions to the lowest terms. Abbreviation.

3. A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, for the government of a monastery; as bishop, abbes, abbess.

ABBREVIATORS, a. Shortening; contracting in length or into a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATION, n. The act of shortening or contracting.

ABBREVIATOR, n. One who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATORS, a. Shortening; contracting in length or into a smaller compass.

ABBREVIATORS, a. Shortening, contracting.

ABBREVIATURE, n. A letter or character for shortening; an abbreviation, a compend.

A. B. C. The three first letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading.

Shak.

ABC, n. The name of certain fanatics in Persia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it merititious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs.

Encyc.


ABEDIIUS, n. So-called, and in consequence of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish and incessant laughter, is called abedius.

Whetstone.

ABDICANT, n. [See Abide.] Abdicating; renouncing.

the habit of the order; and commendatory, such as are seculars, but obliged, when of suitable age, to take orders. The title is borne also by some persons, who have not the government of a monastery; as bishops, whose sees were formerly abbots.

Engy.
ABDICATE, v. i. To renounce; to abandon as a right.

ABDICATION, n. The act of abdicating the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender of the crown.

ABDICATION, pp. Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned. Blackstone

ABDICATIVE, a. Causing or implying abdication. [Little used.] Dicit

ABDITIVE, a. [L. abdito, to hide; ab and do.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Little used.] Dicit

ABDITORY, n. A place for secreting and preserving goods. Covet

ABDOMEN, or ABDOMEN, n. [L. perhaps abdo and omentum.]

1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called peritoneum, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder and guts. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally, by the extremities of the ribs. On its outer surface it is divided into four regions—the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric and lumbar. Quincy

2. In insects, the lower part of the animal united to the corset by a thread. In some species, it is covered with wings and a shell. It is divided into segments and rings, on the sides of which are small spiracles by which the insect respirates. D. Nat. Hist.

ABDOMINAL, a. Pertaining to the lower belly.

ABDOMINAL, n. plu. abdominals. In ichthyology the abdominals are a class of fish whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of bony fish. The class contains nine genera—the loche, salmon, pike, argentine, atheine, mullet, flying fish, and eel. Encyc.

ABDOMINAL RING, or INGUINAL RING, an oblong tendinous ring in both groins, through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women. Med. Dict.

ABDOMINOUS, a. Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly. Cooper

ABDUCCE, v. t. [L. abducio, to lead away, of ab and duco, to lead. See Duke.] To draw from; to withdraw, or to draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

ABDUCENT, a. Drawing from, pulling back, lifting up, or parting the back or other part of the body, for separating, opening, or binding them. The abducent muscles, called adductors, are opposed to the adducents or adductors. Med. Dict.

ABDUCTION, n. In a general sense, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.

2. In surgery, a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.

3. In logic, a kind of argumentation, called apagoge, in which the major part is evident, but the minor part is not so clear, as not to require further proof. As in this syllogism, “All animals are free from sin; God is an angel; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin.”

ABDUCTOR, n. In anatomy, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body; as the adductor ventrall, which pulls the eye outwards.

ABEDAREN, n. [from ahor, now disused; from bear, to carry.] Behavior, demeanour. [Little used.] Blackstone

ABECEDARIAN, n. [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters. Encyc.

ABELENANS, ABELONIANS or ABELITES, n. [Little used.] Church history, a sect in Africa, which arose in the reign of Arcadius: they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others. Encyc.

ABELMOSK, n. A trivial name for a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant rises on a herbaceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, (whence its name, μοσχιος,) for which reason they are used in medicine. Encyc.

ABERANCE, n. [L. aberrancia, in expectation; aberrans, aberro, to wander.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a strait line.

ABERRATION, n. [L. aberratio.] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from the true situation.

ABERRANT, a. Wandering, straying from the right way. [Rarely used.]

ABEYANCE, n. pron. abuyance. [Norm. abbaiaunce, or abaizance, in expectation; from ab, away, and eis, in.]

ABET, v. t. [Sax. betan, gebetan; properly to forward, to advance; hence to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence in Saxon, “Na bete nan man that fyr.” Let no man bet, [better, excite] the fire, LL. Ina. 78.

1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense. “To abet an opinion,” in the sense of support, is used by Bishop Cumberland; but this use is hardly allowable.

2. In law, to encourage, counsel, incite or assist in a criminal act.

ABET, n. The act of abetting or encouraging in a crime. [Not used.]

ABETMENT, n. The act of abetting.

ABETTED, pp. Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.

ABETTING, ppr. Counselling, aiding or assisting in a criminal crime.

ABETTOR, n. One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime. In treason, there are no abettors; all persons concerned being principals.

ABEVALUATION, n. [ab and evaluation.] In medicine, a partial or general humors of the body, either by nature or art. Cyc.

ABYRANCE, n. pron. abyrance. [Norm. abyrance, or abyrance, in expectation; byyre, expectation. Qu. Fr. bayer, to scrap, to scrape, to scrape, to scrape, to scrape, to scrape.

1. In interpretation of law. The free simple or inherent laws of lands and tenements is in abyrence, when there is no person in being, in whom it can vest; so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear.
Thus if land is leased to a man for life, for the death of the lessee, for life. Blackstone. Thus if land is leased to a man for life, for the death of the lessee, for life. Blackstone.

To despise or neglect. Ps. xxii. 24. Amos vi. 8. ABHORRED, pp. Hated extremely, de

ABHOR'ENCE, }  n. Extreme hatred, de

ABHOR'RING,;)pr. Having great aversion detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah

ABHOR'RENT, a. Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence. ABHOR'RENTLY, adv. With abhorrence,
ABLEN, or ABLET, n. A small fresh water fish, the bleak.
ABLENESS, n. Ability of body or mind; force; vigor; capability.
ABLEPISY, n. [Gr. άλεπυς.] Want of sight; blindness.
ABLE, and ABLEST, Comp. and superl. of able.
ABLOCATE, v. t. [L. ablaco, ab and loco, to let out.] To let out; to lease. Calvin.
ABLOCA TION, n. A letting to hire.
ABLUTE, v. t. [L. abludo, ab and ludo, to play.] To be unlike; to differ. [Not used.] Hall.
ABLUENT, a. [L. abluo, to wash away; ab, out, or lavo, to wash; lr. or luo, water.] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids. [Little used except as a noun.] Diet.
ABLUENT, n. In medicine, that which thins, purifies or sweetens the blood. Quincy.
ABLUTION, n. [L. abluatio, from ab and luo, to wash.] 1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water. 2. Appropriately, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses and still practiced in many countries. 3. In chemistry, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts. [Quot.] 4. In medicine, the washing of the body externally, as by baths; or internally, by diluting fluids. 
5. Pope has used abolution for the water used in cleansing. 
6. The cup given to the laity without consecration, in popish churches. Johnson.
ABLY, adv. In an able manner; with great ability.
ABNEGATE, v. t. To deny. [Not used.]
ABNEGATION, n. [L. abnegatio, to deny; ab, out, and nego, to do.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial. Hammond.
ABNEGATOR, n. One who denies, renounces, or opposes anything. Sandys.
ABNODA TION, n. [L. abnodo ; ab and nodus, a knot.] The act of cutting away the knots of trees. Diet.
ABO'DE, v. t. [See Bode.] To foreshow.
ABO'DE, n. [See Abide.] Stay; continuance.
ABO'DEMENT, n. [from bode.] A secret anticipation of something future. Shak.
ABO'DEN'T, n. Presentiment; prognostication. Hall.
ABOLISH, v. t. [Fr. abolir; L. aboleo ; from ab and oleo, olesco, to grow.] 1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs and institutions—as to abolish laws by a repeal, actual or virtual. 2. To destroy, or put an end to; as to abolish idols. Isa. ii. To abolish death, 2 Tim. xiv. This sense is not common. To abolish posterity, in the translation of Psa. xlix. 3. Ca. is hardly allowable. 
ABOLISHABLE, a. That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.
ABOLISH'D, pp. Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.
ABOLISHER, n. One who abolishes.
ABOLISHING, ppr. Making void; annuling; destroying.
ABOLISHMENT, n. The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annuling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c. The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons, canons and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate. 
ABOMINABLE, a. [See Abominate.] Very hateful; detestable; lothesome. 
ABOMINATION, n. The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annuling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the abolition of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c. The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons, canons and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate. 
ABOMINABLE, a. The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.
ABOMINABLY, adv. Very odiously; detestably.
ABORT', n. An abortion. [Not in use.]
ABORT', v. i. [L. abortum, from ab and huo or luo to wash.] 1. In a general sense, to bring forth or born prematurely. [Little used.] 
2. To fail in its effect; miscarriaging; producing nothing; as an abortive scheme. 
3. Render abortive; as abortive gulf, in the translation of Psa. xlix. 
4. Pertaining to abortion; as abortive yelhum, made of the skin of an abortive calf. Encyc. 
5. In botany, an abortive flower is one which falls without producing fruit. Martyn. 
ABORTIVE, n. That which is brought forth or born prematurely. [Little used.]
ABORTIVELY, adv. Immaturely; in an untimely manner.
ABORTIVENESS, n. The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.
ABORTMENT, n. An unbirth.
ABOUND, v. i. [L. abundare.] To be abundant; to be more than enough; to be plentiful. Bacon.
ABOUND, n. [Fr. See Barrier.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manifesting, or address, but not an English word.
ABORD, v. t. To accord. [Not in use.]
ABOREA, n. A species of duck, called by Edwards, the black-bellied whistling duck. This fowl is of a reddish brown color, with a sooty crest on its head; the belly is spotted with black and white. It belongs to the genus, ana.
ABORIG'INAL, n. An original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called aboriginals; as the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America. President Smith. 
ABORIG'I NAL, n. An original, or primitive inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called aboriginals; as the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America. President Smith. 
ABORIG'INES, n. plur. Aboriginals—but not an English word. It may be well to let it pass into disuse. [See Aboriginal.]
ABORS'EMENT, n. abolishment. [See Abort.] 
ABORTION, n. [L. abortio, a miscarriage; usually deduced from ab and orior.] 1. The act of miscarriaging, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed. 
2. In a figurative sense, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project. 
3. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed. 
ABORTIVE, a. Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete. 
Failing in its effect; miscarriaging; producing nothing; as an abortive scheme.
ABORTIVE, a. Aborting; as abortive gulf, in the translation of Psa. xlix. 
ABORTIVE, a. Immaturely; in an untimely manner. 
ABORTIVELY, adv. Immaturely; in an untimely manner.
ABORTIVENESS, n. The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect. 
ABORTMENT, n. An unbirth.
ABRASH, n. [Fr. See Barrier.] Literally, arrival, but used for first appearance, manifesting, or address, but not an English word. Chesterfield.
1. To have or possess in great quantity; to abound; to increase. South.

2. Near to, in action, or near to the performance of some act.

3. Near to in quality or degree; as about as high, or as cold.

4. Near to in number or quantity.

5. Beyond; in excess.

6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as above the dignity for; as above the board or table; in a posture for letting out; as a cask is abreast of objects when the head of the tap is in line with the beam.

7. In compass or circumference; two yards about the trunk.

8. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by of; as to abridge one of his rights, or enjoyments. To abridge from, is now obsolete or improper.

9. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance—used of writings. Man abridged the history of Togus Pomps, in a abridged form.

10. To lessen; to diminish; as to abridge labor; to abridge power or rights. Smith.

11. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by of; as to abridge one of his rights, or enjoyments. To abridge from, is now obsolete or improper.

12. In algebra, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression. The expression thus abridged is called a formula.

13. Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; depraved.

14. One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

15. Shortening; lessening; depriving; abridging.

16. An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book.

17. Diminution; contraction; reduction—as an abridgment of expenses.

18. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint—as an abridgment of pleasures.

19. [See Broad.]

20. Making void. This expression is said by Bacon to mean to take away or remove the mucus of the membranes.

21. A word used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines, in wearing away or removing the mucus of the membranes.

22. [See Broad.]

23. A sitting abroad.

24. In a general sense, at large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. Hence, in the open air.

25. Beyond or out of the walls of a house, as to walk abroad.


27. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries—as to go abroad for an education.—We have broils at home and enemies abroad.

28. Extensively; before the public at large.

29. He began to blaze abroad the matter. Mark i. 45. Esther i.

30. Widely; with expansion; as a tree spreads its branches abroad.

31. To repeal; to annul by an act of authority; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; to apply to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs &c.

32. Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

33. Repealing by authority; making void.

34. The act of abrogating; a repeal by authority of the legislative power.

35. [See Broad.]

36. In the action of burning. [Not in use.]

37. Senechart.

38. [Not in use.]

39. [Not in use.]

40. South.
ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public view, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDING, pp. Withdrawing privately from public view; as, an absconding debtor, who conceals himself from his creditors.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who with draws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who with draws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who with draws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who with draws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who with draws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER. n. One who with draws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCONDER, n. One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.
ABSORBED, or ABSORPT', pp. Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost.

4. To engross or engage wholly, as, absorbed.

2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm.

ABSORB'ENT, n. In anatomv; n. vrs'sol which imbibes, as the lacteal. In|ili:itir^, ABSORB'ENT, a. Imbibing; swallowing.

ABSORB'ENT, a. (L. absonus; ab and sonus, sound.) Unmusical, or untunable.

ABSORPTION, n. The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water, as a body in a whirlpool, or by substances, which imbibes the humors of the body, as chalk or magnesia. Enye.

ABSORBING, ppr. Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.

ABSORPTION, n. The act or process of imbiving or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances, which drink in and retain liquids; as the absorption of a body in a whirlpool, or of water by the earth, or of the humors of the body by dry powders. It is used also to express the swallowing up of substances by the earth in chasms made by earthquakes, and the sinking of large tracts in violent conmotions of the earth.

2. In chemistry, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance, as by distillation, or at least by distillation.

ABSORPTIVE, a. Having power to imbibbe.

ABSTAIN, v. i. [L. abstineo, to keep from; abs and teneo, to hold. See Teneb.]

1. In a general sense, to forbear, or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from indulgence.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts, xv.

To abstain from the use of ardent spirits; to abstain (com luxuries.

ABSTAINENT, n. (L. abstinentia; from abs and tenens, a foot; to bear; that, to withdraw.) Sparring in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; abstaining from abstinence; as an abstaining diet; an abstaining life.

ABSTAINENTLY, adv. Temporarily; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

ABSTAINENTNESS, n. The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.

This word expresses a greater degree of temperance than the word abstain, which is the Eng. draw. See Draw.

ABSTRAG'ER, n. One who makes an abstract, or summary.

ABSTRACT, n. A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing.

2. Formerly, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.

In the abstract, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the abstract, i.e. without reference to particular persons or things.

ABSTRACT ED, pp. Separated; refined; exalted; abstract; absent in mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, adv. In a separate state, or in contemplation only.

ABSTRACTEDNESS, n. The state of being abstracted.

ABSTRACT ER, n. One who makes an abstract, or summary.

ABSTRACTING, pp. Separating; making abstract.

ABSTRACTION, n. The act of separating, or state of being separated.

2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part, or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called abstraction. So also, when it considers whiteness, softness, virtue, existence, as separate from any particular objects.

The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, is distinguished by logicians, by the name of abstraction. Stewart. The act of separating the combinations which are presented to the mind, by classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body.
ABTRU’SENESS, n. Obscurity of meaning.

AB’STRACTLY, adv. Separately; absolutely.

4. Absence of mind; inattention to present circumstances.

ABSTRU’SSE, a. [L. abstrusus, from abstruere, to thrust away; Gr. ἀλεξόμενος, to thrust away; to conceal; abs and ἀ, away; and συν, together.] To thrust or thrust away. [Not used.]

ABSTRACT’IVE, ? a. Abstracted, or which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts; as, an abundant number, as 12, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10; and to a perfect number, which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts, as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3.

ABUND’ANT, a. Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as an abundant supply. In scripture, abunding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

The Lord is abundant in goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv. 7.

ABYSS, n. Abuse. [Not used.]

ABUSE, v. t. [Infra.] To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse; to pervert the meaning of; to misapply; to pervert the use of bad words or to wrong purposes; as, to abuse rights or privileges.

ABUSE, n. Ill-use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an abuse of our natural powers; an abuse of civil rights, or of religious privileges; abuse of advantages, &c.

ABYSSINIAN, a. Ar. ḥābasha, to collect, or congregate. A name denoting a mixed multitude or a black race.

ABYSSIN’IANS, n. A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, called Abuna, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria.

ABYSSIN’S, n. Gr. ἀβυσσος, bottomless, from ἄβυσσος, bottom, bottom, bottom. See Abys. A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed to have some to have encompassed the earth before the flood.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep, or abyss, as it is in the Septuagint. Gen. i. 2.

The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus.

AC, in Saxon, the initial syllable of names, as acbon, oaktown.

ACAC’ALOT, ? n. A Mexican fowl, the ACAC’ALOT, ? Tantalus Mexicanus, or Quercus aquatica, a water raven. See Acabit.

ACACIA, n. [L. acacia, a thorn, from Gk. ακακία, a point.] A large genus of thorny shrubs and trees, which are found in the tropics and subtropics of both sides of the equator. The leaves of some species are used for food, and the wood is valuable for construction and furniture. The flowers are usually of a yellowish or reddish color, and are fragrant. The seeds are hard and分红, and are often used for ornamental purposes. The bark is sometimes used as a substitute for leather. The wood is also used for making furniture and other articles of wood. The leaves are also sometimes used for making tea. The flower is also used for making oil. The seed is also used for making coffee. The wood is also used for making furniture and other articles of wood. The leaves are also sometimes used for making tea. The flower is also used for making oil. The seed is also used for making coffee.
ACAD'EMY, n. [L. academia, Gr. Αξιώματα.]
ACADEMI'AN, n. A member of an academy; a place of education.
ACADEMI'CAL, a. Pertaining to an academy; academical manner.
ACADEMI'CIAN, n. [Fr. acadimicien.]
ACADEM'I€, n. One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered the founder of the academical philosophy in Greece.
The philosophy of Plato—as the academical school—Whence, can/o, to sing, to chant; cantus, a song; Eng. cam; W. caun, to bleach or whiten; and to sing; cymud, fuel. Hence, kindle, candidus, candit, white. The verb kindle is, to throw, dart, or shoot; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to cant, to throw. See Chant and Cant.
ACCELERATING, ppr. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.
ACCELERATION, n. The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accelerations of velocity; and a moving body moves towards the earth with an acceleration of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation. The diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes, fifty-six seconds.
ACCELERATED, pp. Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.
ACCELERATION, n. In architecture, an ornament resembling in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.
ACCELERATING, ppr. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.
ACCELERATOR, n. A moving body moves towards the earth with an acceleration of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation. The diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes, fifty-six seconds.
ACCELERATION, n. In architecture, an ornament resembling in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.
ACCELERATING, ppr. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.
ACCELERATION, n. The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accelerations of velocity; and a moving body moves towards the earth with an acceleration of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation. The diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes, fifty-six seconds.
ACCELERATED, pp. Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.
ACCELERATION, n. In architecture, an ornament resembling in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.
ACCELERATING, ppr. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.
ACCELERATION, n. The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accelerations of velocity; and a moving body moves towards the earth with an acceleration of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation. The diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes, fifty-six seconds.
ACCELERATED, pp. Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.
ACCELERATION, n. In architecture, an ornament resembling in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.
ACCELERATING, ppr. Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.
1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, as practiced by the ancient Greeks, which rendered their rehearsal musical. More strictly, in English,

2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, principal and secondary; as in aspiration. In uttering this word, we observe the first and third syllables are distinguished; the third by a full sound, which constitutes the primary accent; the first, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables.

When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in word; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in habit. Accent alone regulates English verse.

3. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute (') the grave (') and the circumflex (" or '). In the Greek, the first shows when the voice is to be raised; the second, when it is to be depressed; and the third, when the voice is to be uttered with an undulating sound.


6. Poetically, words, language, or expressions in general. Words, on your wings, to heaven her accents bear. Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.

7. In music, a swelling of sounds, for the purpose of variety or expression. The principal accent falls on the first note in the bar, but the third place in common time requires also an accent.

8. A punctuation from the reception of voice. ACCENT, v. t. To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice. In poetry, to utter or pronounce in general. Also to note accents by marks in writing.

ACCENTED, pp. Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

ACCENTING, ppr. Pronouncing or marking with accent.

ACCEPTED, pp. Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.

ACCEPTED, or ACCEPTED, n. A person who accepts; the person who receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. [See Acceptance.]

ACCEPTING, ppr. Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding.

ACCEPTION, n. The received sense of a word. [Not now used.] Hammond.

ACCEPTIVE, a. Ready to accept. [Not now used.] B. Johnson.

ACCESS', n. [L. accessus, from accedo. See Accede. Fr. acces.] 1. A coming to; near approach; admission; as, to gain access to a place. 2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the access is by a neck of land.

ACCESSIBILITY, a. Ready to be approached; implying previous obstacles.

ACCESSIBLY, adv. In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

ACCESSING, ppr. Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding.

ACCESSION, n. [L. accessio.] A coming to; increase by something added; as an access of territory; but in this sense accession is more generally used.

ACCESSORIAL, See ACCESSORILY.

ACCESSORILY, adv. [See Accessory.]

ACCESSORY, a. That which is added.

ACCESSORY, n. The quality of being approachable; or of admitting access.

ACCESSIBLE, a. That may be approached or reached; approachable; applied to things; as, an accessible town or mountain.

ACCESSION, n. A coming to; an approaching to and joining; as a king's accession to a confederacy.

ACCESS, n. [L. accessus, from accedo. See Accede. Fr. acces.] 1. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever. It differs from exacerbation. Accession implies a total previous intermission, as of a fever; exacerbation implies only a previous remission or abatement of violence.

ACCESSIONAL, a. Additional.

ACCESSORIAL, a. Pertaining to an accessory; as, associational agency, associational guilt.

ACCESSORILY, adv. [See Accessory.] The manner in which an accessory is used; by subordi-
In grammar, something belonging to a: a property, or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as whiteness in a coat of arms. Encyc.

2. That which takes place or begins to exist by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; not essentially. See Accident.

ACCIDENT, n. [L. accidens, falling, from ad and cadere, to fall; W. codum, a fall; Codu, a fall. See Case and Ca-

ACCIDENT, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.

ACCESSORY, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.

ACCESSORY, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.

ACCESSORY, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.

ACCESSORY, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.

ACCESSORY, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.

ACCESSORY, n. [L. Accessorius, from accessus, accedo. See Accede. This word is accented on the second syllable, as all the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of accessory is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.]

1. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner, as accessory sounds in music. Enyc.
no, in the language of bank directors, is one drawn and offered for discount, for the purpose of borrowing its amount, in opposition to a note, which the owner has received in payment for goods.

In England, accommodation bill, is one given instead of a loan of money. Craik.

It is also used of a note lent merely to accommodate the borrower.

7. In theology, accommodation is the application of one thing to another by analogy, as of the words of a prophecy to a future event.

Many of those quotations were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations. Paley.

8. In marine language, an accommodation-ladder is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

ACCOMODATOR, n. One that accommodates; one that adjusts. Horace.

ACCOMPANABLE, a. [See Accompany. Sociable.] Not used.

ACCOMPANIED, pp. Attended; joined with in society.

ACCOMPANIMENT, n. [Fr. accompagnement. See Accompany.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Thus instruments of music attending the voice; small objects in painting; dogs, guns and game in a hunting piece; wardlike instruments with the portrait of a military character, are accompaniments.

ACCOMPANIST, n. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

ACCOMPANY, v. t. [Fr. accompagner; Sp. acompanhar; Port. acompanhar. See Company.]

1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as a man accompanying his friend to church, or on a tour.

2. To be with as connected; to attend; as pain accompanying disease.

ACCOMPANY, v. i. To attend; to be an associate; as to accompany with others.

O. Obs.

2. To prohibit.

3. In music, to perform the accompanying part in a composition.

ACCOMPANYING, pp. Attending; going with as a companion.

ACCOMPLOICE, n. [Fr. complice; L. complicatus, folded together, of con, with, and pilus, to fold; W. plego, to plait; Arm. plego. See Complex and Pledge.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partner in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by with before a person; as, A was an accomplice with B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with it to before a thing.

ACCOMPLOY, v. t. [Fr. accomplier, to finish, from ad and L. compleo, to complete. See Complete.] To complete; to finish entirely.

The He would accomplish seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. Dan. ix.

2. To execute; as to accomplish a vow, wrath, or fury. Lev. xiii. and xx.

3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions; as to accomplish a purpose. Prov. xiv.

4. To fulfill or bring to pass; as, to accomplish a prophecy.

This is said with much more by accomplished in me. Luke, xvi.

5. To attain to qualities which serve to render the mind or body complete, as with valuable endowments and elegant manners.

ACCOMPLISHED, pp. Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected.

2. a. Well tuned with good qualities and manners; complete in requirements; having a finished education.


ACCOMPLISHER, n. One who accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHING, pp. Attending; going with as a companion.

ACCOMPLISHED, pp. Finished; completed; fulfilled; entire performance; as the accomplishment of a prophecy.

2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining in the accomplishment of our desires or ends.

3. Achievement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners acquired by education.

ACCOMPLOMENTS, n. See Accomplishment.

ACCOMPT, Obs. [See Account.]

ACCOUNT, n. [Fr. accord; agreement, accord; to accord, to adjust, or reconcile; Sp. acordar; Arm. accord, accordi; It. accordare, accordare. The Lat. has concors, concordo. Qu. cor, and corda, the heart, or from the same root. In some of its applications, it is naturally deduced from chorda, It. cor, da, the string of a musical instrument.]

1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills.

They all continued with one accord in prayer. Acts i.

2. Concert; harmony of sound; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone; as the accord of light and shade in painting.

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; as the accord of light and shade in painting.

4. Voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by own.

Being more formal of his own accord. 2 Cor. viii.

That which growth of its own accord thou shalt not reap. Lev. xxv.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.

The mediator of an accord.

In law, an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit. Blackstone.

6. Permission, leave.

ACCOUNT, v. t. To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.

Her hands accorded the late's music to the voice. Hall.

2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust or compose; as to accord suits or controversies.

ACCORD, n. To agree; to be in correspondence.

My heart accordeth with my tongue. Shak.

2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining in the accomplishment of our desires or ends.

Our zeal should be according to knowledge. Sprat.

3. Agreement; just or compose; as to accord suits or controversies. Hall.

ACCOUNTABLE, a. Agreeable; consonant.

ACCOUNTANCE, n. Agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.

ACCOUNTANT, a. Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

ACCOUNTED, pp. Made to agree; adjusted.

ACCOUNTER, n. One that aids, or favors [Little used.]

ACCOUNTING, pp. Agreeing; harmonizing.

Th' according music of a well made state. Pope.

Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with.

ACCOUNTED, pp. Made to agree; adjusted.

In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.

Our zeal should be according to knowledge. Sprat.

Noble is the fame that is built on candor and ingenuity, according to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. Spectator.

Here the whole preceding parts of the sentence are to accord, i.e. agree with, the sentence with, or be suitable to, what follows. According, here, has its true participial sense, agreeing, and is always followed by to. It is never a preposition.

ACCOUNTINGLY, adv. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.

Those who live in faith and good works, will be rewarded accordingly.

ACCOUNTORATE, n. To unite; [Not in use.]

ACCOUNTANT, n. To account; [See Incorporate.]

ACCOUNT, v. t. To account; [Fr. accoster; ad and cite, side, border, coast; G. kusten; Dan. kyst.]

ACCOUNT, v. t. To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. [Not in use.]

2. To speak first to; to address. Milton.

ACCOUNTANT, n. To account; [Not in use.]

ACCOUNTABLE, a. Easy of access; familiar.

ACCOUNTED, pp. Addressed; first spoken to. In heraldry, being side by side.

ACCOUNTING, pp. Addressing by first speaking to.

ACCOUNTER, n. To account; [Fr. compter; it. conto; Sp. cuenta; Arm. count; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used account from the Fr. compte. See Count.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on a paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

ACCOUNT signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

ACCOUNT, n. [Fr. compte; it. conto; Sp. cuenta; Arm. count; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used account from the Fr. compte. See Count.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on a paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

ACCOUNT signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

ACCOUNT, n. [Fr. compte; it. conto; Sp. cuenta; Arm. count; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used account from the Fr. compte. See Count.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on a paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

ACCOUNT signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

ACCOUNT, n. [Fr. compte; it. conto; Sp. cuenta; Arm. count; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used account from the Fr. compte. See Count.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on a paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

ACCOUNT signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

ACCOUNT, n. [Fr. compte; it. conto; Sp. cuenta; Arm. count; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used account from the Fr. compte. See Count.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on a paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

ACCOUNT signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.

ACCOUNT, n. [Fr. compte; it. conto; Sp. cuenta; Arm. count; an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used account from the Fr. compte. See Count.]

1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on a paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.

ACCOUNT signifies a single entry or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.
ACCOUNTABLENESS, n. Liability to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages.

ACCOUNTABLE, a. Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior. Every man is accountable to God for his conduct.

ACCOUNT, n. The state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages; responsibility for a trust.

To account, that is, to have a previous knowledge of; to give reasons; to assign as a debt; as, a project a account for poverty.

A writ of account, in law, is a writ which shows good cause to the contrary; called also an action of account. Cowel.

To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress. [Obs.]

A general sense, to dress; to equip; but appropriately, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.

Accounted for, explained.

ACCOUNTING, ppr. Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.

Accountant, n. One skilled in mercantile accountancy; generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.

In Great Britain, an officer in the court of chancery, who receives money and pays it to the bank, is called accountant-general.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, n. A book in which accounts are kept.

ACCOUNTED, pp. Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.

ACCOUNT, n. To render reasons; to explain; with for; as, idleness accounts for poverty.

ACCRUING, ppr. Growing to; arising; being added.

Accrue, v. [See Cour.]

To accumulate, to grow to a great extent; to heap up; to pile; to amass; as, to accumulate earth, sand.

Accrue to, to accrue; to accrete; to be added, as increase, profit or damage; as, a profit accrues to government from the coinedage of copper; a loss accrues from the coinedage of gold and silver.

ACCRUING, ppr. Growing to; arising; adding to by growth; as, the accretive motion of plants.

ACCRUATION, n. A growing to; an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accretion of parts.

Plants have an accretion, but no alimentation.

ACCRUING, ppr. Growing to; arising; adding to by growth; as, the accretive motion of plants.

ACCRUATION, n. A growing to; an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accretion of parts.

Plants have an accretion, but no alimentation.

ACCRUING, ppr. Growing to; arising; adding to by growth; as, the accretive motion of plants.

ACCRUATION, n. A growing to; an increase by natural growth; applied to the increase of organic bodies by the accretion of parts.

Plants have an accretion, but no alimentation.
size, number or quantity; to increase greatly; as: public evils accumulate.

ACCUmULATE, a. Collected into a mass or quantity. Bacon.

ACCUmULATED, pp. Collected into a heap or great quantity.

ACCUmULATING, pp. Becoming, increasing greatly.

ACCUmULATION, ppr. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together; as: an accumulation of earth or of evils.

2. In law, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. Encyc.

3. In Universities, an accumulation of degrees, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules. Encyc.

4. Prickly; stinging; as, an accurate needle.

ACCUmULATIVE, a. That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

ACCUmULATOR, n. One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

ACCUmURY, n. [L. accuratio, from accuratus, to take care of; cura, care. See Care.]

1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or copies of legal instruments should be taken with accuracy.

2. Closeness; tightness; as a tube sealed with accuracy.

ACCUmRATE, a. [L. accuratus.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; as an accurate account; accurate measure; an accurate expression.

2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very accurate influence on another.

3. Close; perfectly tight; as an accurate seal.

ACCUmRATELY, adv. Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as a writing accurately copied.

2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as a vial accurately stopped. Comstock.

ACCUmRITY, n. Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

ACCUmR, v. t. [Fr. accoutumer, from ad and coutume, custom, custom. See Custum.]

1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaintiff, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offense against the laws, judicially, or by a public process; as, to accuse one of a high crime or misdemeanors.

2. To charge with a fault; to blame.

Their thoughts, in the meanwhile, accusing one another. Rom. ii.

It is followed by of before the subject of accusation; the use of for after this verb is illegitimate.

ACCCSED, pp. Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.

ACCEmER, n. [L. accusare, to charge; accusare; it. accusare; Fr. accuser; Sp. acusar; Port. accusar; It. accusare; Arm. accusi. The sense is, to attack, to drive against, to charge or to fall upon. See Cause.]

1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaint, or common law.

2. To charge with a fault; to blame.

They set over his head his accusation, 

ACCEmRING, pp. Charing with a crime, blaming.

ACCEmTED, v. t. [Fr. accepter, from ad and currere, to take care of; current, common. See Custum.]

1. To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate; to coach; as, to accustom one's self to a spare diet.

ACCEmTOM, v. t. To be wont, or habituated to anything. [Little used.]

2. To cohabit. [Not used.]

ACCEmTOM, n. Custom. [Not used.]

Milton.

ACCEmTOMABLE, a. Of long custom; habituated; customary. [Little used.]

ACCEmTOMABLY, adv. According to custom or habit. [Little used.]

ACCEmTOMANCE, n. Custom; habitual use or practice. [Not used.]

Boyle.

ACCEmTOMARILY, adv. According to custom or common practice. [See Custum.]

ACCEmTOMARY, a. Usual; customary. [See Custumary.]

ACCEmTOMED, pp. Being familiar by use; habituated; cured.

2. a. Usually, often practiced; as in their accustomed manner.

ACCEmTOMING, pp. Making familiar by practice; inuring.

ACE, n. [L. as, a unit or pound; Fr. as; it. assa; D. ass; G. ass; Sp. as.]

1. a. A single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.

2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as: a creditor will not abate an ace of his demand.

ACCEL DAMA, a. [Ch. 777, a field, and 877, Ch. Syr. and Sam., blood.]

A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potters field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master; and therefore called the field of blood. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

ACCEmPHALOUS, a. [Gr. a priv. and apoeoo, a head.]

Without a head, headless. In history, the term Acephali, or Acephalities was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levelers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry 1st. It was also applied to the Blemmyes, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient naturalists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts of their bodies. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In English Laws, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop.

L. L. Hen. I. Coned.

ACEPHALUS, n. An obsolete name of the snake or tape worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.

ACCEmR, a. [L. acerus; G. herbe, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence herbst, autumn, herbated, harvest time; D. herfst, harvest. See Harvest.]

Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astrinquence or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits.

ACCEmRITY, n. A sorriness, with roughness, or astrinquence.

2. Figuratively, harshness or severity of temper.

ACCEmS, a. [L. acer, a maple- tree.]

Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple, as aceric acid.

ACCEmUS, a. [L. acerus, chaffy, from aecus, chaff or a point.]

In botany, chaffy; resembling chaff.

ACCEmTOM, a. An acerose or acerose leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine.

Marti.

ACCEmTOMY, n. [L. accensus, turning sour, from acceso. See Acid.]

A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid; and hence a being moderately sour.

ACCEmTOM, a. Torrid, burning; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition.

Figuratively, harshness or severity of temper.

Hence slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by aciditudo or sub-acid.

Nicol.

ACCEmTOMY, n. In botany, a species of herbs bearing with subdulate wings, found in India.

Cyc.

ACCEmTOMY, n. [Gr. A fictitious sort of chrysolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter.

Cyc.

ACCEmTOMY, n. [L. from acetum, vinegar. See Acid.]

Among the Romans a
ACETARY, n. [See Acid.] An acid pulpy 5. A species of lichen. Cyc.

ACETATED, a. [See Acid.] Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar.

ACE'TTIFY, v. t. To convert into acid or vinegar. Aikin

ACETOMETER, n. [L. acetum, vinegar, and metrês, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

ACETUM, n. [L. See Acid.] Vinegar; a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air. This is called the acid or acetic fermentation.


ACHIEVER, n. A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACHIEVING, ppr. Performing; executing; accomplishing.

ACHIEVE, v.t. [Fr. acquérir, to finish; Ann. achever, to finish; Sp. y Port, acabar, to come to the end, cape. See Chief.f.

ACHING, ppr. Being in pain; suffering distress.

ACHOR, n. [Gr. αχορ, to ache in the heart. aches.

ACHYRISK, n. That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrocarbons. Lavoisier, Kirwan.

ACID, a. [L. acidos; Sax. acet, vine-

ACIDIFIED, a. [From Acidify.] Capable of being converted into an acid, by the combination or by the addition of an acidifying principle, without decomposition.

ACIDIFICATION, n. The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

ACIDIFIED, p. Made acid; converted into an acid.

ACIDIFY, v.t. [See Acid and L. fero.] To make acid; but appropriately to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

ACIDIFYING, ppr. Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called the acidifying principle or element.
AK

ACIDIMETER, n. [Acid and Gr. μέτρον, measure].
An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids. Urce.

ACIDITY, n. [Fr. acide; from acid.]
The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

ACKNOWLEDGE, v.t. Acknowledge, [ad and knowledge. See Knowledge.]
1. To own, avow or admit to be true, by an acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England.

ACKNOWLEDGED, pp. Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.

ACKNOWLEDGING, ppr. Owning; cfession; approving; grateful; but the latter sense is a gallicism, not to be used.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, n. The act of owning; confession; as, the acknowledgment of a fault.

2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character; as the acknowledgment of a God, or of a public minister.

3. Concession; admission of the truth; as, of a fact, position, or principle.

4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; and hence it conveys the idea of an expression of thanks. Hence, it is used also for something given or done in return for a favor.

5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act or deed, made before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.

ACME, n. Acme. [Gr. ακμή.]
The top or highest point. It is used to denote the maturity or perfection of an animal. Among physicians, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence. Old medical writers divided the progress of a disease into four periods, the acutum, or beginning, the anulent, or increase, the acutum, or utmost violence, and the terminal, or decline. But acme can hardly be considered as a legitimate English word.

ACNIC, n. Acinus. [L. from Gr. ακινή; ακτή, and ἴσσα, form.]

ACINACEOUS, a. [L. acinaceus, a cinnabarine, or resembling a cinnabarine.]

ACINACIFORM, a. [L. acinciformem, a cinnabarine form.]

ACINACYLUM, n. [L. acicylum; from the elements of the sacraments, attended with approbation.

ACIDULUM, n. Salt, in which the alkali base is supersaturated with acid; as, tartaric acid.

ACIDULAE, n. In chemistry, a compound formed like, or resembling a cimbrum.

ACIDULATE, v. t. [L. addulus, slightly acidified.

ACIDULATE, v. t. To make the taste sour; to render sour; to saturate with acid.

ACIDULUS, n. Salt, in which the alkali base is supersaturated with acid; as, tartaric acid.

ACIDUS, n. Acid, or of a public minister.

AGOLIN, n. A bird of the partridge kind.

AGONITE, n. [L. aconitum; Gr. αconiτος, a cumin.]

AGONY, n. [L. aconitum; Gr. αconiτος, a cumin.]

AGONY, n. [L. aconitum; Gr. αconiτος, a cumin.]

AGONY, n. A declaration or avowal of one's own act or deed, made before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.

ACORNED, a. Furnished or loaded with acorns.

ACORN, n. Acorn. [L. from Gr. ακορνος, a cumin.]

1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake, or sand-boa.

2. In marine language, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spine above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off.

3. In natural history, the Lepas, a genus of shells of several species found on the British coast. The shell is multivalvar, unequal, and fixed by a stem; the valves are parallel and perpendicular, but they do not open, so that the animal performs its functions through an aperture on the top. These shells are always fixed to some solid body.

ACORNED, a. Furnished or loaded with acorns.

ACORN, n. [L. from Gr. ακορνος, a cumin.]

1. Aromatic Calamus, sweet flag, or sweet rush.

2. In medicine, this term is sometimes given to the doctrine of sounds.

Acoustic, or acoustics, was a name given in popular language, a speaking trumpet.

AE, n. [Gr. αερ, air.]

1. A medium of transmission of sound. In physics, it signifies the medium through which sound is propagated.

2. In medicine, this name is sometimes given to the doctrine of sounds.

ACOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having no side lobes.

ACOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having no side lobes.

ACOSTIC, a. [Gr. η'τ', sound, on air, to hear.]

Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

Acoustic duct, in anatomy, the meatus auditory.

Acoustic instrument, or auricular tube, called in popular language, a speaking trumpet.

Acoustics, or acoustics, was a name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras, as had not completed their five years probation.

ACOUSTICS, n. The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena. This science is, by some writers, divided into diacoustics, which explains the properties of sounds coming directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and catadiacoustics, which treats of reflected sounds. But the distinction is considered of little real utility.

1. In medicine, this term is sometimes used

A SERPENT, a. [Gr. αερος, a cumin.]

1. A declaration or avowal of one's own act or deed, made before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.

A SERPENT, a. [Gr. αερος, a cumin.]

1. A declaration or avowal of one's own act or deed, made before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.

A SERPENT, a. [Gr. αερος, a cumin.]

1. A declaration or avowal of one's own act or deed, made before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money, in some parts of England, is a sum paid by tenants, on the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of their new lords.
for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing.

ACQUAINT, v. t. [Old Fr. acoimt, to make known; whence acquaintance, acquaintance. Qu. Per. kunda, knowing, intelligent; Ger. kunde, knowledge; kund, known, public; D. kund, kunde, knowledge; Sw. kund, known; Dan. kiender, to know, to be acquainted with; these words seem to have for their primitive root the Goth. and Sax. kwnon, to know, the root of cunning; Ger. kenne, D. kunnen, kan; Eng. can, and ken; which see.]

1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.
2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, to acquaint a man with this design, has been used, but is obsolete or improper.
3. To acquaint oneself, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

ACQUAINTANCE, n. Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of being intimately known; to know the man, but have no acquaintance with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.

1. A man or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with; sometimes persons more slightly known.
2. To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to acquire a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants acquire a green color from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by acquire, but by gain, obtain, procure; as, to obtain [not acquire] a book on loan.

ACQUISITIONS, n. Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit.

ACQUIRING, ppr. Making known to; whence acquaintance, acquaintance.

ACQUIRING, a. That may be acquired.

ACQUIET, v. t. [L. acquiesco, to rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or submit, to acquiesce in the dispensations of providence.]

1. To acquiesce in the allotments of providence.
2. The acquittal of a principal operates as an acquittal of the accessories.

ACQUIT, v. t. [Fr. acquitter; W. gudan, gudan; L. cedo; Arm. kitat, or gwynañt, to leave, or forsake; Fr. quitier, to forsake; Sp. quitar; Port. quitar; It. quitare, to remit, forgive, remove; D. kweilen; Ger. quitiren.]

To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; as, the jury acquitted the prisoner; we acquit a man of evil intentions. It is followed by of before the object; to acquit from is obsolete. In a representational sense, as, the soldier acquitted himself well in battle, the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing excellence in performance; as the orator acquitted himself well, that is, in a manner that his situation and public expectation were fulfilled.

ACQUITMENT, n. The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. [This word is superseded by acquittal.]

ACQUITTED, pp. Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

ACQUIRING, ppr. Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

ACRARY, v. t. To make crazy; to irritate; to inflame.

ACRAZE, S fatuate. [See crazed.]

ACRASY, n. An excess or predominance of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution. Bailey.

ACRE, a. aker. [Sax. aker, acres, or acre; Gev. aker; D. akker; Sw. aker; Dan. aker; W. eg; Ir. aker; Gr. ages; Lat. aeger. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In Eng. it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statute.]

1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4800 square yards. This is the English statute acre. The acre of Scotland contains 6050 2-5 square yards. The French arpent is nearly equal to the Scottish acre, about a fifth larger than the English. The Roman jurer was 2200 square yards.

2. In the Mogul’s dominions, acre is the same as lark, or 100,000 rupees, equal to 12,000 sterlings, or 55,300.

ACRE-IGHT, a sort of duel in the open field,
Acre-tax, a tax on land in England, at a certain sum for each acre, called also acre-shot.

ACRED, a. Possessing acres or landed property.

ACRID, a. (Gr. aker; L. acer.) Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony.

ACRIMONIOUS, a. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony.

ACRIMONIOUSLY, adv. With sharpness or bitterness.

ACRISY, n. [Gr. o priv. and xptsi;-, judgment.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste.

ACROATIC, a. [Gr. axpoyx;].

ACROCERANIAN, a. [Gr. axpoy, a sum-

ACROTER, n. [Gr. oxpoyjjp, a summit.]

ACROSPIRED, a. Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends.

ACROSPIRE, n. [Gr. axpa, a sprig, or spiral line.]

1. To act, or to perform a correspondent action; as, he has acted up to his engagement or his promise.

2. To be in action or motion; to move.

ACROS'PICAL, a. [Gr. axpa, a sprig, or spiral line.]

ACRotical, a. In an aeronautical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

ACROSPIRE, n. [Gr. axpoyx, highest, and axpa, a sprig, or spiral line.]

ACROSPORE, n. [Gr. axpa, a sprig, or spiral line.]

1. From side to side, opposed to along, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid across a river.

2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as a line passing across another.

ACROS'TICALLY, adv. In the manner of an acrostic.

ACROS'TIC, n. [Gr. axpa, extreme or beginning, and axpa, order, or verse.]

A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c., which is the subject of the composition, or solves some other riddle.

ACROTELET'IC, n. [Gr. oxpo;].

Among ecclesiastical writers, an appellation given to any thing to the end of a psalm, or hymn; as a doxology.

ACROTER, a. [Gr. axpa, a summit.]

In architecture, a small pedestal, usually with a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or other parts of the roof.

ACROTHYM'ION, n. [Gr. axpoy, extreme, and thym, end.]

Among physicians, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called Thymus.

ACRO, v. i. [Gr. axpa, Lat. ago, to urge, drive, lead, bring, do, perform, or in general, to move, to exert force; Cantabrian, eg, force; W. ag; Ir. eigean, force; Ir. aige, to act or carry on; eachdem, to do or act; actum, to ordain; echh, act, deed, act, condition; F. agir, to do or act.]

1. To exert power; as, the stomach acts upon food; the will acts upon the body in producing motion.

2. To be in action or motion; he hangs between in doubt to act or rest.

To act up to, to equal in action; to fulfill, or perform a correspondent action; as, he has acted up to his engagement or his advantages.

ACROTONICALLY, adv. In an aeronautical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

ACT, n. The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause; as, the act of giving or receiving. In this sense, it denotes an operation of the mind. Thus, to discern is an act of the understanding; to judge is an act of the will.

2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill. And his miracles and his acts which he did in the midst of Egypt. Deut. xi.

3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an act of charity. But this sense is obsolete and superseded by actuate, which see.

4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility.

The seeds of plants are not at first in act, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be.

5. In general, act denotes action completed; but preceded by in, it denotes incomplete action.

She was taken in the very act. John vii.

In act is used to signify an incipient action, or a state of preparation to exert power; as, "In act to strike," a poetical use.

6. A part or division of a play, to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. Acts are divided into smaller portions, called scenes.

7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as an act of parliament is clearly allowed to the foregoing. The term is also transferred to the book, record, or writing, containing the laws and determinations. Also, any instrument in writing to verify facts.

In the sense of agency, or power to produce effects, as in the passage cited by Johnson, from Shakespeare, the use is improper.

To try the vigor of them and apply allegiance to their act.

Act, n. In English Universities, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree, to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the act, which is held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, as in the United States, it is called commencement. The act of faith, auto da fe, in Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent; or it is the sentence of the Inquisition.


Acts Diversa, among the Romans, a sort of
ACT. 

Gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to the Roman gazettes. ::

Acta populi, or acta publica, the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, executions, buildings, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, &c.

Acta Senatus, minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also commentarii, commentarii, commentarii.

ACT ED, pp. Done; performed; represented on the stage.

ACTIANS. a. Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, as Action games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Antony, near that town, Sep. 2, B. C. 31.

They were celebrated every five years. Hence, Actian years, reckoned from that era. Ence.

ACTING, v. Done; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACTINOLITE, n. [Gr. axia, a ray, and neos, a stone.]

A mineral, called by Werner, strahlstein, ray-stone, and crystal-like, vegetable fibroid. It occurs in prismatic crystals, which are long, and incomplete, and sometimes extremely minute and even fibrous. Its prevailing color is green of different shades, or shaded with yellow or brown. There are several varieties, as the common, the massive, the acicular, the glassy, and the fibrous.


ACTINOLITIC, a. Like or pertaining to actinolite.

ACTION, n. [L. actio. See Act.]

1. Literally, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving: exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or action is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is mechanical; when produced by the will of a living being, spontaneous or voluntary. [See Def. 3.]

2. An act or thing done: a deed.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed. 1. Sam. ii.

3. In mechanics, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails. Also the effect of such action.

4. In ethics, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.

5. In poetry, a series of events, called also the subject or fable; this is of two kinds: the principal action which is more strictly the body, vital, animal, and natural; vital and involuntary, as that action of the heart; muscular, as voluntary; and all voluntary motions; natural, as manifestation, declination, and digestion. Ence.

6. In law, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are real, personal, mixed: real, or feudal, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; personal, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and mixed, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also civil or penal; civil, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; penal, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a right of action; as, the law gives an action for every claim. Blocketon.

A chose in action, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is a chose in action [Fr. chose, a thing], which is given as security to a creditor, to entitle him to the money, as he has an action to recover it.

In some countries of Europe, action is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term stock, and consequently, in a more general sense, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.

10. In painting and sculpture, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.

11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of action—driving or urging.

Quantity of action, in physics, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity. Ence.

In many cases action and act are synonymous; but distinction between them is observable. Action seems to have more relation to the power that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and act, more relation to the effect or operation complete. Action is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and act, for such as are remarkable, or dignified; as, all our actions should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by acts of heroism or humanity. Ence.

Action taking, in Shakespeare, is used for literary or dramatic actions.

ACTIONABLE, a. That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is actionable.

ACTIONABLY, adv. In a manner that subjects to legal process.

ACTIONARY or ACTIONIST, n. In Europe, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns actions or shares of stock.

ACTIVE, a. [L. actus; Fr. actif.]

That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independence of any visible external force; as, attraction is an active power: or it may be defined, that communicates action or motion, opposed to passive, that receives action; as, the active powers of the mind. Hence.

2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as, an active animal. Hence.

3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigor and assiduity; opposed to dull, slow, or indolent; as, an active officer. It is also opposed to inactivity, as an inactive person.

4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to speculative; as, the active duties of life.

5. In grammar, active verbs are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also transitive, as they imply the passing of the action expressed by the verb to the object; as, a professor instructs his pupils.

6. Active capital, or wealth, is money, or property that may readily be converted into productive or commercial, or other employment for profit. Hamilton.

7. Active commerce, the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens; as, contradistinguished from passive commerce, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another country.

The commerce of Great Britain and of the United States is active; that of China is passive.

May it be the interest of foreign nations to deprive us, as far as possible, of an active commerce in our own bottoms. Federalist. Hamilton.

ACTIVELY, adv. In an active manner; by action; nimble; briskly; also in an active signification, as a word is used actively.

ACTIVENESS, n. The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion; less used than activity.

ACTIVITY, n. The quality of being active or active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of activity.

It is applied to persons or things.

Sphere of activity, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object, is exerted.

To part to liberty, a French phrase, for putting in action or employment.

ACTOR, n. He that acts or performs; an active agent.

2. He that represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage player.

Among civilians, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

ACTRESS, n. A female who acts or performs, and especially, on the stage, or in a play.

ACTUAL, a. [Fr. actuel. See Act.]

Real, or actual, or that exists truly and absolutely; as, actual heat, opposed to that, which is virtual or potential; actual cautery, or the burning by a red-hot iron, opposed to a cautery or caustic application.
that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.

2. Existing in act ; real; in opposition to fictitious, or existing in theory only; specif., as in "exist in act.

3. In theology, actual sin is that which is committed by a person himself, opposed to original sin, or the corruption of nature supposed to be communicated from Adam.

4. That includes action.


ACTUALITY, adv. In fact; really; in truth.

ACTUARY, n. [L. ad agend gum.]
To sharpen; to make pungent, or corrosive.

ACTUS, n. Among the Romans, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet.

ACTIVATE, a. Put in action. [Little used.]

ACTUATE, v. t. [from act.]
A register or clerk; a term of the civil law, citing to action.

ACULON, or ACULOS, n. [Gr. axu^oj, from which root we may also deduce at.]

ACUMINATION, n. A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

Among the Chinese, a surgical operation, performed by prickling the part affected with a needle, as in headache and lassitude.

ACUTE, a. [L. acutus, sharp-pointed; Qu. from acuo, acus, or from the Oriental m]
1. A sharp point; pointed.
2. Endings in a sharp point; pointed.
3. An acute accent, is that which elevates or opposed to blunt or obtuse. An acute angle in geometry, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees. An acute angled triangle is one whose three angles are all acute, or less than ninety degrees each.
4. The oblong cimex. Cyc.
5. The ammodyte or sand eel. Cyc.
6. In music, acute is applied to a tone which may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.
7. In botany, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or petal.
8. In music, acute is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to grave.
9. In botany, a slow movement. As a proverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, adagio, adagio, it directs the movement to be very slow.

ACURU, a. The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood. As. Researches.

ACUS, n. [L.]
The needle-fish, or gar-fish.

ACURU, n. The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood. As. Researches.

ACUTE, n. A register or clerk generally.

ACUTE, v. t. To sharpen; to make pungent, or corrosive.

ACUTE, n. Among the Romans, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet.

ACUTE, v. t. [from act.]
A register or clerk generally.

ACUTE, a. Put in action. [Little used.]

ACUTE, a. [L. acutus, sharp-pointed; Qu. from acuo, acus, or from the Oriental m]
1. A sharp point; pointed.
2. Endings in a sharp point; ending in a sharp point; as, a man of acute eye.
3. Sharpness; or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music. Boyle.
4. An acute disease, is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to chronic.
5. An acute accent, is that which elevates or to sharpen the sense.
6. In music, acute is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to grave.
7. In botany, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or petal.
8. In music, acute is applied to a tone which may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.
9. In botany, a slow movement. As a proverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, adagio, adagio, it directs the movement to be very slow.

AD, n. In Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar, Man; primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form; hence, species. As a verb, the word signifies, in Ethiope, to please or be agreeable; in Arabic, to join, unite, or to be accordant, to agree. It is evidently connected with אדאש, adash, Heb. Ch. Syr., to be like, to liken, to assimilate. Whence the sense of likeness, image, form, shape; Gr. ἀνάγλυφος, a body, like. [See Mon.]

Adson's apple, a species of citron, [see Citron] also the prominent part of the throat. Adaman's needle, the popular name of the rue, a plant of four species, cultivated in gardens. Of the roots, the Indians make a kind of bread. [See Yucca.]

ADAMANT, n. [Gr. αδαμας; L. adamas; Fr. aimant, loadstone. See Diamond.]
A very hard or impenetrable stone; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the load stone. Romanant of the Rose, L 1162, Ger. diamant, is adamant; and Sp. diamante; Sw. damant; Fr. aimant, loadstone. See Diamond.]

A very hard or impenetrable stone: a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the load stone; but in modern mineralogy, it has no technical signification.

ADAMANTINE, a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, adj. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated; as adamantine bonds, or chains.

Adamantine Spur, a genus of earths of three varieties. The first is gray, with shades of brown or green; the form when regular, a hexagonal prism, two sides large and four small, without a pyramid; its surface striated, and with a thin covering of white mica, interspersed with particles of red felspar; its fracture, foliaceous and sparry. The second variety is whiter, and the texture more foliaceous. The third variety is of a reddish brown color. This stone is very hard, and of difficult fusion.

ADAMANTINE, adj. Pertaining to Adam. Adamantine earth, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion that Adam means red earth.
ADDLED, a. Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.

ADDLED, n. A. Having empty brains.

ADDOOM, v. t. [See Doom.] To adjudge.

ADDOOMED, a. Condemned, or destined to certain event, by the judgment of a superior power.

ADDRESS, n. 1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for.

2. Skill; dexterity; skilful management; the knowledge of the doctrine of the glands.

ADDRESS, v. t. 1. To direct; to send to.

2. To make an address to; to speak to another.

ADDRESS', v. t. To make an address to; to address speech to.

ADDRESS', n. One who addresses or petitions.

ADDRESSING, ppr. Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.

ADDUCE, v. t. [L. adducere, to lead or bring to; ad and duco, to lead. See Duke.]

1. To bring forward, present or offer; as, a fact was adduced to prove the truth.

2. To cite, name or introduce; as, to adduce an authority or an argument.

ADDUCED, pp. Brought forward; cited; alleged in argument.

ADDUCENT, a. Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another. See Adductor.

ADDUCIBLE, a. That may be adduced.

ADDUCING, pp. Bringing forward; citing in argument.

ADDUCTION, n. The act of bringing forward.

ADDUCT, a. That brings forward.

ADDUCTOR, n. [L.]

A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another; as, the adductor ovuli, which turns the eyes towards the nose; the adductor pollicis manus, which draws the thumb towards the fingers.

ADDULCE, v. t. adduls'. [L. ad dulcis, sweet.]

To sweeten. [Not used.]

ADDLE, n. A. [See Dull.]

A sound; a noise; a clatter.

ADDEMIT, v. t. To add.

ADDEMITTED, ppr. Admitted.

ADDEMITMENT, n. The act of admitting.

ADEMPTION, n. [L. adempi,'] to take away; of ad and emo, to take.

In algebra, the operation of a quotient, or division.

ADENOID, a. [Gr. adelion, a gland, and ypa^u, to describe.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

ADENOID, n. [Gr. adelion, a gland, and ypa^u, to describe.]

In anatomy, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

ADENOS, n. A species of cotton, from Alcalp, called also marine cotton.

ADEPT, n. [L. adeptus, obtained, from adpiscor.]

One fully skilled or well versed in any art.

The term is borrowed from the Alchemists, who introduced to one who pretended to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea.

ADEPT, n. Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with.


AD EQUACY, n. [L. aequatus, of ad and equus, made equal.]

The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, "the adequacy of supply to the expenditure."

Har Disguise.

AD EQUATE, a. Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means adequate to the object; we have no adequate ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas, are such as exactly represent their object.

AD EQUATE, v. t. To resemble exactly.

[Not used.]

ADEQUATELY, adv. In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD EQUATENESS, n. The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

AD EQUATION, n. Adequateness. [Not used.]

Bp. Barlow.

AD ESSERANIANS, n. [L. adesse, to be present.]

In church history, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ however as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be in the bread; others, about the bread.

Encyc.

ADOR FECTED, a. In algebra, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

Ador Fected, a. Adopted as a son. [See Affil i ate.]

AD FLATION, n. [L. ad and filius, a son.]

A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage, are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

ADHERE, v. i. [L. adherare, ad and haere, to stick; Ir. adharadh.]

1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the hogs sometimes adhere to the pleura.

2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.

3. Figuratively, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men adhere to a party, a leader, a church, or creed.

4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

Every thing adheres together.

Shak.

ADHERE NCE, n. The quality or state of sticking or adhering.

2. Figuratively, a being fixed in attachment:
ADIEU', n. A farewell, or commendation.

ADJECT', v.t. [L. adjicio, of ad and jado, to throw.]
ADJECTIVE, n. In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe it, as distinct from some thing else. It is called also an attributive or attribute. In its present use, a main ruler, wise is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of ruler.

ADJECTIVELY, adv. In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used adjectively.
ADJUDGED, pp. Determined by judicial opinion; decreted; sentenced.

ADJUDGMENT, n. The act of judging; a judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

ADJUDICATE, v. t. [L. adjudico, to give sentence. See Judge.] To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court. It has the sense of adjudge.

ADJUDICATE, v. i. To try and determine judicially; as, the court adjudicated upon the case.

ADJUDICATED, pp. Adjudged; tried and decided.

ADJUDICATING, ppr. Adjudging judicially; as, the court adjudicated upon the case.

ADJUNCT, n. [L. adjunctus, joined, from adjungo. See Join.] Added to or united with, as an adjunct professor.

ADJUNCTIVE, a. Joining; having the relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths.

ADJUST, v. i. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondence; to adjust an account.

ADJUSTING, ppr. Adjusting; the act of trying and determining; judgment or decision of a court.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of judging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; as, a ship was taken and sent into port for adjudication.

ADJUDGE, v. i. To judge in order; to regulate or reduce to a standard.

ADJUR, v. t. [L. adjuro, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear; from ad and juro, to swear.] To charge earnestly and solemnly, on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

ADJURER, n. One that adjures; one that solemnly urges.

ADJURING, ppr. Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

ADMEND, v. t. To mend; to make perfect.

ADMENDED, pp. Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

ADJURED, pp. Charged on oath, or with the penalty of a curse.

Adjure thee by the living God. Mat. xxvi. Acts. xix.

3. To enjoin, to charge, urging or summon with solemnity.

The magistrates adjured all by the bonds of civility. Milton. Ye sacred stars, be all of you adjured.

Adjure the Good Genius, the Lares; to the Evil, the Lemures.

Adjurants General, among the Jesuits, were assistant to the principal gods; as Bellarmin, to Mars; to Vulcan, the Cabiri; to the Good Genius, the Larues; to the Evil, the Lemures.

The adjutant deities, among the Romans, were inferior deities which were added as assistants to the principal gods; as Bellarmin, to Mars; to Vulcan, the Cabiri; to the Good Genius, the Larues.

In the royal academy of sciences at Paris, the adjutants are certain members attached to the study of particular sciences. They are twelve in number, created in 1716.

The adjunct of the army is chief of the guard, who receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places to nonexistent, &c., as adjutant-General, in an army, is the chief adjutant.

Adjutant-General, among the Jesuits, were a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province, by their delegates, emissaries or visitors, and give information to the general.

ADJU'TE, V. t. To help. [Not used.]

ADJUNCTOR, n. A helper. [Little used; its compound conductor in common use.

ADJUDICATION, n. [See Allocation.] The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.

2. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size or capacity; used for measure.

2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right; as, to admeasure dover or common of pasture.


ADJU'TER, n. A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.

2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained.

2. The adjustment of proportion, or assimilation of shares, as of dover or pasture held in common. This is done by writ of admeasurement, directed to the sheriff.

ADJUSTERS, n. One that admeasures.

ADJUSTING, ppr. Reducing to due form; that which regulates.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; the act of making an oath; a reducing to a just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

ADJUSTMENT, n. The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.
2. To dispense, as to administer justice or the sacrament.
3. To address or furnish; as, to administer relief, that is, to act as the agent. To administer medicine is to direct and cause it to be taken.
4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.
ADMINISTER, a. i. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade administrators to our comfort.
2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A administrator upon the estate of B.
ADMINISTERED, pp. Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; disposed.
ADMINISTRABLE, a. Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
ADMINISTERING, ppr. Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.
ADMINISTRATE, in the place of administrator, has been used, but is not well authorized.
ADMINISTRATION, n. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.
2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.
3. The persons collectively, who are entrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.
4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as the administration of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 1 Cor. xii. 2 Cor. ix.
5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.
6. The power, office or commission of an administrator.
Surrogates are authorized to grant administration. Laws of New-York.
7. This name is given by the Spaniards, to the staple magazine or warehouse, at Calcutta, in Perú, where foreign ships must unload.
ADMINISTRATIVE, a. That administering, or by which one administers.
ADMINISTRATOR, n. A man who, by virtue of a commission from the Ordinary, Surrogate, Court of Probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.
2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and estates, either, in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.
3. In Scots law, a tutor, curator or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority.
ADMINISTRATORSHIP, a. The office of an administrator.
ADMINISTRATRIX, n. A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.
AD MIRABLE, a. [L. admirabilis.]
To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder; with approbation, esteem or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the admirable structure of the body, or of the universe.
ADVANCEDNESS, n. The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.
ADMIRABLE, adv. In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem or reverence.
ADMIRAL, n. In the Latin of the middle ages, Amire, Amirus, Admiratia, an Emir; Sp. admirante; Port. ad.; It. ammiringlo.
Fr. admiral; from Ar. amira, a woman.
Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. amar, to speak. The noun phrase may be from osa, the sea. This word is said to have been derived by the Turks, Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century.
A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy.
1. The Lord High Admiral in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.
2. The Admiral of the fleet, the highest officer under the admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main top gallant mast head.
3. The Vice Admiral, an officer next in rank and command to the Admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the top gallant mast head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty, in various parts of the British dominions.
4. The Rear Admiral, next in rank to the Vice Admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the top gallant mast head.
5. The commander of any single fleet, or in an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the top gallant mast head.
ADMIRALSHIP, n. The office or power of an admiral. [Little used.]
ADMIRALTY, n. In Great Britain, the office of Lord High Admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by Commissioners, called Lords of the Admiralty; usually seven in number.
The admiralty court, or court of admiralty, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the Lord High Admiral, or by the admiralty.
In general, a court of admiralty is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.
ADMIRATION, n. Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or desirable; by persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus, we view the solar system with admiration.
Very near to admiration is the wish to admire at his own contrivance. Anon.
It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprobation.
Your boldness I with admiration see. Dryden.
When I saw her I wondered with great admiration. Lord Byron.
ADMIRATIVE, n. A note of admiration, thus! [Yet used.]
Colgrave.
ADMIRER, v. t. (L. admiror, ad and miror, to regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, love or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the admirable structure of the body, or of the universe.
ADMIRON, n. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence or affection.
When he shall come to be glorified in his saints and be admired in all them that love him. 2 Thes. i.
This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare or excellent, in the object admired.
2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for to love greatly.
ADMIRE, v. t. To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with at; as, to admire at his own contrivance. Roy.
To admire at sometimes implies disapprobation.
ADMIRER, n. One who admires; one who esteem or loves greatly.
ADMIRINGLY, adv. With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.
ADMIRABILITY, n. The quality of being admirable. Chase.
ADMISSIBLE, a. [See admis.] That may be admitted, allowed or conceded; as, the testimony is admissible.
ADMISSION, n. [L. admissionem.]
1. The act or practice of admitting, as the
ADMONISH, v.t. [L. admonico, arf and mo-
the substance mingled with another; some
ADMIXTURE, n. [From admix.]
ADMIX', v. t. To mingle with something else. [See Mix.]
ADMIX'TION, n. admix'chun, [L. admixtio. or admistio; of ad and misceo, to mix,
ADMIT'TING, ppr. Permitting to enter or
ADMIT'TER, n. He that admits.
ADMIT'TABLE, a. That may be admitted
1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained admittance into the church.
3. Allowance; grant of an argument or admission of aliens into our country.
2. Admission; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach, and also the state of being admitted.
3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.
ADMIT'TED, pp. Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.
ADMIT'TER, n. He that admits.
ADMIT'TING, pp. Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.
ADMIX', v. t. To mingle with something else.
ADMIX'TION, n. admix'chun, [L. admixtio. or admistio; of ad and misceo, to mix,
ADMONISH, v. t. [L. admonisco, to mean.
G. mahnen, ermahnen; D. maanen, to dun,
Port, amoestar, or admoestar; It. ammonire;
Neo, to teach, warn, admonish; Fr. admon-
1. In ecclesiastical affairs, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by of or against; as, to admonish of a fault committed, or against committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.
ADMONISHED, pp. Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.
ADMONISHER, n. One who reproves or counsels.
ADMONISHING, pp. Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.
ADMonI'TION, n. Gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction. Tit. iii. i Cor. x. In church discipline, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.
ADMONI'TONER, n. A dispenser of admonition.
ADMONI'TIVE, a. Containing admonition.
ADMONITOR, n. An admonisher, a monitor.
ADMINISTRY, n. Containing admonition; that admonishes.
ADMORTIZATION, n. The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [See Mortmain.]
ADMOVE', v. t. [L. admoveo.]
To move to; to bring one thing to another. [Little used.]
ADNATE, a. Pertaining to Adonis. [Little used.]
ADNATION, n. In botany, birds eye or pleasant eye.
ADNATE, n. [Heb. Ch. and Syr. πᾶς adon, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.]
Among critics, a sect or party who maintain the title Jehovah should be consistently and uniformly attached to the personal name of the Supreme Being, Adonai. The name Adonai was not the natural name belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are, in the name Jehovah, which the Jews were forbidden to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word Adonai, instead of Jehovah. Encyc.
ADOP'TER, n. One who adopts.
ADOP'TEDLY, adv. In the manner of something adopted.
ADOP'TED, pp. Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use. See Option.
1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.
2. In a spiritual sense, to receive the immortal soul into the invisible church, and into God's favor and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. Brown.
3. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; as, to adopt the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to adopt a particular mode of husbandry.
4. To select and take; as, which mode will you adopt?
ADOP'TED, pp. Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use. See Option.
ADOP'TEDLY, adv. In the manner of something adopted.
ADOP'TER, n. One who adopts.
2. In chemistry, a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.
ADOP'TING, pp. Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.
ADOP'TED, pp. Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use. See Option.
ADOP'TING, pp. Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.
ADOP'TER, n. One who adopts.
1. The act of adopting; or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.
Adoption by matrimony is the taking the children of a wife or husband, by a former

3. God's taking the sinful children of men into his favor and protection. Eph. iv, 2. Th•

AUROABLE, o. That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honors. In popular use, ADOPT'IVE, Of. [L. adoptivus.]

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.

ADOPTER. Encyc.

ADOPTIVE father. Thus Pope John VIII adopted Boson, king of Aries.

ADOPTION is as it jnii; Encyc.

adopted Boson, king of Aries. 

Adopt by baptism is the spiritual affinity which is instituted by god-fathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church, and afterwards among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate. Encyc.

ADOPT'IVE father. Thus Pope John VIII adopted Boson, king of Aries.

adopter. Encyc.

Adoption by testament is the appointment of a person to be heir, by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c. of the adopter. Encyc.

In Europe, adoption is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation, and is nearly equivalent to reception ; as, the admission of persons into hospitals, or monasteries, or of one society into another. Encyc.

ADOPTIVE, a. [L. adoptivus.]

That adopts, as an adoptive father; or that is adopted, as an adoptive son.

ADOPTIVE, n. A person or thing adopted. ADORABLE, a. That ought to be adored, worthy of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect.

ADORABLENESS, n. The quality of being adorable, or worthy of admiration.

ADORABLY, adv. In a manner worthy of admiration.

ADORATION, n. The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing a God. Adoration consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. It is the act of praying, or preferring requests or thanksgiving, to the Supreme Being. Encyc.

ADORATION is one of the highest acts of worship; to express the love and respect; as, the people adore their prince. Tatler.

ADORER, ppr. Worshipped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

ADORER, n. One who worships, or honors as divine; in popular language, an adoring lover. Tatler.

ADORING, ppr. or a. Honoring or addressing as divine; regalizing with great love or reverence.


ADORN, v. t. [L. adornare, to deck, or beautify, to dress, set off, extol; Fr. orner; Sp. Port. orinar; It. orinare; Arm. ornamentum. Orino is probably the Saxon hrinan, gerenian, gerinan, getriuen, to touch, to strike, to adorn, that is, to put on.]

1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external or ornamental ornaments.

Adorneth herself with jewels. Isa. vi.

2. To set off to advantage; to adorn ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to adorn a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures.

3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities adorned by virtue or affability.

4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to adorn the doctrine of God. Titus ii.


ADOR'NED, ppr. Decked; decorated; embellished.

ADOR'NING, pp. Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.

ADOR'NING, n. Ornament; decoration. 1 Pet. iii.

ADOS'CULATION, n. [L. ad and osculatio, a kissing, from osculum, a kiss, or mouth.] The impregnation of plants by the falling of pollen from the anther to the pistil. Encyc. Adosculata. Adoscula is also defined to be the insering of one part of a plant into another. Crabbe.

ADOS' SED, a. [Fr. adossee, part, of adosser, to set back to back; dos, the back.]

In heraldry, denoting two figures or bearers backed back to back. Encyc.

ADOWN, adv. Down; on the ground; at the bottom.


ADRIATIC, a. [L. Adriaca, or Hadria, the gulf of Venice.

Pertaining to the Gulf, called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.

ADRIATIC, n. The Venetian Gulf; a Gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy.

AD'FERT, a. or adv. [Sax. adferen, gedrifen, and drifan, to drive. See Drive.] Adfert is the participle of the verb.

Laterally; driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. As an adjective, it always follows its noun; as, the boat was adfert.

ADROGATION, n. [L. ad and rogo, to ask. See Interrogate and Rogation.]

A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person, capable of choosing for himself, was admitted into the relation of a son, as required by the parties. Encyc.

ADROIT, a. [Fr. from droit, right, straight, direct; whence droll, the right hand; L. diritto, right, straight, contracted from the L. directus, dirigio; Arm. dret. See Right.]

Dextrous; skillful, active in the use of the hands, and figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

ADROITLY, adv. With dexterity in a ready skilful manner. Chesterfield.

ADROITNESS, n. Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. Horne.

ADRY, a. [Sax. adrigan, to dry.] Thirsty, in want of drink. [This adjective always follows the noun.] Speculator.

ADSCITITIOUS, a. [h. ascititius, &cine adscisco, ascisco, to add or join.] Thirsty, in want of drink. [This adjective always follows the noun.] Speculator.

ADRIFT, a. or adv. [Sax. adrifan, gedrian, to drive. See Drive.] Adrift is the participle of the verb.

A binding fast. Among physicians, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also the styptic effects of medicines. Encyc. Quincy.

ADSTRING, v. t. [L. adstringo, to draw, to restrain; ad, to, stringo, to strain or bind fast. See Strict.]

A binding fast. Among physicians, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also the styptic effects of medicines. Encyc. Quincy.

ADSTRING EMT. [See Astringent.]

ADULTERIA, n. [From Adula, the summit of a Swiss mountain.]

A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar; its color white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red. Cleveland.

ADUATION, n. [L. adulatorius, of adulator, to flatter, of ad and stringo, to strain or bind fast. See Strict.]

Servile flattery; praise excessive, or beyond what is merited; high compliment. Shak.

ADULTOR, n. A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

ADULTORY, a. Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an adulatory address.

ADULTRESS, n. A female that flatters with servility.
ADULT, n. [L. adultus, grown to maturity, from oculo, to grow; Heb. ἀνάθ, to ascend.]
Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as an adult person or creature.

ADULT, n. A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full-grown plants. Among civilians, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age. Encyc.

ADULTERATE, v. t. [L. adulter, from adulter, mixed, or an adulterer; ad and alter, other.]
1. To corrupt, debauch, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; as, to adulterate liquors, or the coin of a country.

ADULTERATE, v. i. To commit adultery. Obs.

ADULTERATE, a. Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

ADULTERATED, pp. Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

ADULTERATENESS, n. The quality or state of being debased or counterfeit.

ADULTERATING, ppr. Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

ADULTERATION, n. The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted, or debased by foreign mixture.

The adulteration of liquors, or drugs, and even of bread and beer, is common, but a scandalous crime.

ADULTERER, n. [L. adulter.]
The adulteration of plants. Among civilians, a person between four and six years of age.

ADULTERATION, pp. Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

ADULTERINESSE, n. The state of being adult.

ADUMBRATE, a. [See Adumbration.]
To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like a shadow.

ADUMBRATION, n. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.

1. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing.
2. To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like a shadow.

ADUMBRANT, a. [See Adumbrate.]
Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, n. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.

3. In heraldry, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. Dict.

ADUMNATION, n. [L. ad and unus, unio,]
The state of being united; union. [Not used.]

ADUMNITY, n. [L. adumnitius, hooked, of ad and unus, a hook.]
Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook. Adumnity.

ADUMCOUS, a. [L. adumcos.]
Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.

ADUNQUE, a. [Adv.]
Hooked. [Not used.]

ADURE, v. t. [L. aduro, to burn.
To burn up. [Not used.]

ADUST', a. [L. adustus, burnt, the participle of aduro, to burn.
Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

ADUSTED, a. Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.

ADUSTION, n. The act of burning, scourching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

ADVANCE, v. t. adv'ans. [Fr. avancer; Sp. avanzar, to move forward; It. avanzare, to proceed.
1. To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops advanced.
2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser or older; as, to advance in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.
3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred, or promoted; as, to advance in spiritual standing.

ADVANCE, n. A moving forward, or towards the front.

1. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an advance in religion or knowledge.

2. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an advance in rank or office.

3. First hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement; as, A made an advance towards a reconciliation with B. In this sense, it is very frequently used in the plural.

The amounts of an empress require the plainest advances. Gibbon.

5. In trade, additional price; profit; as, an advance on the prime cost of goods.

6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, A made large advances to B.

7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement or the property so furnished.

I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary advances. Jay.

The account was made up with intent to show what advances had been made. Kent.

In advance, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion; as, A is in advance to B a thousand dollars or pounds.

ADVANCED, pp. Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand, situated in front, or before the rest; also old, having reached the decline of life; as, advanced in years; an advanced age.

ADVANCEMENT, n. The act of moving forward, or proceeding.

1. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting.

2. Settlement on a wife, or jointure.

3. Provision made by a parent for a child, by gift of property, during his or her lifetime, to which the child would be entitled as heir, after his or her death.

R. M. Sherman.
ADVANCER, n. One who advances; a promoter.

Among sportsmen, a start or branch of a buck's furrow, between the back and the palm.

ADVANCING, ppr. Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

ADVANCIVE, a. Tending to advance, or promote.

ADVANTAGE, n. [Fr. avantage, from avant, before; L. vantaggio; Sp. ventaja.]
1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation.
The enemy had the advantage of elevated ground.
2. Benefit; gain; profit.
What advantage will it be to thee? Job xxv.
There exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage.

Washington.
3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, students enjoy great advantages for improvement.
The General took advantage of his enemy's neglect.

4. Favorable state or circumstances; as, jewels set to advantage.

5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with of or over.
G. Superiority, or that which gives it; as, the superiority of a nation.

7. Interest; increase; overplus.

6. Advantageous, a. Being of advantage to a good cause; [little used.]

ADVANTAGEABLE, a. Profitable; convenient; gainful.
[Little used.]

ADVANTAGING, ppr. Profiting; benefitting.

ADVANCE, v. i. [L. advenire, to come to, ad and venire.] To proceed, or come to; to be added to; or become a part of, though not essential.

ADVANCEMENT, a. Advening; coming from outward causes.

ADVENT, n. [L. adventus, from advenire, of ad and venire; See Advant.]
1. A coming; appropriately the coming of our Savior, and in the calendar, it includes four sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's Day, or on the sabbath next before or after it. It is intended as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world.

ADVENTUOUS, a. [L. adventitious, from adventus, coming; see Advent.] Addedextrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

Diseases of continuance get an adventitious strength from custom.

ADVENTUROUSLY, adv. Accidentally.

ADVENTUROUS, a. Accidental; accidents.

L. used.]

ADVENTURE, n. [Fr. aventure, from adventio. See Advent.]
1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all adventures, that is, at all hazards. [See Venture.]
2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events.
3. That which is put to hazard; a sense in popular use with seamen, and usually pronounced venture. Something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad, with a view to sell for profit.

A bill of adventure, is a writing signed by a person, who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.

ADVENTURE, v. t. To dare; to try the chance; as, to adventure on "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

ADVENTURER, n. One who hazards, or puts something at risk, as merchant-adventurers.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, n. The quality of being bold and venturose.

ADVENTURING, ppr. Putting to risk.

ADVENTUROUSLY, adv. Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, n. The act or quality of being adventurous.

ADVERB, n. [L. adverbium, of ad and verbum, to a verb.]
In grammar, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes well; paper was extremely white.
This part of speech might be more significantly named a modifier, as its use is to modify, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term adverb, denoting position merely, is often improperly.

ADVERSAL, a. Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERBially, adv. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSARIA, n. [L. from adversus. See Adverse.]
Among the ancients, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other. A commonplace book.

ADVERSARY, n. [See Adverse.]
1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.
The Lord shall take vengeance on his adversaries. Nah. i.
2. In scripture, Satan is called THE ADVERSARY, by way of eminence. 1 Pet. v.

An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law; or in single combat; an opposing party.

ADVERSARY, a. Opposed; opposite to.
In law, having an opposing party, as an adversary suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

ADVERSATIVE, a. Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, but a fanatic. Here but is called an adversative conjunction. This denomination however is not always correct; for but does not always denote opposition, but something additional.

ADVERSATIVE, n. A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

ADVERSE, a. [L. adversus, opposite; of ad and versus, turned; from verto, to turn. See Advant.]
This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.

1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, adversities; an adversary party.

2. Figuratively, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous; as, adverse fate or circumstances.

ADVERSE, a. Adversus; opposite; of ad and versus, turned; from verto, to turn.

ADVERSELY, adv. To oppose. [Not used.]

ADVERSELY, adv. In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

ADVERSITY, n. Opposition; unprosperousness.

ADVENT, v. i. [L. adventus, from advenire, of ad and venire, to come.] To come, or become a part of, though not essential.

ADVENTUOUS, a. Advening; coming from outward causes.

ADVENTUROUSLY, adv. Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, n. The act or quality of being adventurous.

ADVERB, n. [L. adverbium, of ad and verbum, to a verb.]
In grammar, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes well; paper was extremely white.
This part of speech might be more significantly named a modifier, as its use is to modify, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term adverb, denoting position merely, is often improperly.

ADVERSAL, a. Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERBially, adv. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSARIA, n. [L. from adversus. See Adverse.]
Among the ancients, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other. A commonplace book.

ADVERSARY, n. [See Adverse.]
1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.
The Lord shall take vengeance on his adversaries. Nah. i.
2. In scripture, Satan is called THE ADVERSARY, by way of eminence. 1 Pet. v.

An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law; or in single combat; an opposing party.

ADVERSARY, a. Opposed; opposite to.
In law, having an opposing party, as an adversary suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

ADVERSATIVE, a. Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, but a fanatic. Here but is called an adversative conjunction. This denomination however is not always correct; for but does not always denote opposition, but something additional.

ADVERSATIVE, n. A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

ADVERSE, a. [L. adversus, opposite; of ad and versus, turned; from verto, to turn. See Advant.]
This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.

1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, adversities; an adversary party.

2. Figuratively, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous; as, adverse fate or circumstances.

ADVERSE, a. Adversus; opposite; of ad and versus, turned; from verto, to turn.

ADVERSELY, adv. To oppose. [Not used.]

ADVERSELY, adv. In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

ADVERSITY, n. Opposition; unprosperousness.
To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, ADVERT'ENT, a. Attentive; heedful.
ADVERT'ED, pp. Attended to; regarded; heedful.
ADVERTI'SE, v. t. To publish a notice of; to publish a writ
ADVERTISED, pp. Informed; notified; warned; made public.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise the watchmen to arise; let them sing aloud. 

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.
ADVICE, v. t. To give information; to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.
ADVIS'D, pp. Informed; counseled; advised; prudent; acting with deliberation.
Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

Recollect a saying of mine. 1 John, ii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish a notice of; to publish a writ.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise thyself of what word I shall bring to them. 1 Cor. xii.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

With the well advised is wisdom. Prov. xiii.

In this sense, it has of before the subject of information; as, to advertise a man of his losses.

2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to advertise goods or a farm.

ADVISED, pp. Informed; notified; warned; used of persons; published; made known; used of things.

ADVERTISE, v. t. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise thee of what word I shall bring to him that sent me. 1 Ch. xxi.

But in this sense, it is usually intransitive.

ADVISE, v. i. To deliberate, weigh, weigh, consider.
Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

With the well advised is wisdom. Prov. xiii.

In this sense, it has of before the subject of information; as, to advertise a man of his losses.

2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to advertise goods or a farm.

ADVISED, pp. Informed; notified; warned; used of persons; published; made known; used of things.

ADVERTISE, v. t. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise thyself of what word I shall bring to them. 1 Cor. xii.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. To publish; to give notice; to intimation, to a past or present event, or of something future.

I will advertise thee what this people will do to the people in the latter day. Num. xiv.

I thought to advertise thee, saying; buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people.

Let him be advised in his answers. 

In the day of adversity, consider. Eccl. vii.

To think well or deliberate is to reflect upon the thing to be done, and to consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.
2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by of, before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were advised of the risk.

To deliberate, consider, or consult.
Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.
A bill of advocation, in Scotland, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called a letter of advocation.


ADVOWSON, n. [Fr. awwen. from advocatio, the act of calling to court. avoerie, avoers.]

A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland.

Advowsons are also appendant, that is, an incident to a manor; or, in gross, that is, annexed to a person of the patron.
2. Fondness; affection. [Not used.]

2. To act upon; to produce an effect or
influence; as, to act upon a government.

5. To love, or regard with fondness.

In the phrase, at the head of affairs, the
expression head of affairs denotes a person
responsible for the management of a particu-
lar organization or undertaking.

1. In the singular, it is used for a private dis-
covery or thing; as, a secret affair.

2. In the plural, it is used for public affairs.

AFFAIR, n. [Fr. affaire, from faire, to
make or do; L. facere; Sp. hacer; It. fare. The primary sense of faire is to
shape or form, hence to act, perform.]

1. Business of any kind; that which is
done, or to be done; a work of very indefinite
and undefined significance. In the plural,
it denotes transactions in general; as hu-
man affairs; political or ecclesiastical af-
airs; also the business or concerns of an
individual; as, his affairs are embarrassed.

2. Matters; state; condition of business or
concerns.

I have sent that ye may know our affairs.

Eph. vi.

3. In the singular, it is used for a private dis-
pulate, or duel; as, an affair of honor; and
affair of state.

4. In a more particular sense, a settled good
will, love or zealous attachment; as, the
affection of a parent for his child. It was
called the affection of nature.

5. Desire; inclination; propensity, good or
bad; as, virtues or vices.

6. In a general sense, an attribute, quality
or property, which is inseparable from its
object; as, love, fear and hope are affec-
ions of the mind; figure, weight, &c., are
affections of bodies.

7. Among physicians, a disease, or any par-
icular morbid state of the body; as, a
gouty affection; hysteric affection.

8. In painting, a lively representation of
passion.

Shakespeare uses the word for affection;
but this use is not Thurnian.

AFFECTIONATE, a. [Fr. affectueux.]

1. Having great love, or affection; fond; as,
an affectionate brother.

2. Warm in affection; zealous.

Man, in his love to God, and desire to please
him, can never be too affectionate.

AFFECTIONATELY, adv. In an affectionate
manner; tenderly; with affection.

AFFECTIONED, a. Disposed; having an
affection of heart.

Be ye kindly affectioned one to another.

Rom. xii.


AFFECTION, n. That affects, or excite-emotion; suited to affect. [Little used.]

AFFECTIONS, n. 1. Which exercises affection.
2. That practices affectionation.

AFFECTIONATELY, adv. In an affectionate
or impressive manner.

AFFECTIONED, a. Disposed; having an
affection of heart.

Be ye kindly affectioned one to another.

Rom. xii.

1. Affection; to act upon; to move the passions.

2. Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an affecting address.

The most affecting music is generally the
most simple.

AFFECTIONATELY, adv. In an affectionate
manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AFFECTIONATELY, adv. In the state of being
affected.

PASSION; but more generally,

3. A bent of mind towards a particular
object, holding a middle place between dis-
position, which is natural, and passion,
which is excited by the presence of its ex-
citing object. Affection is a permanent
bent of the mind, formed by the presence
of an object, or by some act of another
person, and existing without the presence
of its object.

Encyc.

4. In a more particular sense, a settled good
will, love or zealous attachment. (LittU
friendship.

AFFECTING, pp. Impressing; moving the
passions; touching the feelings; moving
the passions; attempting a false show;
greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.

AFFECTEDLY, adv. In an affected man-
nner; in a manner to excite emotions.

The Christian looks to God with implicit affi-
CANCE. Hammond.

2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.
The Christian looks to God with implicit affi-
CANCE.

AFFIDAVIT, n. [An old law verb in the
writing, signed by the party, and sworn to,
before an authorized magistrate.

The marriage contract or promise; faith,
pledged.

2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.
The Christian looks to God with implicit affi-
CANCE.

AFFER, v. t. [Fr. afférer, to set.]

To confirm. [Not used.]

AFFER, v. t. [Fr. afférer, aff reassurer, or affo-
rer, to assess or value.]

In tax, to assess or reduce an arbitrary
penalty or amercement to a precise sum;
to reduce a general amercement to a sum
certain, according to the circumstances
of the case.

AFFERED, pp. Moderated in sum; as-
essed; reduced to a certainty.

AFFEERMEMENT, n. The act of affearing,
or assessing an amercement, according to
the circumstances of the case.

AFFEER, n. One who affears; a person
sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an
uncertain penalty to a certainty. Cowell.

AFFETTUO SO, or con affetto, [It. from L. affectus.]

In music, a direction to render notes soft and
affectionate.

AFFIANCE, n. [Norm. affiancer, confi-
dence; Fr. fiancer, to betroth; Sp. fianz, security in bail, fianzar, to give security
or bail; from fide, to trust, to bail, to confide
in; Port. id; Fr. fier, to trust; It. fidare, affiare, to trust, fidanza, confidence, fidanzare, to betroth, from L. fido, fidere.]

The marriage contract or promise.

To me, said maid, he was affianced. Spenser.

2. To give confidence. [Little used.]

AFFIANCED, pp. Pledged in marriage;
betrothed; bound in faith.

AFFIANCED, a. One who makes a con-
tract of marriage between parties.

AFFIANCING, pp. Pledging in marriage;
promising fidelity.

AFFIDA VIT, n. [An old law verb in the
perfect tense; he made oath; from ad and
fides, faith.]

A declaration upon oath. In the United
States, more generally, a declaration in
writing, signed by the party, and sworn to,
before an authorized magistrate.

AFFIDAVIT instrument. Joined by contract;
affianced. [Not used.]

AFFILIATE, n. [Fr. affilier, to adopt,
affiliation. [Not used.]

Chaucer.

AFFILIATION, n. [Fr. affiliation, to adopt,
affiliation. [Not used.]

Chaucer.
to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; L. ad and filius, a son.]

1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a

2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate its mysteries, plans, or intrigues—a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.

AFFILIATION, n. Adoption; association in the same family or society.

AFFINITY, n. [L. affirmilas, from affinis, adjacent, related by marriage; ad and fainis, end.]

1. The relation contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from consanguinity or relation by blood.

Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the affinity of

3. In chemistry, attraction; elective attraction; that tendency which different species of matter have to unite, and combine with certain other bodies, and the power that disposes them to continue in combination. There are two kinds of affinity.

1. Affinity of aggregation, which is the power of homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, unite and cohere, as two drops of water, which unite in one. 2. Affinity of composition, which is the tendency of bodies of different kinds to unite and form new combinations of bodies with different properties. Such is the affinity which unites acids and alkalies, the results of which combination are neutral salts.

The operations of this principle are various. When heterogeneous bodies have mutually an equal attraction, it is called compound affinity. When one substance decomposes a combination of other bodies, and parts of one with the other and precipitates the other, the power is called the affinity of decomposition. When bodies will not unite, but by means of a third, which enables them to combine, this is affinity by means of a medium.

Double affinity is when by means of four bodies, two decompositions and two new combinations are effected.

AFFIRM, v. t. affirm. [L. affirmo; ad and firmo, to make firm. See Firm.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to deny.

Of one Jesus whom Paul affirmed to be alive. Acts 25.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify; as, the Supreme court affirmed the judgment.

AFFIRM V. i. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness affirmed to the fact, or he was affirmed to the fact.

AFFIRMABLE. a. That may be asserted or declared; followed by of; as, an attribute affirmative of every just man.

AFFIRMANCE, n. Confirmation; ratification; as, the affirmation of a judgment; a statute in affirmation of common law.

2. Declaration; affirmation. [Little used.]

AFFIRMANT, n. One who affirms.

AFFIRMATION, n. The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to negation or denial.

1. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. Hammum.

2. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed. Hoblot.

A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath, which affirmation in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

AFFIRMATIVE, a. That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to negative.

1. That is affirmative of common law.

3. In algebra, a term applied to numbers which have the sign +, denoting addition, and opposed to negative, or such as have the sign —, denoting subtraction.


AFFIRMATIVE, n. That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to negative.

1. To take, unite, or connect with, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv.

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind; suffering grief or distress, of any kind; followed by at, by or with; as, afflicted at the loss of a child, by the rudiments, or with losses.

AFFLICTEDNESS, n. The state of being afflicted; but superseded by affliction.

AFFLICTER, n. One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or mind.

AFFLICTING, ppr. Causing continued or durable pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.

AFFLICTING, a. Grievous; distressing; as, an afflictive event.

AFFLICTION, n. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

Some virtues are seen only in affliction.

3. That which is asserted; position declared as true; opposed to negation or denial. Shak.

AFFIRMATIVE, n. That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to negative.

1. Literally, a flowing to, or concourse. In this sense it is rarely used. It is sometimes written affluency.

AFFLIGE, v. t. Causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.

AFFLIGE, adv. In a manner to give pain or grief.

AFFLUENCE, n. [L. affluential, of ad and fluo, to flow. See Flow.]

1. Literally, a flowing to, or concourse. In this sense it is rarely used. It is sometimes written affluency.

2. Figuratively, abundance of riches; great quantity of worldly goods; wealth. Rogers.

AFFLUENT, a. Flowing to; more generally, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

AFFLUENTLY, adv. In abundance; abundantly.

AFFLUX, n. [L. affluere, from affluo, to flow. See Flow.]

The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to, as an afflux of blood to the head.

AFFLUENT, a. Flowing to; which flows to. [See Afflux.]

AFFORAGE, n. [Fr. afforer, to value. See Affor.]

In France, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors, within his seignory. Enuye.

AFFORAGE, n. [ad and foro, a place, a fort.]

In old charters, a fortress; a fortification for defense. Obs. Cyc.

AFFORD, v. t. [ad and the root of forth; further; G. fordern, to further or promote; D. vorderen; Dan. befordre, to further. That sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.]

1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues.
or result. Thus, the earth affords grain; a well affords water; trade affords profit; distilled liquors afford spirit.

2. To yield, grant or confer; as, a good life affords consolation in old age.

3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; as, A can afford wine at a less price than B.

4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate; as, a man can afford a sum yearly in charity; or he beable to bear expenses, or the price of the thing purchased; as, one man can afford to buy a farm, which another cannot.

5. To be able without loss or with profit. The merchant can afford to trade for smaller profits.

AFFORED, pp. Yielded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AFFORDING, ppr. Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

AFFOREST, v. t. [ad and forest.] To convert ground into forest, as was done 'J. To be able to grant or sell with profit or result. A merchant can afford to buy a farm, which another cannot.

AFF sounded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AFFORMENT, n. A state of being frightened. [Rarely used.]

AFFO'RDING, a. Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

AFFO'RDIBLE, a. That may be afforded or purchased; as, a good life is an affordible object.

AFFRAINT, v. t. [Fr. affraîter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', n. Opposition to the face; an epithet given to animals that face each other. Affront; an epithet given to animals that face each other. In popular language, an affront gives offense. In a public place, to the terror of all who were present.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.

AFFRONT', V. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter face to face; of and L. frons, face.] To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.
AFTER, adv. In front. Shak.

AFTER, a. or adv. [Sax. aft, aft, after, behind.]

AFTER-ACCOUNT, n. A subsequent reckoning. KiIlingbeck

AFTER-AGE, n. A later period of life ; subsequent life. Pope

AFTER-AGREEMENT, n. Subsequent agreement. South

AFTER-AKING, n. A succeeding king. Shak

AFTER-TAIL, n. A tail which succeeds eating and drinking. Shak

AFTER-TIME, n. A later time. Shak

AFTER-TOSSED, n. The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm. Addison

AFTERWARD, or AFTERWARDS, adv. [See Word.] In later or subsequent time. Hooker.

AFTER-WISE, a. Wise afterwards or too late. Dryden

AFTER-WIT, n. Subsequent wit ; wisdom that comes too late. L'Estrange

AFTER-WRATH, n. A later wrath ; anger after the provocation has ceased. Shak

AFTER-WRITER, n. A succeeding writer. Stoughton

AGAIN, adv. again. [Sax. gean, agean, angan ; D. with a different prefix. tegan ; G. dagten, gegen ; Sw. igen ; Dan. ingen ; L. con, whence contre ; Fr. contre, opposite, a meeting. Hence Sax. togenes, toges, against ; but placed after its object ; as, "hi comen heom togeanes," they come them against. D. tegens, against, jegen, towards ; G. entegen, gegen, against ; begegen, to meet or encounter. The primary sense is to turn, or to meet in front ; or the name of the face, front or forepart. So in Dan. and Sw. mod., imod, emot, against, is our word met.

1. A second time : once more.

I will not again curse the ground. Gen. viii.

2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.

For to which of the angels said he at any time, thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee? and again, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? and again, let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i.

All the uses of this word carry in them the ideas of return or repetition ; as in these phrases : give it back again ; give him as much again, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated.

There is not, in the world again, such a commerce as in London. Bards; us word again.

Again and again, often ; with frequent repetition.
AGAIRE, n. [Gr. ayafixov. Qu. from Agara, in Sarmatia. Dioscorides.]

Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or A name given by Klaproth to two varieties

AGAPE, adv. or a. [a and gape. See Gape.]

AGALMATOLITE, n. [Gr. oyaTo|a, image, and TLBof, stone.]

Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian isles

AGALLOCH, n. [Gr. ay|a, against.

In short, the sense of this word is oppo-

1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation.

His hand will be against every man.

I am against your pillows. Ez. xiii.

2. In opposition, noting contrariety, or different sides or parties; as, there are two sides to the affirmative against ten in the negative.

3. In an opposite direction; as, to ride against the wind.

4. In opposite place; abreast; as, a ship is against the mouth of a river. In this sense it is often preceded by over.

Aaron lighted the lamps over against the candlesticks. Num. vii.

5. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, this change of measures is against us.

7. Bearing upon; as, one leans against a wall.

8. In provision for; in preparation for.

Uzzah made it against king Abaz came from Damascus. 2 Kings, xvi.

In this sense against is a preposition, with the following part of the sentence for an object. See After, prep. def. 2.

In short, the sense of this word is oppo-

sition, variously modified according to its application to different objects.

AGALLOCHIUM, n. [Of oriental origin.]

Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian isles. There are three varieties, the calamum; the common lignum aloes, and the calamus. The first variety is light and porous, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it may be molded by the fingers; the second is denser and less resinous; and the third is the aloes-wood used by cabinet makers and inlayers. Encyc.

AGALMATOLITE, n. [Gr. oyaTo|a, image, and TLBof, stone.]

A name given by Klaproth to two varieties of the pierre de lard, lard stone, of China. They are used for rings, seals, cups, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it is used. Gen. xxx. and xxxi., to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and Jacob.

A class of siliceous, semi-pelliculens genera of many varieties, consisting of quartz-crystals, feldspar, hornstone, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, cornelian, beryl, agate, and various combinations, variegated with dots, zones, filaments, ramifications, arborizations, and various figures. Agates seem to have been formed by successive layers of siliceous earth, on the sides of cavities which they now fill entirely or in part. They are esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Even in Pliny's time, they were in little estimation. They are found in rocks, in the form of fragments, in nodules, in small rounded humps, rarely in stalactites. Their colors are various. They are used for rings, seals, cups, heads, boxes and handles of small utensils.


AGATE, n. An instrument used by goldwire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AGATINE, a. Pertaining to agate.

AGATINE, n. A genus of shells, oval or oblong.

AGATIZED, a. Having the colored lines and figures of agate. Fourayer. Agatized wood, a substance apparently produced by the petrifaction of wood; a species of hornstone. Werner.

AGATIZED, a. Having the colored lines or figures of agate. Fourayer.
A  nieraoranduiii-book  ;  the  service  or  office
U.  The  office  of  an  agent,  or  factor ;  busi-
A'6ENT,  a.  Acting  ;  opposed  to  patient,
A6END'A,  re.    [L.  things  to  be  done.
AGgENERA'TION,  n.  [L.  ad  and  genera-
tio.]  The  state  of  growing  to  another
3.  A  substitute,  deputy,  or  factor ;  one  en-trusted  with  the  business  of  another ;  an
AGGLU'TINANT,  a.  Uniting  as  glue ;  tend-
ing  to  cause  adhesion.
AGGLU'TINATING,  pp:  Winding  into  a  ball ;  gathering  uito  a  lump.
AGGLU'TINATE,  v.  t.  [Lat.  agglutino,  ad  and  glutino,  from  gluten  ;  Eng.  glue  ;  Fr.
AGGLU'T INATING,;3pr.  Gluing  together ;  uniting  bv  causing  adhesion.
AGGLUTINATED,  pp.  Glued  together;  united  bv  a  viscous  substance.
AGGLUTINATING,  n.  The  act  of  uniting  by  glue  or  other  tenacious  substance  ;  the
AGGLUTINATIVE,  a.  That  tends  to  unite,  or  has  power  to  cause  adhesion.
To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion; to shake or move briskly; as, to agitate water in a vessel.

To move or force into violent irregular action; as, the wind agitates the sea.

To disturb, or excite into tumult; as, to agitate the mind or passions.

To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, to agitate a question.

To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians agitate desperate designs.

To move or actuate. [Not used.]

Blackmore.

To bring together; to group; to collect.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVING, pr. Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AGGROOLED, or assemblage.

To bring together; to group; to collect.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; inflicted.

AGGRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civilized.
AGONY, n. [Qu. Sp. agudo, sliarp; L. acutus.]

AGONIZING, prp. Suffering severe pain.

AG'ONIZE, v. t. To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

AGRA'RIAN, a. [L. agrarius, from ager, a field.]

AGRED', adv. In earnest. [Little used.]

AGREE, v. t. To yield assent; to approve or admit.

AGREE', V. t. To admit, or come to one opinion or mind; to agree; as, to agree on a place of meeting.

AGREEABIL'ITY, n. Easiness of disposition.

AGREE'ABLE, a. Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with; as, the practice of virtue is agreeable to the law of God and our own nature.

AGREEABLY, adv. Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner.

AGREEMENT, n. Concord; harmony; conformity.

AGRICULTURE, a. Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AGRICULTURISM, n. The art or science of cultivating the ground; a skilful husbandman.

AGRICULTURIST, n. One skilled in husbandry.
these, the eupatoria or common agrimony; and the odonata, or sweet scented, are the

AGROPIUS IANS, in Church history, the

AGRISE, n. v. [Sax. agrisan.] To shiver. [Not in use.]

AGRISE, n. t. To terrify; also, to make frightful. [Not in use.]

AGROM, n. A disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the E. Indies, in which

AGROUND', adv. [Of a, at or on, and ground.]

AGUÉ-PROOF, n. Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

AGUÉ, 17. t. To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. Haywood.

AGUÉ-TRÉK, n. A name sometimes ap-

AGUÉTTE, n. [Fr. Usually contracted in-

AGUISE, n. Dress. [Not in use.]

AGUIST, n. A. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an

AGUI'SE, n. Dress. [Not in use.]

AGUITZOTE, n. An amphibious quadru-

AGUL, n. A species of the hedy-sarum.

AGULHE'ST, adv. [a and height.]

AGULT, n. A. An exclamation expressing triumph, &c.

AGULHE'ST, AIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUI'SE, n. Dress. [Not in use.]

AGUI'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGULHE'ST, AIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGULHE'ST, AIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a

AGUIII'T, AJIGRETTE, n. In zoology, a
2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air; as, an airy flight; airy region.
3. Open to a free current of air; as, an airy situation.
4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; as, airy ghosts. An airy dress is one which admits air, and is cool.
5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling; as, an airy scheme; airy notions.
6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and airy notions.
7. Open to a free current of air; as, an airy situation.
8. Adjective or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian il, and Sp. el and la. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English the; as, alkoran, the koran or the book by eminence; aleove, alchemy, alembic, almanac, &c.
9. ALA'TED, a. [L. ala, a wing; ate/«s, wing.] Winged; having dilatations like wings.
10. ALARM, ppr. Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance, and exertions for the safety of friends at sea.
11. ALARMING, ppr. Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil.
12. ALARMIST, n. One that excites alarm.
13. ALARM-POST, n. A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm.
14. ALARM-WATCH, n. A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement. Herbert.
15. ALARUM, for alarm, is a corruption, and is not to be used.
16. ALATÉ, adv. Lately. [Not used.]
17. ALATY, a. [L. ala, a wing; alatus, winged.] Winged; having dilatations like wings.
18. ALATY, a. [L. albus, Gr. ἀλώς, white.] A surprise or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Roman clergy. Also a Turkish coin, called also an asper, value one hundred and twelve mills.
19. ALASKA, adv. [Fr. a la mode, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode of the times. [Little used.]
20. ALATERN, n. A trivial name of a species of rhamnus or buckthorn. [See Acherontia.]
ALBES'CENT, a. [L. albesco, to grow white.]

AL'BELEN, n. A fish of the truttaceous or trout kind, found in the German lakes, becoming white, or rather, whitish; moderately white. Encyc.

ALBE'IT, [This is supposed to be a compound of Alb, fce and it, and is equivalent to admit, or grant it all.]


ALBIN, n. [L. albus, white.]

AL'BION, n. An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its whiteness.

ALBO'RO, n. The erythrins, a small red fish of the Mediterranean. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ALBUGUSES, ALBEgEOIS, n. A party of Reformers, who separated from the church of Rome, in the 13th century; so called from the Albegeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the Waldenses; but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and sometimes confounded with the Valdenses; called from the Albegeois, as a small territory, about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to carry on foreign or strangers' business.

AL'CATRAZ, n. The Spanish name of the Alcatraz Onocrotalus of Linne; a pelican; also a fish taken on the coast of Spain. Span. Dict.

AL'CAV'ALA, n. In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal. Encyc.

AL'CAYDO, n. [L.] The king fisher; a genus of birds, of the order of Picæ. The species are numerous. They usually live about rivers, feeding on fish, which they take by darting into the water with surprising velocity. [See Halcyon.]

AL'CHIMIST, n. One who practices alchemy. Encyc.


ALCHIMISTICALLY, adv. In the manner of alchemy. Encyc.

AL'CHIMY, n. A pretended universal solvent, or menstruum. [See Alkeme.]

ALCOHOL, n. [Ar. kahala; Heb. onyx, ungis, &c. Quæry. Encyc. Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It contains about the properties of albumen.

ALDINE, n. or produced by it.

AL'EHNNA, n. [Arabic] A plant; and a species of verse, so called from Alcfeus, their inventor. One consists of five feet, a spondee or trochee. Encyc.

AL'€HIM, n. 

AL'ECHIM'IC, a. Relating to alchemy, or produced by it.

AL'ECHIM'ICAL, a. or relating to it.

AL'ECHIMISTIC, a. Practicing alchemy.

AL'ECHIMISTICALLY, adv. In the manner of alchemy.

AL'ECHY, n. [It. alchimia; Ar. alchimia; Heb. to lead, rule, govern. Hence the Cadi of the Turks.]

AL'ECHY, n. [It. alchimia; Ar. alchimia; Heb. to paint with a preparation of a golden color to the nails and hair. Infused in water, it forms a yellow color; with vinegar, it forms a red. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce. Encyc. Theophrastus.

AL'ECHY, n. [Port. alcab; al and bacora, a little pig.]

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.

AL'EION, n. A person unnaturally white. Encyc.
ALCORAN. [See Korun and Alkoran.]

ALCOHOLIZE, v. t. To convert into alcohol, or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.


ALCOHOLIC, a. Pertaining to alcohol, or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL'€OHOLIZE, V. t. To convert into alcohol, or of reducing a substance to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. Ence.

ALCORAN. [See Korun and Alkoran.]

ALCOVE, n. [Sp. alcoba, a recess in a library, or small lateral derivatives, an arch, a round focus; Eng. alnus; L. alnus; a recess in a library, or small lateral recesses; in which are placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. The bed is sometimes raised two or three steps, with a rail at the foot. These are frequent in Spain. Ence.

ALDER, n. [L. alnus; among our Saxon Ancestors, a senior or of reducing a substance to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. Ence.

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.] In seaman's language, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is alee, when pressed close to the lee side. Hard alee or luff alee, is an order to put the helm to the lee side. Helm's alee, that is, the helm is alee, a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about. Mar. Dict.

ALCOYON, n. A trivial name of the kingfish. [See Halegon.]

ALCOYONITE, n. [Supra.]

ALEMB'DAR, n. In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, and retort.

ALEGGE, v. t. To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [Not used.]

ALEMBIC, n. [Ar. il and 'xjil or a chimical vessel.]

ALE GMO'ANCY, n. [Gr. αλεομανία, a
terrestrial, a cock. The twenty four letters of the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretel the event desired. Ence.

ALEE, adv. [a or at and lee. See Lee.]

ALEU, or ALOOF, n. [This word is properly aloof, the Indian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maiz in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142. p. 1663. and in most of our cities, they are annually elected by the citizens. Ence.

ALDERMANLY, a. Pertaining to or like an alderman. Swift.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDER, n. [L. alnus; among our Saxon Ancestors, a senior or of reducing a substance to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. Ence.

ALDER, n. Made of Alder.

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDER, n. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDER, n. [L. alnus; among our Saxon Ancestors, a senior or of reducing a substance to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major. Ence.

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.

ALE, n. [Sax. eala, tale, or aloth; G. al; Sw. ol, Dan. ol; Ir. ol, oir, aly, to drink.]

ALDERMAN, a. Made of Alder.
ALEU'TIAN, or ALEU'TI€, a. Designating certain isles in the Pacific ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka, extending northeastward towards America. The word is formed from aleu't, which, in Russian, is a bald rock. Tooke. Pinkerton. 'Mohnberg.

ALEX'ANDRIAN, n. Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied as an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria, in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, Scander, or Scander; and for Alexandria, Scandercma; hence Scanderoon, a sea port in Syria.

ALEXANDRIAN, or ALEXANDRIAN. n. A kind of verse, consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alterately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines. Pope. Dryden.

ALEXIPHARMIC, a. [Gr. αλέξιφαρμος, to expel, and φάρμακον, poison.]
Expelling poison; antidotal; sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.

ALEXIPHARMIC, n. A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet. "A medicine which is said to expel poison from the body, or to expel it by its qualities." Quiney. Ence.

ALEXITER'IC, a. [Gr. αλέξιτηριον, poison.
Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

ALEXITER'IC, n. A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with alexipharmic. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet. Ence.

AL'GEBRA; or ALGEBRICAL, v. a. [Gr. αλγεβρα, to express; and βαρών, to bear.
Used in mathematics for the signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal.

ALEGEBRA'IC, a. Pertaining to algebra; one that is of algebraic operations.

ALEGEBRA'ICAL, n. An operation of Algebra, or deduced from such.

ALEGEBRA'IST, n. One who is versed in the science of algebra.

AL'ECHIT, n. A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus. Longitude 29° 46' 12" of Taurus; Lat. 30° 05' 28" North. Ence.

ALE'GIER, n. (from Algeris). A native of Algiers, a city and a government on the coast of Africa.

ALE'GIERE, n. [See Algerine.]

ALEGIERE, n. A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

ALE'GOUS, n. [L. alga, sea weed.]
 Pertaining to sea weed; abounding with, or like sea weed.

ALE'GION, n. [L. alga, sea weed.] Alicheous; of the sea.

AL'EHER, a. [L. alia, another; as, alia dies, another day; alia terra, another land.
1. To transfer title or property to another: to sell.
2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse; to turn the affections from. The prince was aliened from all thoughts of the marriage. Clarendon.

ALIENABILITY, n. The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

ALIENABLE, a. That may be sold, or transferred to another; as, land is alienable according to the laws of the State.

ALIENAGE, n. The state of being an alien.

ALIENATE, v. t. [L. alienare.]
1. To transfer title or property to another; as, to alienate lands, or sovereignty.
2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse; where love or friendship before subsisted; with from; as, to alienate the heart or affections; to alienate a man from the friends of his youth.
3. To apply to a wrong use. They shall not alienate the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xiviii.

ALIENATE, n. [L. alienatus.]
1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another.
2. A transfer; a conveyance.
3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.

ALIENATION, n. [L. alienatio.]
1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another.
2. A transfer; a conveyance.
3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.
ALIENATION-office, in Great-Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon. Encyclic.

ALIENATOR, n. One that alienates or transfers property. Mortimer.

ALIENEE, n. One to whom the title to property is transferred.

If the alienee enters and keeps possession. Blackstone.

ALIFE, adv. [a or on and lift.'

ALIKE-MINDED, a. Having the same property is transferred.

ALIENATION-office, in Great-Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon. Encyclic.

ALINEMAT, n. The act or power of affording nutriment.

2. The state of being nourished. Johnson, Bacon.

ALIMENTATION, n. [See Aliments.] Nourishing; affording food. [Little used.]

ALIMONY, n. [L. alimonia, of alo, to feed. See Aliment.] An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate. Blackstone.

ALIPED, n. [L. ala, wing, and pes, foot.] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

ALIPED, n. [Supra.] An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as, the bat. Dumeril.

ALIQUANT, a. In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

ALIQUOT, a. In arithmetic, an aliquot number or part that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing. Dumeril.

ALIQUANT, a. [L. aliquantum, a little.] In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

ALIQUOT, a. In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

ALIGHT, v. i. [From ale.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALI, n. plu. Alkalis. [Ar. یک ka-li, with the common prefix, the plant called glass wort, from its use in the manufacture of glass; or the ashes of the plant, which seems to be its primitive sense, for the verb signifies to fry.] In chemistry, a term applied to all bodies which possess the following properties: 1. a caustic taste; 2. volatilizable by heat; 3. capability of combining with acids, and of destroying their acidity; 4. solubility in water, even when combined with carbonic acid; 5. capability of converting vegetable hues to green. Thomson.

The term was formerly confined to three substances: 1. potash or vegetable fixed alkali, generally obtained from the ashes of wood; 2. soda or mineral fixed alkali, which is found in the earth and procured from marine plants; and 3. ammoniacal or volatile alkali, an animal product. Modern chemistry has discovered many new substances to which the term is now extended.

The alkalis were formerly considered as elementary substances; but it is now ascertained that they are all compounds. The alkalis are used in the manufacture of glass and soap, in bleaching and in medicine.

ALKALIFY, v. t. To form, or to convert into an alkali. Encyclic.

ALKALICIENT, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.

ALKALIC, a. Pertaining to an alkali or to a substance which possesses the properties of an alkali to, by mixture. Encyclic.


ALKALIZE, v. t. [and formerly Alkali- 

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINE, a. Having the properties of an alkali. Ure.

ALKALINES, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline. Encyclic.
The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Korish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes, since it was written, that the language of the Alkoran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learnt like other dead languages.

The book which contains the Mohammedian doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Korish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes, since it was written, that the language of the Alkoran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learnt like other dead languages.

This word signifies then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or instances, all is incorporated into words, as "all in all" is a phrase which signifies, all things to a person, or every thing desired. Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee.

When the words, and all, close an enumeration of particulars, the word all is either applied to persons or things, or very great numbers.

When the words, and all, close an enumeration of particulars, the word all is either applied to persons or things, or very great numbers.

This word is prefixed to many other words to enlarge their signification; as, all so long, this word retains its apposition.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, all the cattle in Egypt died; all Judea and all the region round about Jordan; all men held John as a prophet; are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers.

This word is prefixed to many other words, to enlarge their signification: as, already, always, all-prevailing.

This word is prefixed to many other words, to enlarge their signification: as, already, always, all-prevailing.

ALL-BEASTING, a. Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. Marston.


ALL-CHEERING, a. That cheers all; that is, in the least degree, or cheerfulness to all. Shak.

ALL-COMMANDING, a. Having command or sovereignty over all. Raleigh.


ALL-COMPOSING, a. That makes all tranquil or peaceful. Crashaw.


ALL-ENCOURAGING, a. Hiding or concealing all. Spencer.

ALL-ENQUIRING, a. That subdues all. Milton.

ALL-ENSIGNING, a. Conscious of all; all-knowing. All.

ALL-CONSTRAINING, a. Constraining all. Dryden.

ALL-CONSUMING, a. That consumes all, or very great numbers. Pope.


ALL-DIVOURING, a. Eating or consuming all. Pope.


ALL-DISCOVERING, a. Discovering or disclosing everything. More.


ALL-DISPENCING, a. Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. Milton. Dryden.


ALL-DIVINING, a. Foretelling all things. Fanshaw.

ALL-DREAD ED, a. Dreaded by all. Shak.

ALL-EFFICIENT, a. Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency. Shak.

ALL-ELABORATING, a. Elaborating in the highest degree. Pope.

ALL-EMBRACING, a. Embracing all things. Crashaw.

ALL-ENDING, a. Putting an end to all things. Shak.


ALL-ENRAGED, a. Highly enraged. Hall. All.

ALL-FLAMING, a. FLaming in all directions. Beaumont.

ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, n. The first of April. All.

ALL-FOURING, a. Forgiving or pardoning all. Dryden.

ALL-FOURS, n. [all and four]. A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the possession of the four honors, by one person, who is then said to have all four. To go on all fours is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms. To go on all fours is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms. All.

ALL-GIVER, n. The giver of all things. Milton. All.


ALL-GOOD, n. The popular name of the
ALL-HAP'Py, a. Completely happy.

ALL-GRAC'IOUS, a. Perfectly gracious.

ALL-GUID'ING, a. Guiding or conducting all things.

ALL-HAI'LL, ex. [all and Sax. hel, health].

ALL HEALTH ; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of all health or safety to the person addressed.

ALL-HAL'LOW, or ALL-HAL'LOWES, n.

All Saints day, the first of November ; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.

ALL-HAL'LOW-TIDE, n. [tid, in Sax., is tide.]

The time near All Saints, or November first.

ALL-HE'ALING, a. Healing all things.

ALL-HE'AL, 72. The popular name of several plants.

ALL-HALLOW, or ALL-HALLOWS, n.

November, called also all hallows ; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALL-HA'IL, ex. [all and Sax. heel, health.]

To all and every thing.

ALL-JUST', a. Perfectly just.

ALL-JUDG'ING, a. Judging all ; possessing the sovereign right of judging.

ALL-MA'KING, a. Making or creating all things.

ALL-MURDERING, a. Killing or destroying every thing.

ALL-MERCIFUL, a. Of perfect mercy or compassion.

ALL-MUR'DERING, a. Killing or destroying everything.

ALL-OB'VEINT, a. Entirely obedient.

ALL-OBEY'ING, a. [See Obev.] Receiving obedience from all.

ALL-OBLI'VIOUS, a. Causing to be out of attention.

ALL-OBS'CURING, a. Obscuring everything.

ALL-PATIENT, a. Enduring everything without murmur.

ALL-PEN'ETRATING, a. Penetrating every thing.

ALL-PER-FECT, a. Completely perfect, having all perfection.

ALL-PER-FECTNESS, n. The perfection of the whole ; entire perfection.

ALL-PIER'CING, a. Piercing everything.

ALL-POWER'FUL, a. Almighty ; omnipotent.

ALL-PRA'ISED, a. Praised by all.

ALL-RUL'ING, a. Governing all things.

ALL-SAGA'CI'OUS, a. Having all sagacity ; of perfect discernment.

ALL-SAINT'S-DAY, a. The first day of November, called also all hallows ; a feast in honor of all the saints.

ALL-SA'CRIF'ICING, a. Sanctifying the whole.

ALL-SAV'ING, a. Saving all.

ALL-SEARCH'ING, a. Pervading and searching every thing.

ALL-SEE'ING, a. Seeing every thing.

ALL-SEE'R, n. One that sees every thing.

ALL-SEARCH'ING, a. Pervading and searching every thing.

ALL-SAN'TIFYING, a. Sanctifying the whole.

ALL-SEE'NING, a. Seeing every thing.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, n. The first day of November, called also all hallows ; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALL-SPIRE, n. The berry of the pimento, a species of West Indies ; a spice, mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENCY, n. Complete or infinite ability.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, a. Sufficient to every thing ; infinitely able.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, n. The all-sufficient Being.

ALL-SUR'ROUNDING, a. Encompassing the whole.

ALL-SURVEY'ING, n. [See Survey.] Surveying every thing.

ALL-SUSTAINING, a. Upholding all things.

ALL-TEL'LING, a. Telling or divulging every thing.

ALL-TRIUMPHING, a. Triumphant everywhere or over all.

ALL-WATCH'ED, a. Watched throughout.

ALL-WIT'TED, a. Having all kinds of wit.

ALL-WISE, a. Possessed of infinite wisdom.

ALL-WIT'TED, a. Having all kinds of wit.

ALL-WOR'SHIPPED, a. Worshiped or adored by all.

ALL-WORTH'Y, a. Of infinite worth ; of the highest worth.

ALL-LAG'ITE, n. A mineral, of a brown or green color, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opaque, found in the Hartz near Ellingerode.

ALL-LAGITE, n. A mineral named from Mr. Allan, of Edinburgh, who first recognized it as a distinct species. It is massive, of a brownish black color, and conchoidal fracture. A silicious oxv of ceram. of Clearedon, Jameson, Ure.

ALL-LANT'OID, or ALL-LANT'OID, n. [Gr. allantos, a sausage, and lacis, form.]

A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in quadrupeds, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fetus in those animals.

ALL-LATE RATE, n. [L. allatrus.]

To bark, as a dog.

ALL-LAY, v. t. [Sax. alcegan, alcegan, to lay, to set, to deprece, to legan, to lay, to cast or strike down ; G. legen, D. leggen, to lay ;]

Gr. ληγειν. The Fr. allier, to alloy. Sp. ligear, seems to be directly from the L. legere, to bind ; but this may be the same word differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. Alloy and alloy were formerly used indifferently ; but I have recognized an entire distinction between them, applying alloy to metals.

1. To make quiet ; to pacify, or appease ; as, to alloy the tumult of the passions, or to alloy civil commotions.

2. To abate, mitigate, subdue or destroy ; as, to alloy grief or pain.

3. To obtund or repress as ceremony ; as, to alloy the acid qualities of a substance.

4. Formerly, to reduce the purity of ; as, to alloy metals. But in this sense it is now exclusively used. [See Alloy.]

ALLA Y, n. Formerly, a baser metal mixed with a finer ; but in this sense it is now written alloy, which see.

5. That which alloys, or abates the predominant qualities ; as, the alloy of colors.

Also, abatement ; diminution by means of some mixture, as, joy without alloy. But alloy is now more generally used.

6. That which alloys, or abates the predominant qualities ; as, the alloy of colors.

Newton.

Also, abatement ; diminution by means of some mixture ; as, joy without alloy.

5. That which alloys, or abates the predominant qualities ; as, the alloy of colors.

8. To produce as an argument, plea or excuse ; to cite or quote ; as, to allege the authority of a judge.

9. To declare ; to affirm ; to assert ; to pronounce with positiveness ; as, to allege a fact.

10. To produce as an argument, plea or excuse ; to cite or quote ; as, to allege the authority of a judge.

11. To declare ; to affirm ; to assert ; to pronounce with positiveness ; as, to allege a fact.
kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants which are spun like flax.

\[\text{ALLEGHANY, n.} \quad \text{The chief ridge of the}
\]
\[\text{mountains called Alleghany, or Allegheney.}
\]
\[\text{ALLEGHANY, n.} \quad \text{The chief ridge of the}
\]
\[\text{mountains which run from}
\]
\[\text{North America to the middle and southern}
\]
\[\text{States of North America: but more appropriately, the major or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west.} \quad \text{This ridge runs from}
\]
\[\text{Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the U. States.}
\]
\[\text{This name is given also to the river}
\]
\[\text{Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.}
\]
\[\text{ALLEGIANCE, n.} \quad \text{[Old Fr. from L. alligo, ad and ligare, to bind.} \quad \text{See ligie and league.}
\]
\[\text{The tie or obligation of a subject to his}
\]
\[\text{Prince or government; the duty of fidelity to}
\]
\[\text{a king, government or state. Every}
\]
\[\text{native or citizen owes allegiance to the}
\]
\[\text{government under which he is born.}
\]
\[\text{This is called natural or implied allegiance, that arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. Express allegiance is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.}
\]
\[\text{Local or temporary allegiance is due from an}
\]
\[\text{alien to the government in which he resides. Blackstone.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGRO, [It. merry, cheerful; It. legere, Sp. legero, Fr. legier, light, nimble. See Light.]}
\]
\[\text{In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except presto. Più allegro is a still quicker movement.}
\]
\[\text{Rousseau. Busby.}
\]
\[\text{ALLEGRETO, [from allegro,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than} \quad \text{andante, but not so quick as allegro.}
\]
\[\text{Rousseau. Busby.}
\]
\[\text{ALLEGRETTO, [from allegro,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than} \quad \text{andante, but not so quick as allegro.}
\]
\[\text{Rousseau. Busby.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEUIAH, n.} \quad \text{[Heb. H'-lSSn, praise to} \quad \text{Jah.}
\]
\[\text{In music, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except presto. Più allegro is a still quicker movement.}
\]
\[\text{Rousseau. Busby.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGIZED, pp.} \quad \text{Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGORIZATION, ppr. Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGY, n.} \quad \text{[Gr. aLll'ettr, of aLl, other, and aLligp, to speak, from aLlig, a forum, an oration.]
\]
\[\text{A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is not kept out of view, and we are left to consider the expressions of the writer as spoken by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting.}
\]
\[\text{We have a fine example of an allegory in the eighteenth psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a separate history, and an allegory, a figurative description of real facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.}
\]
\[\text{Claudia jam rivos, puteat satra bident.}
\]
\[\text{Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drank sufficiently; that is, our ears have been sufficiently delighted.}
\]
\[\text{Vevey.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGRETTO, [from allegro,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than} \quad \text{andante, but not so quick as allegro.}
\]
\[\text{Rousseau. Busby.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGORIZED, pp.} \quad \text{Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGORIZATION, ppr. Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGY, n.} \quad \text{[Gr. aLll'ettr, of aLl, other, and aLligp, to speak, from aLlig, a forum, an oration.]
\]
\[\text{A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is not kept out of view, and we are left to consider the expressions of the writer as spoken by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting.}
\]
\[\text{We have a fine example of an allegory in the eighteenth psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a separate history, and an allegory, a figurative description of real facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.}
\]
\[\text{Claudia jam rivos, puteat satra bident.}
\]
\[\text{Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drank sufficiently; that is, our ears have been sufficiently delighted.}
\]
\[\text{Vevey.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGRETTO, [from allegro,] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than} \quad \text{andante, but not so quick as allegro.}
\]
\[\text{Rousseau. Busby.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGORIZED, pp.} \quad \text{Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGORIZATION, ppr. Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.}
\]
\[\text{ALLELEGY, n.} \quad \text{[Gr. aLll'ettr, of aLl, other, and aLligp, to speak, from aLlig, a forum, an oration.]
\]
\[\text{A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is not kept out of view, and we are left to consider the expressions of the writer as spoken by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting.}
\]
\[\text{We have a fine example of an allegory in the eighteenth psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be that a parable is a separate history, and an allegory, a figurative description of real facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.}
\]
\[\text{Claudia jam rivos, puteat satra bident.}
\]
\[\text{Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drank sufficiently; that is, our ears have been sufficiently delighted.}
\]
\[\text{Vevey.}
\]
ALLIGATOR, n. [Properly allagarto, from the Spanish and Portuguese lagarto, a lizard; L. lacerta. The Latin word seems to be connected with lacertus, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.]
The American crocodile. This animal is of the lizard genus, having a long naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind, armed with claws, and a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs, on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upwards, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

ALLOCHROITE, n. An amorphous, massy, opaque mineral, of a grayish, yellowish, or reddish color, found in Norway; considered as a variety of garnet. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changing color before the blow-pipe; Gr. aksos, other, and chroma, color. Cleveland.

ALLOCATION, n. [L. allocutio, of ad and locum, to speak. See Eloquence.]
1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.
2. An address; a formal address; as, of General to his troops; a Roman term, rarely used in English. Addition. Encyc.

ALLODIAL, a. Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to feudal. Blackstone.

ALLOD, v. t. To allotment; but is not well authorized. Cowell.

ALLODIUM, n. [Fr. alleu, contr. word, alle, a plot, and dom, land.] The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words. See Eloquence.

ALLOWANCE, v. t. To put upon allowance; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned. See Allotment.

ALLOWABLE, a. That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is allowable among friends.

ALLOWABLENESS, n. The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition, or impropriety. South.

ALLOWANCE, n. The act of allowing or admitting.
1. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. Locke. Shak.
2. Admission; assign to a fact or state of things; a granting.
3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. Hooker.

ALLOWED, pp. Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

ALLOWING, pp. Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

ALLOW, v. t. Allow, to permit; to grant; as, to allow a servant his liberty; to allow a pension.
2. To admit; as, to allow the truth of a proposition; to allow a claim.
3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to allow the right of the President to discharge offices.
4. To approve, justify or sanction.

ALLOWABLE, a. That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is allowable among friends.

ALLOWANCE, n. The act of allowing or admitting.
1. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. Locke. Shak.
2. Admission; assign to a fact or state of things; a granting.
3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. Hooker.

ALLOW, v. t. Allow, to permit; to grant; as, to allow a servant his liberty; to allow a pension.
2. To admit; as, to allow the truth of a proposition; to allow a claim.
3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to allow the right of the President to discharge offices.
4. To approve, justify or sanction.

ALLOWABLE, a. That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbidden; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is allowable among friends.

ALLOWABLENESS, n. The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition, or impropriety. South.
ALU'DING, ppr. Having reference; hinting at. To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by.

ALLOY'ING, ppr. Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.

ALL'SPICE. [See under the compounds of all.]

ALLOY'ED, pp. Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

ALLOY'ING, ppr. Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALL'SPICE. [See under the compounds of all.]

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.

ALLOY' A6E, n. [F. alliage, from L. See Allude.
income in alms to the poor, and all bishops were obliged to keep an almoner.

This title is sometimes given to a chaplain; as, the almoner of a ship or regiment.

The Lord Almoner, or Lord High Almoner, in England, is an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of self-murderers, which he is to distribute to the poor.

The Grand Almoner, in France, is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals.

ALMONRY, n. [Corrupted into ambry, aumbry, or aumery.

The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor.

ALMS-FOLK, n. Persons supporting another; also, any person to whom alms are given.

ALMS-GIVER, n. One who gives to the poor.

ALMS-HOUSE, n. A house appropriated to the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.

ALMS-MEN, n. Persons supported by charity or public provision.

ALMS, n. [Arabic.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point.

ALMUCANTAR, n. [Arabic.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point.

ALMUCANTAR'S STAFF. An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen decameters, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass.

ALMU€ANTAR, n. [Arabic.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point.

ALΜU€ANTAR'S STAFF. An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass.

ALMU€ANTAR, n. [Arabic.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the center of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point.

ALMUG, n. In scripture, a tree or wood about which the learned are divided.

AL'GUM, S about which the learned are divided.

AL'MUG, n. In scripture, a tree or wood about which the learned are divided.

AL'MUG, n. In scripture, a tree or wood about which the learned are divided.

AL'GUM, S about which the learned are divided.

AL'OES-WOOD, n. [See Agallochum.

AL'OETIC, 1. Pertaining to aloes or aloetrical.

AL'OETICAL, a of aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

AL'OETIC, 1. A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.

AL'OFT, adv. [a and aloft. See Left and Long.

AL'OIGN, n. [a neg. and 1, word.

In church history, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the Logos, and consequently rejected the gospel of St. John.

AL'OLOGY, n. [Gr. a, unreasonable, and 1, word.

Unreasonableness; absurdity.

AL'OINE, n. [all and one; Ger. allein; D. alleen; Sw. alene; Dan. alene.

1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing.

2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company.

3. Only.

To whom whose alone is Jehovah.

This sense at first appears to be adverbial, but really is not; whose name singular, solitary, without another, is Jehovah.

To let alone is to suffer to rest; to forbear molesting or meddling with; to suffer to remain in its present state. Alone, in this phrase, is an adjective, the word to which it refers being omitted; let me alone; let them alone; let it alone; that is, suffer it to be unmolested, or to remain as it is; or let it remain by itself.

AL'OINE, adv. Separately; by itself.

AL'OELY, adv. Only; merely; singly.

AL'OELYNESS, n. That state which belongs to no other.

AL'LONG, adv. [ Sax. and long; and long.

Along, the Sax. always prefixed and or and, and the sense seems to be, by the length, or opposite the length, or in the direction of the length.

1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length; as, the troops marched along the bank of the river, or along the highway.

2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion; as, a meteor glides along the sky; let us walk along.

3. Along signifies the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.
In a figurative sense, not concerned in a.

Along, adv. Along; through or by the.

A disease, called the fox-evil or scurf, which.

Al'gosa, m. A fish of passage, called the shad,

Along side, in seamen's language, that is, by

Al•p, Alp•s, n. [Qu. Gr. \(\alpha\lambda\rho\), white; L.

_ALP'AGNA, n. An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paco

ALPHA•R, n. [Gr. \(\\alpha\π\alpha\), white; L. albus, the Celts called all high mountains.

ALP•HA•B•ET, n. [Gr. \(\alpha\π\alpha\β\eta\), and \(\beta\eta\), A and B.

ALPHA•T•E•R, or ALT•AR•TH•ANE, n. In

ALPHA•T•R•C•LOTH, n. A cloth to lay upon

ALPHA•T•R•P•I•C, n. A painting placed

ALPHA•T•R, n. [L. alter, probably from the same root as albus, high; Celt, alt, a high place.

ALT, alt, ait, a high place; Heb. \(\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\), upper; \(\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\) high.

In art, a term applied to high notes in the

ALTA'IC, or ALTA'IAN, a. [Tart. altai,

AL'TAR, n. [L. altare, probably from the

AL'TAR, n. [L. altare, probably from the.

AL'TAR, v. i. To become, in some respects,

AL'TER•AB•IL•I•TY, n. The quality of being

AL'TER, v. t. To arrange in the order

of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a

book, or to write the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

ALPHABET•ARI•AN, n. A learner while

in the A. B. C.

ALPHABET•IC, a. In the order of the

ALPHABET•ICAL, a. In an alphabetical

manner; in the customary order of the letters.

AL'PH•N•IX, n. [al and phenix,]

white barley, or for cots. It is a common sugar boiled till it easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and melted into various figures.

AL'PHE•ST, n. A small fish, having a pur-

ble back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. Latr. Cinn. Linna. 

ALPH•O•N•S•I•N, n. A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonse Fer-

ri of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back.

ALPH•O•N•S•I•N•S•A•BS, Astronomical tables

made by Alphonse king of Arragon. 

ALPH•US, n. [Gr. \(\alpha\l\rho\phi\), white].

That species of leprosy called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white spots. Quincy. Enaic. Bailey.

AL•P•IN•S, a. [L. alpinus, from alpes, a mountain.

Milton. Thomson.

AL•P•N•S, a. A kind of strawberry grown

on lofty hills.

AL•P•R, or AL•P•IA, n. The seed of the

fox-tail; a small seed, used for feeding

birds.

AL•QU•ER, n. A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as clothes containing halian and about two gallons. It is called also Cantar. Port. Dict.

AL•QUI•FO, n. A sort of lead ore, which,

when broke, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their

pots, and also a mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue. Enaic. Bailey.

AL•RI•D•Y, adv. already. (all and ready.

See Ready.) Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.

Elias was come already. Mat. xvii.

Joseph was in Egypt already. Ex. i.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, you shall arrive, the business will be already com-

pleted, or will have been completed already.

AL•SO, adv. (all and so. Saxon, caul and scar, the all, the whole, and sau, so.) Likewise; in like manner.

Likewise; in like manner.

Where you are treasure is, there will your heart be also. Mat. xvi.

ALT or ALTO, a. [It. from L. altus, high;
ALTERABLE, a. That may become different; that may vary.

ALTERABLENESS, n. The quality of being alterable; variability.

ALTERABLY, adv. In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

ALTERAGE, n. [From alter, to feed.]
The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an alterating or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATIVE, a. Causing alteration; converting to another form.

ALTERATIVE, n. A medicine which, without sensible operation, gradually corrects the state of the body and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition. An alternating medicine.

ALTERNATION, n. [L. alteratio.]
The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERNATELY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night. Also, in the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits of choices.

ALTERNATELY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night.

ALTERNATELY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night.

ALTERNATION, n. The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the alternation of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

ALTERNATION, n. The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the alternation of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

ALTERNATING, ppr. Performing or following by turns.

ALTERNATING, v. t. [L. alternatus. See Alter.]
To happen or to act by turns;

1. To happen or to act by turns;

2. To follow reciprocally in place.

ALTERNATELY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night.

ALTERNATE, v. t. [L. alterno. See Alter.]
To happen or to act by turns;

ALTERNATELY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day and day follows night.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.

ALTERATION, n. The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an alteration when it becomes hot.
ALUM-EARTH, n. A massive mineral.

ALUMINATE, n. Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or irregular masses.

ALUMINUM, n. The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina.

ALUMINUM, a. Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

ALUMINUM, n. The mineral name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina.

ALUMINUM, a. Pertaining to alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties.

ALUMINUM, n. The name given to the supposed metallic base of alumina.

ALUMEN, n. An earth, or earthy substance.

AMALGAMATING, v. t. To mix quicksilver with another metal; to unite.

AMALGAMATED, a. Mixed with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATE, v. t. To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

AMALGAM, n. [Gr. αμαλγαμoς, from αμαλγαμoν, to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]

AMALGAM, a. A mixture of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent part.

AMALGAMATE, v. t. To mix quicksilver with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. [Gr. αμαλγαμος, from αμαλγαμoν, to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]

AMALGAMATE, v. t. To mix or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

AMALGAMATED, a. Mixed with quicksilver; blended.

AMALGAMATING, ppr. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. [Gr. αμαλγαμος, from αμαλγαμoν, to soften. Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.]

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAM, n. The mixing or blending of different things.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. The mixing or blending of different things.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAM, n. The mixing or blending of different things.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.

AMALGAM, n. Mixing quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

AMALGAMATION, n. The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.
AMANUENSIS, n. [L. from manus, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates.

AMARANTH, n. [Gr. a>porro5, of o

AMARANTHINE, a. Belonging to amaranth.

AMAR'ITUDE, n. [L. amaiitudo, from ama- rus, bitter ; from Heb. ID  bitter.

AMEBA, n. An assemblage, heap or accumulation.

AMEBIASIS, n. [Gr. a^avpof, obscure. A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an innovable pupil; called also gutta serena. Sometimes the disease is periodic, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing. It has sometimes been cured by electricity. Encyc. Core.

AMAZE, v. t. [Qu. Ar.  to perplex or confuse; or from maze.] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.

AMAZED, pp. Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, adv. With amazement; in a manner to confound. [Little used.]

AMAZEDNESS, n. The state of being confounded with fear, surprise or wonder; astonishing; great wonder.

AMAZEMENT, n. Astonishment; confusion or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; and in that case it is called extreme wonder or admiration.

AMAZING, ppr. Confounding with fear, surprise or wonder.

AMAZINGLY, adv. In an astonishing degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound or terrify.

AMAZON, n. [This is said to be formed of a neg. and µωυς, breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breasts, in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.

2. A race of female warriors, who formed an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Enixne. They are said to have excluded men from their society; and by their warlike enterprises, to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations. Some writers treat these accounts as fables.

3. This name has been given to some American females, on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name to Amazon, whose real name is Maranon.

HEROD. Justin. 2. By analogy, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

3. This name has been given to some American females, on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name to Amazon, whose real name is Maranon.

Garcilasso, p. 606.

AMAZONIAN, n. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. Applied to females, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.

1. Belonging to the river Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country visited by all modern travelers.

AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition.

Y. om. ; W. am.; L. amb.; or amb.

AMBACIOUS, n. [L. amb and ago, to drive.] A circumlocution; a circuit of words to confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.

AMBACIOUSLY, adv. In an amatory manner; by way of love.

AMBACIOUSLY, adv. In an amatory manner; by way of love. In German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish, it has the name of burnstone.

A hard semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the U. States. The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish.

Garcilasso. Chambers.

AMBER, n. [Fr. ambre; Sp. ambar; Port. âmbar; It. ambra; an oriental word; Pers.  anbar or anabar; Ar.  anabar or anabar; Anbar or Anabar. They shall be afraid; they shall be amazened at one another. Is. xiii.

They were all amazened and glorified God. Mark ii. 5.

This word implies astonishment or perplexity, arising from something extraordinary, unexpected, unaccountable, or frightful.

AMAZON, n. [Gr.  a>porro5, of o

AMAZONIAN, a. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. Applied to females, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.

Also the mango tree.


AMBER, n. [Fr. ambre; Sp. ambar; Port. âmbar; It. ambra; an oriental word; Pers.  anbar or anabar; Ar.  anabar or anabar; Anbar or Anabar.

This name has been given to some American females, on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name to Amazon, whose real name is Maranon.

Garcilasso, p. 606.

AMAZONIAN, n. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. Applied to females, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.

1. Belonging to the river Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country visited by all modern travelers.

AMB, AM. About; around; used in composition.

Y. om. ; W. am.; L. amb.; or amb.

AMBACIOUS, n. [L. amb and ago, to drive.] A circumlocution; a circuit of words to confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.

AMBACIOUSLY, adv. In an amatory manner; by way of love. In German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish, it has the name of burnstone.

A hard semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the U. States. The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish.

Garcilasso. Chambers.

AMBER, a. Consisting of, or resembling amber.

AMBER, v. t. To scent with amber.

AMBER-DRINK, n. A drink resembling amber in color.

AMBER-DRIPPING, a. Dropping amber.

AMBER-BEAD, n. Musk-seed, resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the W. Indies.

Chambers.

AMBER-BEAD, n. The English name of a species of Anthespermum, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

Miller.

AMBERGRIS, n. [amber and Fr. gris, grey; grey amber.]

A solid, opaque, ash-colored substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugose on its surface, and when heated, it has a fragrant odor. It does not effervesce with acids; it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in spirit of wine. Various opinions
AMBIDEXTER, n. [L. ambo, both, and dexter, the right hand.]

An ambigenal hyperbola is one of the triple
AMBIENT, a. [L. ambiens, from ambio, to go round, from amb, about, and eo, to go.]

Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investi
3. Inlaw, a juror who takes money of both parties, for giving his verdict; an embracer. Conc.

AMBIEXTERITY. { a. The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AMBIEX TROUSNESS, of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AMBIENT TROUS. a. Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties.

AMBIENT. a. [L. ambiens, from ambio, to go round, about, and eo, to go.]

Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing; applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the ambient air. Milton.

AMBIGINAL, a. [L. amboginalis, from ambio, to go about, and genio, a knee.]

An ambiginal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without. Encyc.

AMBIGUITY, n. [L. ambiguitas, from ambigo, to speak.] Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning.

Words should be used which admit of no ambiguity. Johnson.

AMBIGIOUS, a. [L. ambigius.]

Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations; hence, obscure. It is applied to words and expressions; not to a dubious state of mind, though it may be to a person using words of doubtful signification.

The ancient oracles were ambiguous, as were the ancient abbeys and priories there was an almonry for distribution to the poor. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an almonry for distribution to the poor. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an almonry for distribution to the poor.

AMBIGUOUSLY, adv. In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AMBIG UITY, n. [amb, both, and genos, a kind of.] Talk or language of doubtful meaning.

AMBILGIOUS, a. [ambio, both, and loquor, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT, n. [L. ambitus, a circuit, from ambio, to go about. See Ambient.]

The line that encompasses a thing; in geometry, the perimeter of a figure, or the surface of a body. The periphery or circumference of a circular body. Johnson. Encyc.

AMBITIOUS, a. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority or excellence; aspiring: eager for fame; followed by of before a noun; as, ambitions of glory.

2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, ambitious ornaments.

3. Figuratively, eager to swell or rise higher; as, the ambitious ocean. Shak.

AMBITIOUSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

1. To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other. Johnson.

2. To move easy, without hard shocks. His time ambles withal. Shak.

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, or by direction, or to move affectedly. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITION, n. [Fr. ambitionner.]

Ambitiously to seek after. [Little used.]

AMBITION, v. t. [Fr. ambitionner.]

A desire of preferment, or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable ambition. It denotes also an inordinate desire of power, or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to obtain the object. It is sometimes followed by of; as, a man has an ambition of wit. Milton has used the word in the Latin sense of going about, or attempting; but this sense is hardly legitimate.

AMBITION, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.

AMBITIONLESSLY, adv. In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preference or superiority.

AMBITIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with ambition, it is not often used. Eden. Encyc.
Among farriers, a tumor, wart or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch.
to the North, the continent is called North America, and to the South, it is called South America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICAN, n. A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginal and copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

The name American must always exalt the pride of patriotism. Washington.

AMERICANISM, n. The love which Americans have to their own country, or the preference of its interests. Analogically, an American idiom.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.

AMERICANIZE, v. t. To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMERICAN, a. Pertaining to America.
AMMONITE, n. [Cornu ammonis, from Jupiter Ammon, whose statues were represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh elegiones of Virgil. Encyc.]

AMMONIAC, or AMMONIAC GUM, n. Pertaining to ammonia.

AMMONIAC, n. Obtained from the liquor of the amnios, as the amniotic acid.


AMMONI'UM, n. [Gr. αμμονία, alternate; αμφίβλητος, change.]

AMMONI'US, n. [L. ad and munitio, from munio, to fortify.]

AMMUNITION, n. [L. ad and munitio, from munio, to fortify.]

AMMUNI'UTION, bread or other provisions to supply troops.

AM'NESTY, n. [Gr. ανήστημα, of aneg. and nvrjats, memory, from the root of mens.]

AM'NESTY, n. [Gr. ανήστημα, of aneg. and nvrjats, memory, from the root of mens.]

AMMUNI'LLON-bread, bread or other provisions to supply troops.

AM'NESTY, n. [Gr. ανήστημα, of aneg. and nvrjats, memory, from the root of mens.]

AMMUNITION, bread or other provisions to supply troops.
testimony of these witnesses amounts to very little. Bacon.

AMOUNT, n. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities as, the amount of 7 and 9 is 16.

2. The effect, substance or result; the simi-
erals, including the Tremolite, Hornblend, and Actinolite. Its primitive form is an

AMPHIBIAL, AMPHIBIAL, n. [Gr. amphibolite, amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal. amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, adv. With doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, n. [Gr. amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal.

AMPHIBIANS, n. Pertaining to amphibious animals.

AMPHIBOUS, a. Pertaining to amphibious animals.

AMPHIBOLITE, n. [Gr. amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal.

AMPHIBOLICAL, n. [Gr. amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, a. Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, adv. With a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, n. [Gr. amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal.

AMPHIBIOUS, n. The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AMPHIBIOUS, n. That which lives in two elements, air and water.

AMPHIBOLE, n. [Gr. amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal amphibolus, and amphibolus, equivocal.

A name given by Haoy to a species of mineralogy, another name of the leucite or Vesuvius.
3. In Roman antiquity, a deferring to pass A3IPLEX'I€AUL, a. [L. amplexor, to embrace, of amh about, and plico, plexus, to exchange.] 

2. Great in bulk, or size; as an ample tear AM'PLIATE, v. t. [L. amplio. See Amp] 

5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as an ample narrative. AM'PLENESS, n. Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance. 

1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as ample room. This word carries with it the sense of room or space fully sufficient for the use intended. 

2. Great in bulk, or size; as an ample tear. Shak. 

3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, ample provision for the future. 

4. Liberat; magnificent; as ample promises. 

5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as an ample narrative. 

AM'PLIFICATION, n. Enlargement; amplification; diffusiveness. [Little used.] 

2. In Roman antiquity, a deferring to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence. Ence. AMPLIFICATION, n. [L. amplificatio.] 

1. Enlargement; extension. 

2. In rhetoric, diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs. 

AM'PLIFIED, pp. Enlarged; extended; dilated; increased. 

AMPLIFIER, n. One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light. 

AMPLIFY, v. t. [Fr. amplifier; L. amplifico; of amplus and facio, to make large.] 

1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend, in a general sense; applied to material or immaterial things. 

2. In rhetoric, to enlarge in discussion or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view and in the strongest lights. 

3. To enlarge by addition; to improve or extend; as, to amplify the sense of an author by a paraphrase. 

AMPLIFY, v. i. To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon; often followed by on; as, to amplify on the several topics of the occasion. Watts. 

2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description; as, Homer amplifies—not invents. Pope. 

AMPLIFYING, ppr. Enlarging; diffusively treating. AMPLITUDE, n. [L. amplitudo, from amplus, large.] 

1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies; as, the amplitude of the earth. 

2. Largeness; extent of capacity or intellectual powers; as, amplitude of mind. 

3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency. Watts. 

Amplitude, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east and west point, and the center of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star, the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting, western or occiduous, or occidental. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator. Johnson. 

Amplitude of the range, in projectiles, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved. Johnson. Chambers. 

Magnetic amplitude is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass. Ence. 

AMPLY, adv. Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner. 

AMPUTATE, v. t. [L. amputo, of amb. about, and puto, to prune.] 

2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body. 

AMPUTATION, n. [L. amputatio.] 

The act or operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body. 

AMULET, n. [L. amuletum; Fr. amulette; Sp. amuleto; from Lat. amolior, amolitus, to remove.] 

Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchery. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were common. They consisted of certain stones, metals or plants; sometimes of words, characters or sentences, arranged in a particular order. They were appealed to the neck or body. Among some nations, they are still in use. Ence.
grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

AMERICAN, n. A Mexican name of the sea-
lon, an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting the
shores and rivers of America, on the
Pacific ocean. Its body is three feet in
length, and its tail, two feet. It has a long
snout, short legs and crooked nails. Its
skin is valued for the length and softness of its
hair.

AN, a. [Sax. an, one; D. een; Ger. ein.
Sw. and Dan. era; Fr. un, uno; Sp.
The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTISTIC, adj. Relating to the
Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, n. [Gr. otu, again, and ia7tri;t;i, a
baptist.

ANABAPTISTRY, n. The sect of An-
abaptists.

ANACAMP'TICS, n. The doctrine of re-
lected light. [See Catoptrics.

ANACANTHRACOSIS, n. A measure of grain in
the Roman system, equal to 400,000
grams. Encyc.

ANACRUSIS, n. A species of parakeet, about the
size of a lark; the crown of the head is
a dark red, the upper part of the neck,
sides and back wings are green.

ANACREON'TLE, a. Pertaining to Anac-
reon, a Greek poet, whose odes and epi-
grams are celebrated for their delec-
tate; and for their exact
imitation of nature. His verse consists of
three feet and a half, usually spondees and
iambics, sometimes anapaests; as in this
line of Horace.

ANACRONYC TIC, n. A poem composed in the
manner of Anacreon.

ANADROMOUS, a. [Gr. αναδρομος, upward,
and ωμος, course.

ANAGRAMMATISM, n. The act or prac-
tice of making anagrams. Camden.

ANAGRAMMATICAL, adj. Pertaining to
anagrams. Camden’s Remains.

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, adv. In the
manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISM, n. The act or prac-
tice of making anagrams. Camden.

ANAGRAMMATIST, n. A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIZE, v. i. To make an-
grams. Herbert.

ANAGROS, n. A measure of grain in
Spain, containing something less than two
hundredweight.

ANAL, a. [L. anus.] Pertaining to the anus; as, the anal fin.

ANAL CULMINATING, adj. Pertaining to the
anus; as, the anal fin.

ANAL CULMINATION, n. Pertaining to the
anus; as, the anal fin.

ANAL CULMINATION, n. Pertaining to the
anus; as, the anal fin.

ANAL CIM, n. Cubic zeolite, found in
ANAL CIME, n. Aggregated or cubic crys-
tals.

This mineral is generally crystalized, but is
also found amorphous, and in reformed,
manifast, laminated or radiated mass-

Vol. I.
Thus a plant is said to have life, because its growth resembles in some degree, that of an animal. In life and growth, then, there is an analogy between a plant and an animal. Learning enlightens the mind, like light to the mind, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When the things which have an analogy follow a preposition, that preposition must be between or betwixt; as there is an analogy between plants and animals, or between customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be to or with; as, a plant has some analogy to or with an animal.

With grammarians, analogy is a conformity of words to the genus, structure, or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is that the plural of a noun ends in es; therefore all nouns which have that plural termination have an analogy, or are formed in analogy with other words of a like kind. Johnson. Encyc.

1. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an analysis of water, air or oil, to discover its elements. Johnson. Encyc.

2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately; as, the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to synthesis. In mathematics, analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra, or specious arithmetic. The analysis of infinites is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus. Encyc.


4. Pertaining to analysis. Encyc. ANALYTICAL, a. Analogy; reasoning from some similitude in which things known bear to things unknown. An analogical word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word "first" primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

5. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

6. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

7. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

8. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

9. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

10. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

11. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.

12. Analogy; reasoning from a similitude, in which things known bear to things unknown. Analogy, in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immovability. Watts.
A species of dropsy, from a serous humor, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin, &c. Darwin. Encyc.

In heathen mythology, an offering, or present made to some deity and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he set apart, or dedicated himself to the worship of a deity, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their exercises. Enfield.

There are two kinds of anathemas, juridical and adjurationary. The former is pronounced by a council, pope or bishop, but the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

2. In heathen mythology, an offering, or present made to some deity and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he set apart, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity.

There are two kinds of anathemas, judicairy and adjurationary. The former is pronounced by a council, pope or bishop, but the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practiced in the ancient church against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funerals.

Anchors are of different sizes. The principal, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the sheet anchor. Then come the best bower, the small bower, the spare anchor, the stream anchor, and the kedge anchor, which is the smallest.

In architecture, anchors are carved work, in the Corinthian, Doric and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.

In heraldry, anchors are emblems of hope.

A species of dropsy, from a serous humor, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin, &c. Darwin. Encyc.
To stop; to fix or rest on.

The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

Fit for anchorage.

The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors.

A fruit of Jamaica, pickled for exportation. It is used as a flavoring in cookery and as a condiment in medicine.

In music, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between largo and adagio.

With the ancients of his people, Isa. in Jer. xix.

An anchor of eternal hope.

Ancient, n. [Supra.] Generally used in the plural, ancients. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to moderns.

Ancient, n. [ Supra. ] Generally used in the plural, ancients. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to moderns.

In grammar, a two-edged stem, consisting of a root and a prefix.

A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea, found and caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a seasoning or sauce.

A female anchoret.

Formerly pronounced most anomalously, ancient. The pronunciation of the first vowel ought to accord with that in antiquity, anger, anchor, &c. [Fr. ancien; It. anziano, antico; from L. anticus, ancient; from anticus, ancient.

A small fish of Jamaica, constituting the genus Griss. It is large, contains a stone, and is eaten.

Antimony, a. Pertaining to a maid servant, or female service; subservient as a maid servant.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.

A mineral, the harmonic of orthopyroxene.
A maeliine, in the human form, which, by ANDROPH'AGi, n. [Gr. and, man, and ANliROM'EDA, n. A northern constella-

blai-eaters; but the word is httle used, being ANE'AR, prep. Near. Atterbury.

ANE'GOL/Oy, y. n. [Angel and yoyo;.

ANGEL, n. Usually pronounced angel, but most anomalously. [L. angelus, Gr. αγγελες, a messenger, from αγγελιαν, to tell or announce; fr. angelia, angelion, to speak or tell; from the root of call, or of Ar. -أجلاث to say, to tell. Sax. angel; Fr. ange, or aingel; D. G. Sw. Dan. angel. Sp. angel; It. angelio; Port. anjo; Fr. ange; Russ. angel. 1. Lately, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But appropriately.

A spirit, or a spiritual intelligence being employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence angels are ministers of God, and ministering spirits. Heb. 1.

3. In a bad sense, an evil spirit; as, the angel anguish, the quinsy, angina. Gr. άγων; to arm anew; to create anew.

4. To arm, to encourage; to support; to enable; to strengthen with the aid of God. Ch. Spectator.

5. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute.

ANGEL-LIKE, a. Resembling or having the manners of angels.

ANGEL-LIKENESS, n. The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

ANGELITES, in Church history, so called from Angelicus in Alexandria, who held their first meetings in a seer of heretics near the close of the 3d century, who held the persons of the trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus, their head; and theodosians, from one Theodosius, whom they made their Pope. Encyc.

ANGEL-LETTER, n. [Fr. ange, a chain-shot, a chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

ANGEL-WINGED, a. Winged like angels.

ANGEL-WORSHIP, n. The worshiping of angels.
Angina pectoris, an anomalous or spasmodic

1. To make painful; to cause to smart; to:

ANGIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. 

2. Pain; smart of a sore or swelling; the literal sense of the word, but little used.

ANGIOTOMY, n. [Gr. 

In an angry manner; more generally writ-

ANGINA, n. [L. from ango, to choke. See Anger.

1. A violent passion of the mind excited by a
desire to reprove or censure the offender.

ANGIOSPERM, n. [Gr. ayyiiov, a vessel, and

ANGIOSPERM'OUS a. Having seeds in-

culated to the surface, or to that point of the surface on which it falls. The angle of refraction is the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with the surface of the refracting medium; or rather with the perpendicular to that point of the surface on which it falls. 

ANGULAR, a. 

ANGULARITY, n. 

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

Oblique angles are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles. A solid angle is the meeting of three or more

90 degrees. A spherical angle is one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. 

ANGICIZE, v. t. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies. 

ANGLICIZE, V. i. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook. A curved angle, is formed by two curved lines. 

The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding. It includes both arteriopathy and phlebothrombosis.

ANGLICIZING, n. A fishing with a rod and line. 

ANGLIO-DANISH, a. Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England. 

ANGLIO-SAXON, a. Pertaining to the English Normans. 

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. 

ANGLING, n. A fishing with a rod and line. 

The English, to which is added this common affix, i.e. The Angles, were the In-
groes, of Tacitus, ing-wormers, dwellers on the plain or level land, near the Eibe and Weser. [See English and Wort.]

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

The angle of refraction is the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with the surface of the refracting medium; or rather with the perpendicular to that point of the surface on which it falls. 

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.

A mixed angle is formed by a right line with a curved line. Adjacent or contiguous angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, and both together are equal to two right angles.
In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

AN'GUISH, n. [Fr. angoisse; It. angoscia; L. angustia, the form of an eel, or of a sei-pent; resembling an eel or serpent.

AN'GUISH, V. t. To distress with extreme pain or grief. Temple.

ANGUISHED, pp. Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGULAR, a. Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed; as an angular figure.

ANGULARITY, n. The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGULARLY, adv. With angles, or corners; in the direction of the angles.

ANGULARNESS, n. The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, a. Formed with angles or corners.

ANGULO'SE, a. Out of breath; panting with difficulty; from hale, to breathe.

ANGHITIA, n. [L. angustus, narrow, and clavus, a knob or stud.]

ANGULAR'ITY, n. The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGULAR'NESS, n. The quality of being angular.

ANGULOUS, a. Angular; having corners; hooked.

ANGUST, a. [L. angustus.] Narrow; straight. [Not used.]

ANGUSTATION, n. [L. angustus, narrow. See Anger.]

The act of making narrow; a straightening or being made narrow.

ANGUSTICLAVE, n. [L. angustus, narrow, or claw, or stud.]

A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The lanicle, with broader studs, was worn by senators.

ANGELATION, n. [L. angustus, narrow, or regular point.]

A species of sulphate of lime, anhydrous gypsum, of which there are several varieties; compact, granular, fibrous, radiated, sparry, siliceous or vulpine, and con- voluted. Jameson. Ure.

ANHYDROUS, a. [Gr. anhydros, dry; or a priv. and vod, water.]

Destitute of water. Anhydrite is so called, because it is destitute of the water of crystallization.

ANIENT'ED, a. [It. niente, nothing; Norm neant; Fr. aneantir, to annihilate.]

Animal economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of animals are governed and depending on their organic structure.

Animal spirit is a name given to the nervous fluid.

Animal spirits in the plural, life, vigor, energy.

Animal system, or animal kingdom denotes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life.

ANIMAL, n. [L. animal, from anima, breath, soul; Gaelic anam, breath. The term, Animal Flower, is also extended to many other marine animals, from their resemblance to flowers. They belong to the Holothurias, which with the Actiniae, were ranged under the Molliuscs, by Linne; and to the Tabulaticus and Hydrozoa, which were classed with the Zoophytes. They are all arranged under the Zoophytes, by the Linneans.

ANIMALIZA'TION, n. The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal.

ANIMALIZING, ppr. Giving animal life to;

ANIMATE, v. t. To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

ANIMALIZED, pp. Endowed with animal life.
presents or effect of a thing; as, to animate a lyre.

3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite; as, to animate dispirited troops.

ANIMATE, a. Alive; possessing animal life.

[This word is used chiefly in poetry for animating.]

ANIMATED, pp. Being endowed with animal life, as the various classes of animated beings.

1. Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as, an animated discourse.

2. The act of infusing life; the state of being animated.

3. One that gives life; that animates.

4. That has the power of giving life or spirit.

5. Being endued with animal life, as the various classes of animate beings.

6. Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.

7. [Sp.] A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree called courbarul; by Piso, jetaiba.

8. [Fr.] In heraldry, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.

9. That has the power of giving life or spirit. Johnson.

10. Giving life; tempering; as, to animate his troops.

Powers or effect of a thing; as, to animate by heat.

ANNALIZE, v. t. To record; to write annals.

1. A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the Pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot or Prior. Encyc.

2. The act of celebration; performance in memory of a remarkable event; as, an anniversary feast.

3. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, to annihilate a forest.

4. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to reduce a structure to its main object; to complete with; as to annex a province to a kingdom.

5. The act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

6. To join; to unite.

ANNEXATION, n. The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction or addition; the act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNEX ED, pp. Joined at the end; connected; united.

ANNEXING, ppr.Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEXION, n. The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEXMENT, n. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, a. That may be annihilated.

ANNIHILATE, v. t. [L. ad and nihilum, not, and hilum, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to reduce a structure to its main object; to complete with; as to annex a province to a kingdom.

3. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, to annihilate a forest.

4. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

5. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNIVERSARILY, adv. Annually. Hall.

ANNIVERSARY, a. [L. anniversarius, of a year, and circa, to turn.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Anioh.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest.

3. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

4. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNEXATION, n. The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction or addition; the act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNEXED, pp. Joined at the end; connected; united.

ANNEXING, ppr. Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEXION, n. The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEXMENT, n. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, a. That may be annihilated.

ANNIHILATE, v. t. [L. ad and nihilum, not, and hilum, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to reduce a structure to its main object; to complete with; as to annex a province to a kingdom.

3. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, to annihilate a forest.

4. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

5. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNIVERSARILY, adv. Annually. Hall.

ANNIVERSARY, a. [L. anniversarius, of a year, and circa, to turn.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Anioh.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest.

3. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

4. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNEXATION, n. The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction or addition; the act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNEXED, pp. Joined at the end; connected; united.

ANNEXING, ppr. Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEXION, n. The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEXMENT, n. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, a. That may be annihilated.

ANNIHILATE, v. t. [L. ad and nihilum, not, and hilum, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to reduce a structure to its main object; to complete with; as to annex a province to a kingdom.

3. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, to annihilate a forest.

4. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

5. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNIVERSARILY, adv. Annually. Hall.

ANNIVERSARY, a. [L. anniversarius, of a year, and circa, to turn.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Anioh.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest.

3. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

4. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNEXATION, n. The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction or addition; the act of connecting; union. In English law, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNEXED, pp. Joined at the end; connected; united.

ANNEXING, ppr. Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEXION, n. The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEXMENT, n. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, a. That may be annihilated.

ANNIHILATE, v. t. [L. ad and nihilum, not, and hilum, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to reduce a structure to its main object; to complete with; as to annex a province to a kingdom.

3. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, to annihilate a forest.

4. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

5. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.

ANNIVERSARILY, adv. Annually. Hall.

ANNIVERSARY, a. [L. anniversarius, of a year, and circa, to turn.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Anioh.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to annihilate a forest.

3. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the annihilation of a corporation.

4. The state of being reduced to nothing; as, the state of a building, so reduced.
ANNOUNCER, n. One that announces, or announced, pp. Proclaimed; first published.
1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly; as an annual feast.
2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year; as an annual plant. Leaves that grow in the spring, and perish in the autumn, are called annual, in opposition to evergreens.
3. Performed in a year; as the annual motion of the earth.

ANNUAL, n. A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. 
1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, commonly, generally used in the plural, as announcements on the scriptures.
2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.
3. To comment; to make remarks on a writing.

ANNOUNCE, v.t. [L. annoucere; It. annunziare; L. annuncio, to deliver a message, of ad, and nuncio, to tell, from nuncius, a messenger.
1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was announced by an angel.
2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

ANNOUNCED, pp. Proclaimed; first published.

ANNOUNCEMENT, n. announcements. The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.

ANNOUNCER, n. One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

ANNOUNCING, ppr. Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

ANNONY, v.t. [Norm. annonyer, from neure, to hurt; Fr. nuire; L. nuere, to hurt; L. neco, to kill. See Nuance and Nocious.
1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil, or an unction; to consecrate by the use of oil. Hence the peculiar character, by its circular form. Among the Romans, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated.

ANNOUNCER, a. Assuaging pain; causing sleep, or insensibility.

ANNOUNCEMENT, n. An announcing; the act of announcing; the first symptoms of a fever.

ANNOUNCING, ppr. To comment; to make remarks on a writing.

ANNOUNCER, a. One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

ANNUNITY, n. [Fr. annuité; from annus, a year.
A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or forever; an annual income, charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance. Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government promises to pay the lender a specified sum, for life, or for a term of years. The stock created by such loans is transferable.

ANNUL', v.t. [Fr. annuler, of ad and nuncio, to tell.
1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.
2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [Note in much use.]

ANNULMENT, n. The act of annulling.

ANNULAR, a. Having the form of a ring, or circles; like rings; having belts.

ANNULARCRYSTAL, n. A crystal which when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight, is called annular.

ANNULAR CRYSTAL, n. A crystal which when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight, is called annular.

ANNULAR CRYSTAL, n. A crystal which when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight, is called annular.

ANNULAR CRYSTAL, n. A crystal which when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight, is called annular.
2. In astronomy, an irregularity in the motion of a planet, whereby it deviates from the common rule of motion, especially to account for the precession of the equinoxes. An anomaly in this context is the seemingly irregular motion of a planet that is not due to the gravitational influence of other celestial bodies.

ANOMALOUS, a. Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; applied, in grammar, to words which deviate from the common rules of inflection; and in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an anomalous character; anomalous pronunciation.

ANOMALY, n. [Gr. avora, a violation of law. [Rarely used.] Dic.d Nat. Hist.

ANOMIALITY, n. [L. ansatus, from ansa, a handle.] ANOMALIST, n. An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

ANOMALISM, n. An anomaly; a deviation from the common rule.

ANOMIA, n. [Gr. avofia, a priv. and opofia, rule.] An epithet given to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

ANOMALOUS, a. Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; applying to words which deviate from the common rules of inflection; and in grammar, to words which deviate from the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as, an anomalous character; anomalous pronunciation.

ANOMALOUSLY, adv. Irregularly; in a manner different from the common rule, method, or analogy.

ANOMALY, n. [Gr. avana, inequality, and waplos, equal, similar; Celtic, W. hamal, or havel; Ir. amhail, similar.]

1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule; thus aren, the plural of ox, is an anomaly, in grammar, as the regular plural would be axes.

2. In astronomy, an irregularity in the motion of a planet, whereby it deviates from the aphelion or apogee. Encyc.

3. In music, a false scale or interval. Busby.

ANOMOUSLY, adv. Without a name. Anon.

ANOPLOTHORIUM, n. [Gr. av ngr. Anoplothes, a beast.

This is the name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals, whose bones are found in the gypsean quarries near Paris; a genus now extinct.

ANOPSIS, n. [Gr. av ngr. and ok, sight.] Want of sight; illusion. [Little used.] Brown.

ANOREXY, n. [Gr. a priv. and opeio, appetite.] Want of appetite, without a craving for food. Case.

ANOTHER, a. [en, or one other.] 1. Not the same; different; as, we have one form of government; France, another.

2. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire another.

3. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object; “Money answereth all things,” noting, primarily, return.

4. To be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object; “Money answereth all things,” noting, primarily, return.

5. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy answered our fire by a shower of grape shot.

6. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit; as, a weapon does not answer the size and strength of the man using it; the success does not answer our expectation.

7. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy answered our fire by a shower of grape shot.

ANOTHER-GUINEA, a. [another and guinea.] Fr. way, manner; Sax. viea. The Saxon manner of writing this word would be another-viea.

Of a different kind; different. This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into other gain.

ANOTHER-TA, n. An elegant red color, formed from the pellicle or pulp of the seeds of the baya, a tree common in South America. This is called also Terra Canea and Roc. The annota is made by steeping the seeds for seven or eight days, pounding them to separate the red skins, then straining the liquor, boiling it, taking off the scum which is the coloring matter, then boiling it down to a consistency, and making it into balls. Encyc.

ANATED, a. [L. ansatus, from ansa, a handle.] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of hand, as in a handle.

Johnson.

ANSE, n. [L. a goose.] 1. In zoology, the name of the goose, whether tame or wild. The domestic goose is the gray-leg or wild goose, domesticated.

2. In astronomy, a small star, in the Milky Way, between the swan and eagle. Encyc.

ANSERINE, a. [L. ansatus, from ansa, a handle.]

1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven, as, an anserine skin. Encyc.

2. Pertaining to the answers.

ANSERS, n. In Linnaeus's system, the third order of aves or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point, covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth. The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated. It includes all the water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming.

ANSLAIUGHT, n. [See Stay.] An attack; an affray. [Not in use.]

ANSWER, v. t. ansurr. [Sax. andswarian, of, against, and Sax. swuran, or sweatan, or swerian, Goth. sweran, to swear. The primitive sense of swear was merely to speak or affirm, and hence, originally, oath was used after it, to swear an oath: which is not a pleonasm, as Lye supposes, but the primitive form of expression remained. The sense of answer is an opposite, a returned word or speech. Hence, we observe the Saxon has anduydew, antword, an answer; Goth. anduward; D. antwoord; Ger. antwort.]

1. To speak in return to a call or question; or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person; as, “I have called and ye have not answered.” “He answered the question or the argument.” This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it.

2. To be equivalent to; to be sufficient to accomplish the object, “Money answereth all things,” noting, primarily, return.

3. To comply with, fulfill, pay or satisfy; as, he answered my order; to answer a debt.

4. To act in return, or opposition; as, the enemy answered our fire by a shower of grape shot.

5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit; as, a weapon does not answer the size and strength of the man using it; the success does not answer our expectation.

6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish; as, the measure does not answer its end; it does not answer the purpose.

7. To be opposite to; to face; as, fire answers fire.

Shak.

8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing, by way of explanation, refutation or justification; as, to answer a pamphlet.

9. To solve, as a proposition or problem in mathematics.

This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a return; as, the notes, or sounds of birds, and other animals; an echo, &c.

ANSWER, v. i. To reply; to speak by way of return; as, there is none to answer.

ANSWER, v. n. To respond; to reply; to give answer; to give a response; to return; as, the boy answered the bell.

ANSWER, v. n. To respond; to reply; to give answer; to give a response; to return; as, the boy answered the bell.

ANSWER, v. t. To answer; to give a response; to return; as, all his answers were correct.
3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of; followed by for; as, a man cannot answer for his friend.

4. To correspond with; to suit with; followed by to.

In water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to prov. 27.

5. To act reciprocally, as of an instrument to the hand. Dryden. Art. Echo.

6. To stand as oppose or correlative; as, allegiance in the subject answers to protection on the part of the prince or government.

7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo. The noise seems to fly away, and answer at a great distance.

8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect; as, you answer as a manure on a dry soil.

Answer, n. A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, or an allegation to another.

Ant, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases, an ant eater, we ant, &c., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish ur, the substantive verb, in the present tense of the Indicative Mood, and not, I er-not, we ere-not, he er-not, or of the Swedish ar, the same verb, Infinitive case, to be. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

Ant, n. [Sax. anet, anet, contracted into ant; Germ. anise.] An enemt; a pismire. Ants constitute a genus of insects of the hymenopterous order, of which the characteristics are; a small scale between the breast and belly, with a joint so deep that the animal appears as if almost cut in two. The females, and the neuter or working ants, which have no sexual characteristics, are furnished with a hidden sting; and both males and females have wings, but the neuters have none. These insects meet together in companies, and maintain a sort of republic. They raise hillocks of earth, in which they live. In these there are paths, leading to the repositories of their provisions. The large black ants, in the warm climates of America, to avoid the effects of great rains, build large nests on trees, of light earth, roundish and plastered smooth.

Ant beam or Ant eater, a quadruped that feeds upon ants. This animal has no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a hidden sting; and both males and females have winged antennae, which are vernacular, or tapped in a fum, composed of a sticky substance spung like a spirit in an Ephraim. Ant egg, n. Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examination to be the young brood, in their first state. They are vermiculated, wrapped in a film, composed of a sticky substance spung like a spirit in an Ephraim.

Ant hill, n. A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

Ant hill, n. A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

Anta, n. In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pillar, written also ante.

Anta clid, n. [anti and acid.] In pharmacy, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity; better written anti-acid.

Antacrid, n. [anti and acid.] That which corrects acrimony; better written anti-acid.


Ant agonist, n. [Gr. anti, against, and agone, a champion. See Act and Jagon.] 1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Greek games. An adversary.


3. In anatomy, a muscle which acts in opposition to another: as a flexor, which bends a part, is the antagonist of an extensor, which straightens it.

Antagonist, n. Counteracting; opposing; combats, as an antagonist muscle.

Antagonistic TIC, a. Opposing in conflict; contending against.

Antagonize, v. i. To contend against to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

Antagonistic, a. To contest; opposition. [Not antagonistic in the sense of a driving lack.] 1. In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense: as, whilst we live, let us live. Learn some craft when young, that when old you may live without craft.

2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, &c.

Smith's rhet.

Anta, n. In our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases, an ant eater, we ant, &c., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish ur, the substantive verb, in the present tense of the Indicative Mood, and not, I er-not, we ere-not, he er-not, or of the Swedish ar, the same verb, Infinitive case, to be. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

Anta, n. [Sax. anet, anet, contracted into ant; Germ. anise.] An enemt; a pismire. Ants constitute a genus of insects of the hymenopterous order, of which the characteristics are; a small scale between the breast and belly, with a joint so deep that the animal appears as if almost cut in two. The females, and the neuter or working ants, which have no sexual characteristics, are furnished with a hidden sting; and both males and females have wings, but the neuters have none. These insects meet together in companies, and maintain a sort of republic. They raise hillocks of earth, in which they live. In these there are paths, leading to the repositories of their provisions. The large black ants, in the warm climates of America, to avoid the effects of great rains, build large nests on trees, of light earth, roundish and plastered smooth.

Ant beam or Ant eater, a quadruped that feeds upon ants. This animal has no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a hidden sting; and both males and females have winged antennae, which are vernacular, or tapped in a fum, composed of a sticky substance spung like a spirit in an Ephraim. Ant egg, n. Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examination to be the young brood, in their first state. They are vermiculated, wrapped in a film, composed of a sticky substance spung like a spirit in an Ephraim.

Ant hill, n. A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

Anta, n. In ancient architecture, a square column, at the corner of a building; a pillar, written also ante.

Anta clid, n. [anti and acid.] In pharmacy, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity; better written anti-acid.

Antacrid, n. [anti and acid.] That which corrects acrimony; better written anti-acid.


Antagonist, n. [Gr. anti, against, and agone, a champion. See Act and Jagon.] 1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Greek games. An adversary.


3. In anatomy, a muscle which acts in opposition to another: as a flexor, which bends a part, is the antagonist of an extensor, which straightens it.

Antagonist, n. Counteracting; opposing; combats, as an antagonist muscle.

Antagonistic TIC, a. Opposing in conflict; contending against.

Antagonize, v. i. To contend against to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

Antagonistic, a. To contest; opposition. [Not antagonistic in the sense of a driving lack.] 1. In rhetoric, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense: as, whilst we live, let us live. Learn some craft when young, that when old you may live without craft.

2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, &c.

Smith's rhet.
ANTE, or AN'TA, n. A pilaster. In heraldry, ante denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner they are expressed, as by dove tails, rounds, swallow tails, &c. Encyc.

ANTEACT, n. [ante and act.] A preceding act.

ANTECEDENTS, a. [Infra.] Antecedent; preceding in time.

ANTECEDENCE, n. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs. Encyc.

ANTECEDENT, n. Going before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the deluge.

ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In grammar, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; he who or she who is the subject of the sentence, who is the prince, who occupies the head. In logic, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the antecedent; the second, the consequent. Watts.

ANTECEDENTLY, adv. Previously; at a time preceding.

ANTECESSOR, n. [L. whence ancestor.] See Antecedent.

ANTECEDENTS, n.plu. [L. antecedente, as the scene of an action.

ANTECEDENTLY, adv. Previously; at a time preceding.

ANTECESSOR, n. [L. whence ancestor.] See Antecedent.

ANTECDEED, v. t. [L. antecedere, to precede.]

ANTECEDE, n. On going before in time; to precede. Hale.

ANTECEDENCE, n. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs. Encyc.

ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the deluge.

ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In grammar, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; he who or she who is the subject of the sentence, who is the prince, who occupies the head. In logic, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the antecedent; the second, the consequent. Watts.

ANTECEDENTLY, adv. Previously; at a time preceding.

ANTECESSOR, n. [L. whence ancestor.] See Antecedent.

ANTECDEED, v. t. [L. antecedere, to precede.]

ANTECEDE, n. On going before in time; to precede. Hale.

ANTECEDENCE, n. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs. Encyc.

ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the deluge.

ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In grammar, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; he who or she who is the subject of the sentence, who is the prince, who occupies the head. In logic, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the antecedent; the second, the consequent. Watts.

ANTECEDENTLY, adv. Previously; at a time preceding.

ANTECESSOR, n. [L. whence ancestor.] See Antecedent.

ANTECDEED, v. t. [L. antecedere, to precede.]

ANTECEDE, n. On going before in time; to precede. Hale.

ANTECEDENCE, n. The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In astronomy, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs. Encyc.

ANTECEDENT, n. That which goes before in time; prior; antecedent; preceding; as, an event antecedent to the deluge.
mouth, and so called from ἀνθος, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at these feasts.

ANTHOL'OgY, n. [Gr. ἀνθος, a flower, and τοῦκος, a discourse, or τοῦκος, a collection.]

1. A discourse on flowers.
2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams. In the Greek church, a collection of devotional pieces.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. A popular name of the erysipelas, supposed to have been so named from the saint in Italy, to whom those, who were affected, applied for cure.

ANTHOPH'YLLITE, n. [Gr. ἀνθος, a flower, and φόλλως, a leaf.]

A mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates, or crystallized in reed-shaped crystals, which appear to be four sided prisms longitudinally streaked. The color is between dark yellowish gray and olive brown; the luster shining and pearly.

ANTHRO€OLITE. [See Anthracite.]

ANTHRACITE, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπός, a burning man, and πέρας, a divide.] The skeleton of a man has been found, by Prof. Buckland, in the open cave of Paviland, Glamorganshire. He considers them post-diluvian.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπός, man, and γράφειν, to write.]

In rhetoric, a description or definition of a man, of the lineaments of his body. Encyc. Anthroposcopy. [See Anthroscopic.

ANTHROPOM'ANCY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπός, man, and νανκία, divination.] The word denotes that manner of expressing the figure of resemblance to a man.

ANTHROPOMORPH'ISM, n. The heresy of the anthropomorphites. Encyc.

ANTHROPOMORPH'OUS, a. Belonging to that species which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man.

ANTHROPOPATHY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπός, man, and πάθος, passion.]


ANTHROPPOS'COPY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπός, man, and σκέψις, to view.] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

ANTHROPPOS'PHY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπός, man, and σοφία, wisdom.]

Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

ANTHR'YNO'TIC, a. corrupt orthography. [See Anthropic.

ANTHIPOCHONDR'IA. [See Antichondrie.

ANTH'IPOPHORA. [See Antiphora.

ANTH'YSTERIC. [See Antieretic.

ANT'I, [Gr. ἀντε.]

A preposition signifying against, opposite, contrary, or in place of; used in many English words. Antic, a. Opposing or removing opacity. Often written anteced.

ANTICACHET'IC, a. [Gr. ἀστίγμα, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] A medicine that cures or tends to cure an ill habit of body.

CURING OR TENDING TO CURE AN ILL HABIT OF BODY.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. αἰσθήτω, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against catarrh.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. αἰσθήτω, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. αἰσθήτω, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, n. A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTICACHET'IC, a. [Gr. ἀστίγμα, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against catarrh.

ANTICACHET'IC, n. A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTICACHET'IC, n. A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICACHET'IC, n. A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTICACHET'IC, n. A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. αἰσθήτω, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. ἀστίγμα, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against catarrh.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. ἀστίγμα, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, a. [Gr. ἀστίγμα, and αὐτός, against, and καθάρισμα, a clean.] Good against catarrh.
ANTI€CHRISTIAN'ITY, n. Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTI€CHRIST, n. [Gr. αντί, and Xριστός, time.] Deviation from the true order of time, to Christ.

ANTICIPATE, v. t. [L. antecipare, to take before; anteced. before, and capio, to take.]

1. To take or act, before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession.
2. To take before the proper time; as, the advocate has anticipated that part of his argument.
3. To foretell or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future; as, to anticipate the pleasures of an entertainment; to anticipate the evil of life.

4. To prevent by crowding in before; to preclude.

[This sense is essentially included in the first.]

ANTICIPATED, pp. Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; prevented; prevented.

ANTICIPATING, prp. Taking before; forecasting; precluding; preventing.

ANTICIPATION, a. The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention.

2. Previous notion; preconceived opinion.

3. In music, the obtrusion of a chord upon a time. Selden.

ANTICIPATORY, a. Taking before the time. Deviation from the true order of things.
ANTINO'MIAN, n. One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation: or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agrigola about the year 1588.

ANTINO'MIANISM, n. The tenets of Antinomians.

ANTINOMIST, n. One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.

ANTINONY, n. A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.

ANTICHRIST, a. Pertaining to Antichrist, the founder of a sect of philosophers, contemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the academies, though Antichus was a stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to music; having no ear for music.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. [Gr. avri, against, and i'ot, law.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. [Fr. antimoine; Low L. antimonium; It. antimonio; Sp. id.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound or salt composed of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a partaking of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. Antimony; a metallic ore consisting of sulphur and antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the 

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a peroxdyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. [Fr. antimoine; Low L. antimonium; It. antimonio; Sp. id.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. [Gr. avri, against, and i'ot, law.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a partaking of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. Antimony; a metallic ore consisting of sulphur and antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the 

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a peroxdyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. [Fr. antimoine; Low L. antimonium; It. antimonio; Sp. id.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. [Gr. avri, against, and i'ot, law.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a partaking of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. Antimony; a metallic ore consisting of sulphur and antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the 

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a peroxdyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. [Fr. antimoine; Low L. antimonium; It. antimonio; Sp. id.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. [Gr. avri, against, and i'ot, law.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a partaking of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. Antimony; a metallic ore consisting of sulphur and antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the 

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a peroxdyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. [Fr. antimoine; Low L. antimonium; It. antimonio; Sp. id.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. [Gr. avri, against, and i'ot, law.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a partaking of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. Antimony; a metallic ore consisting of sulphur and antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the 

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as antimoniated tartar.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; the antimonious acid is a peroxdyd of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Partaking to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. [Fr. antimoine; Low L. antimonium; It. antimonio; Sp. id.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. [Gr. avri, against, and i'ot, law.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Opposed to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a partaking of antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, a. Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony.

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. Antimony; a metallic ore consisting of sulphur and antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the 

ANTICHRISTIAN, n. The antimonious acid is a deutoxyd of antimony.
ANTIP'TOSIS, n. [Gr. αντι and τοιος, case.]


ANTIPROPH'ET, n. An enemy or opposer of prophets. Mede.


ANTIPRIEST, n. An opposer or enemy one who studv into the history of ancient nations or to antiquity.

One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian sabbath; maintaining that the Jewish sabbath was only ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ. Encyc.

ANTISABBATA'RIAN, n. [anti and sabbath.]

ANTIREVOLU'TIONIST, n. One who is opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government.

ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, a. [See Revolution.]

ANTISACERDO'TAL, a. Adverse to priests. Waterland.

ANTISAl'VEPTIAC, a. Pertaining to antiseptic.

ANTISAL'VEPTICAL,  a. tiphrasis. Ash.

ANTISPAS'TIC, a. [See Antispasis.

ANTISPASIS, n. [Gr. σπασσις, from σπασσω, to draw.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.

ANTIS'PASIS, n. [Gr. σεργανα, to draw.]

A remedy for the spleen.

ANTISPASTIC, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

ANTISPAST'IC, a. [See Antispasis.]

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

ANTISBLUETIC, a. [anti and struma, a scrophulous swelling.

ANTISTRUM  AT'Ile, a. [anti and struma, a scrophulous swelling.

ANTISTROPIANT, n. A figure which repeats a word often.

ANTISTROPHE, n. [Gr. αντιτροπη, a revolution.]


ANTISTRIPI, n. A remedy for the scurvy.

ANTISCORBUTIC, n. A remedy for the scurvy.


ANTISCRIP'TURIST, n. One that denies revelation.

ANTISEPTIC, a. [Gr. αντι and σεργανα, to draw, from σεργανα, to draw.]

Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.

ANTISEPTIC, n. A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids, stimulants, salines substances, astringents, &c. Encyc.

ANTISOCIAL, a. [See Social.]

Averse to society: that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.


ANTIS PASIS, n. [Gr. αντιτροπη, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.

ANTISPASMODIC, a. [Gr. αντιτροπη, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.

Antispasmodic, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

Antispastic, a. [See Antispasis.]

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

ANTISPLENETIC, a. [See Spleen.]

Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

ANTIS'PASIS, n. [Gr. σργανα, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.

ANTISPASTIC, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

Antispastic, a. [See Antispasis.]

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

ANTISPLENETIC, a. [See Spleen.]

Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

ANTIS'TASIS, n. [Gr. αντιτροπη, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

A remedy for the spleen.

ANTIS'PASIS, n. [Gr. σργανα, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.

ANTISPASMODIC, a. [Gr. αντιτροπη, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.

Antispasmodic, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

Antispastic, a. [See Antispasis.]

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

ANTISPLENETIC, a. [See Spleen.]

Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

ANTIS'TRIP', n. [L. antitrip.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.

ANTISPASMODIC, a. [Gr. αντιτροπη, against, and σεργανα, to draw.]

Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.

Antispasmodic, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

Antispastic, a. [See Antispasis.]

Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.
shows want of breeding." "Liberty with laws, and government without oppression." 2. Opposition of opinions; controversy.

ANTITHETIC, a. Pertaining to antithesis, or opposition of words and sentences; containing or abounding with antithesis.

ANTITHETICAL, a. A thesis, or opposition of words and sentences; containing or abounding with antithesis.

ANTINTERTARIAN, n. [anti and Triturarian, which see.]

One who denies the trinity or the existence of three persons in the Godhead. Encyc.

ANTINTERTARIANISM, n. A denial of the trinity.

Resisting venereal poison.


ANITRITAN, a. Pertaining to the smallpox.

ANITVENERAL, a. [anti and venereal, which see.]

In the Greek liturgy, the sacramental bread and wine are called antithesos, that is, figures and similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense. Encyc.

ANTITYPICAL, a. Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

ANTIVENERAL, a. Pertaining to venereal disease.

ANTIVENERALISM, n. A denial of the trinity. Ant. 

ANVIL, n. [Sax. anfiU, vnfiU; D. aanbeeld; Old Eng. anvelt. The first syllable seems to be the preposition on, from the Belgic an.]

An iron block with a smooth face, on which the smith hammer and shape their work. Shok.

To be on the anvil, is to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation; as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. This phrase bears an analogy to that of discussion, a sharking or beating.

ANXIETY, n. angxiety. [L. anxietas, from anxius, solicitous; L. angustus. See Anger.]

1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness. It expresses more than uneasiness or disturbance, and even more than trouble or solicitude. It usually springs from fear or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often, a perplexity of mind, to which it gives rise. Hence it is often used as a substitute, the person being in painful suspense; applied to persons agitated, as, to be anxious for the issue of a battle.

2. In medical language, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

ANXIOUS, a. ank'shous. Greatly concerned or solicitous, respecting something future and uncertain; applied to things that are uncertain or unknown; being in painful suspense; applied to persons agitated, as, to be anxious for the issue of a battle.

2. Full of solicitude; unquiet; applied to things; as anxious thoughts or labor.

3. Very careful; solicitous; as, anxious to please; anxious to commit no mistake.

4. It is often used as a substitute, the person being in painful suspense; applied to persons agitated, as, to be anxious for the issue of a battle.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANXIOUSLY, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.
A P E

apes, a tribe of Indians, in the western part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near the country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleghanian ridges.

APAN'THROI'V, n. [Gr. ἀπόνθροι, and αὔφλεις, man.]

1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of solitude.

2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use or character.

AP'ARTMENT, n. [Fr. appartement, or appart, from, and partir, to part.]

1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, ape is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called baboons, and those with long ones, monkeys.

APE, n. [D. aap; Dan. aeb; Sax. Sw. and Ir. apa; Ice. ape; Germ. affe; W. ab, or apa, so named from the celerity of its motions.]

1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, ape is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called baboons, and those with long ones, monkeys.

A P H

mark of a long syllable. In botany, the name of flowers, or tops of the stamens, like knobs.

APH'ANITE, n. [Gr. ἀπάνοια to appear.]

In mineralogy, compact amphibole in a parallel with, or plant-louse. Johnson.

APH'ELI'ON, n. [Gr. ἀφελεία, from, and ἁρματός, the sun.]

That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

A P H E R E S I S, n. [Gr. ἀφερεσις, and ἁρματός, to take.]

1. The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus an aphereis of an letter is written, mittere. Engr.

2. In the healing art, the removal of any thing noxious. In surgery, amputation. Quincy.

APHIDIVOR'OUS, a. [of aphid, the puce win or vine feter, and rora, to eat.]

Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphid, or plant-louse. Kirby.

A P H I L A N T H R O'P Y, n. [for a neg. and φαινόμενον, of φαίνει, to love, and ἄφθινος, man.]

Want of love to mankind. In medicine, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is observed. Coxe.

A P'HIS, n. [in zoology, the puceron, vine feter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of hemipters. The aphid is furnished with an infected beak, and with feelers longer than the thorax. In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The species are very numerous. Engr.

APHLOGISTIC, a. [Gr. ἀφλογίς to make uninflammable.]

Flameless; as an aphlogistic lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame. Comstock.

APHONY, n. [Gr. ἀφόνης, and φως, voice.]

A loss of voice; a palsy of the tongue; dumbness; catalepsy. Johnson. Coxe.

A P H OR ISM, n. [Gr. ἀφορισμός, determination; distinction; from ἀφορίζειν, to separate.]

A maxim; a precept, or principle expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the aphorisms of Hippocrates, or of the civil law. Engr.


A P H O R I S T I C, a. In the form of an aphoristic; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as an aphoristic style.

A P H O R I S T I C A L, adv. In the form or manner of aphorisms.

A P H R IT E, n. [Gr. ἀφρίτης, fros, the sphen of the earth, or earth seen, of Werner; the silvery chalk of Kirwan.]

A subvariety of carbonate of lime, occurring in small masses, solid or tender and friable. It is composed of lamels or scales, of a pearly luster. It is connected by insensible shades with argentine. Jameson. Cleveland.

APHRODISIAC, n. A name of Venus, so called from 6r. Aphrodite, in zoology, a genus of sea-mouse. The body is oval, with many small protuberances or tentacles on each side, which serve as feet. The mouth is cylindrical, at one end of the body, with two broadly tentacles, and capable of being retracted. Encyc.


APHRODIS'IAN, pl. A name of Venus, so called from 6r. Aphrodite, in zoology, a genus of sea-mouse. The body is oval, with many small protuberances or tentacles on each side, which serve as feet. The mouth is cylindrical, at one end of the body, with two broadly tentacles, and capable of being retracted. Encyc.

APHRODITE, n. In zoology, a genus of sea-mouse. The body is oval, with many small protuberances or tentacles on each side, which serve as feet. The mouth is cylindrical, at one end of the body, with two broadly tentacles, and capable of being retracted. Encyc.

APH'THONG, n. [Gr. arto, without, and 4i8oyyof, sound.]

APH'THONIOUS, a. [Gr. a$e«, ulcers in the mouth.]

APIT'PAT, With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, in a letter or book. Encyc. Quiney.

APIASTER, n. [From apis, a bee.]

API'ME, n. [Gr. arCKoo;, simple.]

API'S, n. [L.] In zoology, the bee, a genus of insects, of the order of hymenopters. Encyc.

API'THOUS, a. [Gr. a$e«, ulcers in the mouth.]

A'PIS, n. [L.] In zoology, the bee, a genus of insects, of the order of hymenopters. Encyc.

A'PIS, n. [L.] In zoology, the bee, a genus of insects, of the order of hymenopters. Encyc.

A'PIST, With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, in a letter or book. Encyc. Quiney.

APIST'HE, n. A collection of books who are not canonical, but in an appropriate sense, books who are not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the scripture. When the Jews published their sacred books, they called them canonical and divine; such as they did not publish, were called apocryphal. The apocryphal books are received by the Roman Church as canonical, but not by Protestants. Encyc.

APOCRYPHAL, a. Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false, spurious. Congreg. Hooker.

APOCRYPHALLY, adv. Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS, n. Uncertainty, as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness. Congreg. Hooker.

APOD'AL, a. [See Apode.] Without feet; in zoology, destitute of ventral fins.

APODE, n. [Gr. a priv. and πως, ποσο, foot.]

APODID, a. An animal that has no feet, applied to certain fabulous fowls, which are said to have no legs, and also to some birds that have very short legs.

APODOMATICALLY, adv. So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

APODOSIS, n. The cutting off, or drop the last letter or syllable of a word. APODOSING, n. The changing or omitting the last letter or syllable. APODOPIS, n. Abscission, abscission, and 'APODOPY, n. Of the last letter or syllable.

APOD'OSIS, n. The application or use of the last letter or syllable. APODOSITIC, a. Without feet; in zoology, destitute of ventral fins.

APODICTIC, a. Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving. [Little used.]

APODICTICALLY, adv. Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APODICAL, a. Without feet; in zoology, destitute of ventral fins.

APODICALITY, adv. Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOGEE, n. [Gr. απογεύς, to ascension, to peak.]

APOGEE, n. The point in the orbit of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apparent westward motion, and with the sun as the center, the terms perihelion and aphelion, to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orbit. The moon's apogee therefore is in strictness, the earth's aphelion. Apogee is properly applicable to the moon. Encyc. Johnson.

APOGON, n. A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.

APOGRAPH, n. A copy or transcript. Ash.

APOGRAPHICAL, a. [From Apographe.] The Apollonian games, in Roman antiquity, were celebrated in honor of Apollo; instituted A. R. 542. after the battle of Cannae. They were merely scenic, with exhibitions of music, dances and various mountebank tricks. Encyc.

APOLLINARIANS, in Church history, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th Century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul; and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. Encyc. Hooker.

APOLITO-Beleivers, an ancient statute of the Greek Church. Hooker.

APOLLYON, n. [Gr. απόπλυον, destroying.] The destroyer; a name used Rev. ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew Abaddon.

APOLLEGETIC, a. [Gr. απολογετικός, to speak in defense of; and κοινος, speech.]

APOLYPTICAL, a. [See Apodict.] There are two classes of apographs: (1) those that are by the public authority of the church, and which are maintained that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul; and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. Encyc. Hooker.
Defending by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology; as an apologist essay. Boyle.

APOLOGICALLY, adv. By way of apology or excuse.

APOLOGIST, n. [See Apology.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.

APOLOGIZE, v. i. To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for; followed by for; as, my correspondent apologized for not answering my letter.

APOLOGUE, n. ap'olog. [Gr. orxoyoj, a long speech, a fable.] A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths. An apologue differs from a parable in this: the parable is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability; an apologue may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Esop's fables are good examples of anapologues.

APOLOGY, n. [Gr. orxos, of orx and xélos, discourse.] An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to other parties wrong, or unjustifiable; or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right. A man makes an apology for not fulfilling an engagement, for publishing a pamphlet. An apology then is a reason or reasons assigned for what is wrong or may appear to be wrong, and it may be either an extenuation or a justification of something that is or may be disproved, by those who are not acquainted with the reasons.

APONEUROSIS, n. [Gr. arxos, of orx and xélos, discourse.] A problem or question; as, the problem of Apollonius, the problem of the tangent.

APHORISM, n. [Gr. appo/orx, from and orxos, form of speech.] A saying or maxim; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character. As that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Honories nihil agendo, discant male agere." Spenser.

APOLLOGETICALLY, adv. By way of apology; as, "I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute." Smith. Johnson.

APOLLOGETICAL, a. [Gr. apo/loqeo, to write, from, or orxos, form of speech.] Pertaining to or as a matter of writing, or to words of writing, as an apologist habit of body.


APOLLEXY, n. [Gr. appo/loqis, of orx and xélos, discourse.] An abscess; a swelling filled with pus.

APOLITHYLLITE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, a leaf.] A mineral occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar luster. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it splits into thin lamens, like scale. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called the lamp stone, ichthyophthalme, fish-eye stone. Cleveland.

APOLLOPHAGE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils. Coxe.

APOLLOPHAGMATIC, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICIAN, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICISM, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOTHEM, n. [Gr. apo/loq, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character. As that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Honories nihil agendo, discant male agere." Spenser.

APOLLOTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to or as a matter of writing, or to words of writing, as an apologist habit of body.


APOLLEXY, n. [Gr. appo/loqis, of orx and xélos, discourse.] An abscess; a swelling filled with pus.

APOLITHYLLITE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, a leaf.] A mineral occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar luster. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it splits into thin lamens, like scale. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called the lamp stone, ichthyophthalme, fish-eye stone. Cleveland.

APOLLOPHAGE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils. Coxe.

APOLLOPHAGMATIC, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICIAN, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICISM, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOTHEM, n. [Gr. apo/loq, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character. As that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Honories nihil agendo, discant male agere." Spenser.

APOLLOTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to or as a matter of writing, or to words of writing, as an apologist habit of body.


APOLLEXY, n. [Gr. appo/loqis, of orx and xélos, discourse.] An abscess; a swelling filled with pus.

APOLITHYLLITE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, a leaf.] A mineral occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar luster. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it splits into thin lamens, like scale. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called the lamp stone, ichthyophthalme, fish-eye stone. Cleveland.

APOLLOPHAGE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils. Coxe.

APOLLOPHAGMATIC, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICIAN, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICISM, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOTHEM, n. [Gr. apo/loq, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character. As that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Honories nihil agendo, discant male agere." Spenser.

APOLLOTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to or as a matter of writing, or to words of writing, as an apologist habit of body.


APOLLEXY, n. [Gr. appo/loqis, of orx and xélos, discourse.] An abscess; a swelling filled with pus.

APOLITHYLLITE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, a leaf.] A mineral occurring in laminated masses or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar luster. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it splits into thin lamens, like scale. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar luster, it is sometimes called the lamp stone, ichthyophthalme, fish-eye stone. Cleveland.

APOLLOPHAGE, n. [Gr. orxos, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils. Coxe.

APOLLOPHAGMATIC, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICIAN, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOPHAGMATICISM, n. An apollhogmatic.

APOLLOTHEM, n. [Gr. apo/loq, from, and orxos, form of speech.] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character. As that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate, who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Honories nihil agendo, discant male agere." Spenser.

APOLLOTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to or as a matter of writing, or to words of writing, as an apologist habit of body.

APOSTLE, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in church on the Sundays of the Church Year. The apostles, who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed.

Apostle, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in church on the Sundays of the Church Year. The apostles, who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed.

APOSTOLICAL, I. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLICAL, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, I. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.

APOSTOLIC, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, adj. Pertaining or referring to an apostle or apostles as the apostolic age.
2. External habiliments or decorations; appari'eling, ppr. Dressing; clothing; to appari'el, v. t. To dress or clothe.

3. To dress with external ornaments; to appareled, pp. Dressed; clothed; covering as with dress; furnishing.

APPAREL, n. [L. appareo, to prepare, or appareo, to attend.]
1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress.
2. To be clear or made clear by evidence; to be obvious; to be known, as a subject of Christ. 2 Cor. v.
3. To appear, in opposition to reality or substance; as, we are often deceived by appearances; he has the appearance of virtue.
4. To refer to another for the decision of a cause depending, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I appeal to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.
5. To be made or called to answer by appeal; applied to persons; as, a criminal is appealable for manslaughter.
6. resort; recoum-se. Every milder method is to be tried, before a 5. appeal.

APPARELING, ppr. Removing a cause to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by appeal; applied to persons; as, a criminal is appealable for manslaughter.

APPARELANT, n. One who appeals. [See Appeal.]
1. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.
2. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I appeal to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.
3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not appear. We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

APPARELIS, v. t. [Fr. appeler; It. appellare; Sp. apeler; Port. appeller; L. appellare; od and pello, to drive or send; Gr. απελλάω. We do not see the sense of call in pello, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coinodes in elements with L. ballo, Eng. beat, and pedd. Class B.] To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

APPEAL, n. In criminal law, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution, for some hainous offense; as, to appeal a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the wergild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury.

APPEALABLE, a. That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also the right of appeal.

APPEALANT, n. One who appeals. [See Appeal.]
1. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process.
2. A being present in court; as, he made his first appearance at court or on the stage.

APPEAR, v. i. [See Apper.] To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible.

APPEAR, n. Appearance. Obs.
1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.

APPEAR, n. Appearance. Obs.
1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.

APPEAR, n. Appearance. Obs.
1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.

APPEARANCE, n. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.

APPEARANCE, n. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.

APPEARANCE, n. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.

APPEARANCE, n. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible; to the eye; within sight or view.
2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of God is apparent in his works.
APPENDIX, n. A common name in
APPEND', V. t. [L. appendo, of ad and
pendeo, to hang.]
APPENDANT, n. A hanging to; annexed; pertaining to something; attached; a.«, appanage or adjunct. Oba. 
APPENDICATE, v. t. To append; to add to. Oba. 
APPENDICATE, n. An appendage or adjunct. Oba. 
APPENDICING, n. That which is by right annexed. Spelman. 
APPENDIX, n. plu. appendixes, [L. The Latin plural is appendix, See Appendix.]
1. Something appended or added. 
2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. Watts. 
3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book. 
APPRECIATE, v. t. [Fr. apprécier.] To comprehend. Oba. 
APPRECIATION, n. [ad and perception.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness. Lecky, Reid. 
APPEREIL, n. Peril; danger. [Not in use.] Shak. 
APPERTAIN, n. i. [Fr. appartenir; It. appartenere; L. ad and pertineo, to pertain, of per and tenue, to hold. Pertineo is to reach to, to extend to, hence to belong. See Tenant.] To belong, whether by right, nature or appointment. 
Give it to him to whom it appertaineth. Lev. vi. 
[See Pertain.] 
APPERTAINING, pp. Belonging. 
APPERTAINMENT, n. That which belongs. Shak. 
APPERTENENCE, n. [See Appurtenance.] 
APPERTINENT, a. Belonging; now written appertinent. Shak. 
APPERTINENT, n. That which belongs to something else. Oba. Shak. [See Appurtenance.] 
APETENZ, n. L. appetitum, appetens, appetitus. From appeto, to desire; of ad and peto, to ask, supplicate or seek; Ch. 29. 4. 10 desire, to interest; Dan. beder; D. bidden; Ger. bitten; Arm. pidit; Eng. bid; Sax. bidan; Sw. bedja; L. invidia, compound. The primary sense is to strain; to urge or press, or to advance. See Bid. Class Bb.] 
1. In a general sense, desire; but especially, carnal desire; sensual appetite. 
2. The disposition of organized bodies to seek and utilize such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy. These faculties have mouths, and by animal selection or appetite, they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. Darwin. 
3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim. 
4. According to Darwin, animal appetite is synonymous with irritability or sensibility; as the appetency of the eye for light, of the paps to secrete milk, &c. 
APPETITION, n. A proper name, on the whole human race, and fowl of all species, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man. Johnson. 
APPETITIVE, a. Desiring; very desirous. Buck.

APPETIBILITY, n. The quality of being desirable for gratification. 
APPETITATE, v. [Low L. appetitatus, from appeto.] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire. 
APPETITE, n. [L. appetitus, from appeto.] 
1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. Appetites are passions directed to general objects, as the appetite for fame, glory or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the passion of love, envy or gratitude. Passion does not exist without an object; natural appetites exist first, and are then directed to objects. Encyc. 
2. A desire of food or drink; a painful sensation occasioned by hunger or thirst. 
4. The thing desired. 
Power being the natural appetite of princes. Swift. 
Appetites are natural or artificial. Hunger and thirst are natural appetites; the appetites for olives, tobacco, snuff, &c. are artificial. 
In old authors, appetite is followed by to; but regularly it should be followed by for before the object, as an appetite for pleasure. To be given to appetite, is to be voracious or gluttonous. Prov. xxiii. II.
APPETITION, n. [L. appetitus.] Desire. [Rarely used.] 
APPETITIVE, a. That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as appetitive power or faculty. Hale. 
APP PIAN, a. Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundisium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stone squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast. Livy. Lemire.
APPLAUD, v. t. [L. applaudere; ad and play,- do, to make a noise by clapping the hands. Sp. aplaudir; It. applaudire; Fr. applaudir.]

This word is formed on the root of lusus, to play, and of laudum, praise, from lusus, what is forcibly uttered; laudum, to praise. There may all be of one family. 

Class L d. See Loud.

1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.

APPLAUSE, n. [L. applausus.]

2. The act of making a noise by clapping the hands, or by the hands, and acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed by clapping the hands, from acclamation; applause was expressed by the hands, and placed opposite to each other, like the masters were employed to teach the art. 

3. In sermons, that part of the discourse, in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses.

APPLICATIVE, a. That applies.

APPLICATOR, v. t. [Fr. appliquer, to give an allowance; Sp. aplicar, to point or aim, to sharpen, to fasten as with points or nails; L. apponere, to fix, applied to, to establish; to make fast.

APPLE-HARVEST, n. The gathering of apples and other fruit.

APPLE, n. [pyrus malus, the fruit of the apple tree, from which cider is made.

APPLE-PIE, n. A pie made of apples stewed or baked, enclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

APPLE-SAUCE, n. A sauce made of stewed apples.

APPLE-TART, n. A tart made of apples baked on paste.

APPLE-TREE, n. A tree arranged by Linnaeus under the genus pyrus. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds.

APPLE-WOMAN, n. A woman who sells apples and other fruit.

APPLE-YARD, n. An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

APPLE-WATER, n. A water made out of apples, as in England.

APPLE-WINE, n. A wine made out of apples.

APPLE-SKIN, n. The skin of the apple.

APPLE-STONE, n. A stone, or the core of an apple.

APPLE-TREE, n. An apple tree.

APPLE-WARD, n. An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

APPLE-WOMAN, n. A woman who sells apples and other fruit.

APPLE-YARD, n. An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

APPLE-PIE, n. A pie made of apples stewed or baked, enclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

APPLE-SAUCE, n. A sauce made of stewed apples.
When he appointed the foundations of the earth. Prov. viii.

3. To ordain, or fix by decree, order or decision. Let Pharaoh appoint officers over the land. Gen. xi.

He hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world. Acts xvii.

3. To allot, assign or designate. Aaron and his sons shall appoint every one to his service. Num. iv.

These children were appointed for all the children of Israel. Josh. xx.

4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention. For so he had appointed. Acts xx.

5. To ordain, command or order. Thy servants are ready to do whatever my Lord the King shall appoint. 2 Sam. xv.

6. To settle; to fix, name or determine by agreement; as, they appointed a time and place for the meeting.

APPOINTABLE, a. That may be appointed or constituted; as, officers are appointable by the Executive. Federalist, Madison.

APPOINTED, pp. Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted.

2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary; as, a ship or an army is well appointed.

APPOINTEE, n. A person appointed. "The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the appointees." Circular of Mass. Representatives, 1768; also, Wheaton's Reports.


APPORTER, n. One who appor ters. In this case, the second noun characterizes the first.

APPOINTING, pp. Fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning.

APPOINTMENT, n. The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the appointment of unsuitable men.

2. Stipulation; assignment; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, they made an appointment to meet at six o'clock.

3. Decree; established order or constitution; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine appointments.

4. Direction; order; command. Wheat, salt, wine and oil, let it be given according to the appointment of the priests. Ez. vi.

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management.

6. An allowance to a person; a salary or pay; as a public officer.

An appointment differs from wages, in being a special grant, or gratification, not fixed, whereas wages are fixed and ordinary. Encyc.

7. A devise or grant to a charitable use. Blackstone.

APPORTER, n. [Fr. apporter; L. portus]. A bringer in; one that brings into the country. [Not in use.]

APPORTION, v. t. [L. ad and portio, portion, part]. To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more, a just part or share to each; as, to apportion undivided rights; to apportion time among various employments.

APPORTIONED, pp. Divided; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

APPORITION, n. One that apportions; apportioning, ppr. Setting out in just proportions or shares.

APPORTIONING, pp. Making a division into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.

APPOSER, n. An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the English Court of Exchequer there is an officer called the foreign apposer. This is ordinarily pronounced poser.

APPONTE, a. Appointed; as, L. appustus, set or put to, from apponno, of ad and ponro, to put or place.

Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted; followed by to; as, this argument is very apposite to the case.

APPPOSITELY, adv. Suitable; fitly; properly; as, it is appositely said.

APPONTENESS, n. Suitability; propriety; suitableness. Hale.

APPONTE, n. The act of adding to; addition; a setting to. By the apposition of new matter. Arbuthnot.

2. In Grammar, the placing of two nouns, in the same case, without a connecting word between them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.

APPRAISE, v. t. [Fr. apprécier; Sp. apreciar; L. apprassare, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price.]

This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly apprize, directly from the D. prass, W. pris: Eng. price or price. Apprizer.

To set a value; to estimate the worth, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

APPRAISEMENT, n. The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See Apprise.]

APPRAISER, n. One who appraises; approaches, or appraises, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price. See Price and Appre ciate.

This word is the act of adding to; addition; a setting to. By the apposition of new matter. Arbuthnot.

2. In Grammar, the placing of two nouns, in the same case, without a connecting word between them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.

APPRECIATE, v. t. [Fr. apprécier; Sp. apreciar; It. apprassare, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price.]

This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly apprize, directly from the D. prass, W. pris: Eng. price or price. Apprizer.

To set a value; to estimate the worth, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

APPRAISEMENT, n. The act of setting the value; a valuation. [See Apprise.]

APPRAISER, n. One who appraises; approaches, or appraises, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price. See Price and Appre ciate.

1. That may be appreciated; valuable. Encyc.

2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.

APPRECIATE, v. t. [Fr. apprécier; Sp. apreciar; It. apprassare, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price.]

To set a value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently appraise the advantages we enjoy.

2. To raise the value.

Let a sudden peace should appreciate the money.

APPRAISER, n. One who appraises; approaches, or appraises, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price. See Price and Appre ciate.

1. That may be appreciated; valuable. Encyc.

2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.

APPRECIATE, v. t. [Fr. apprécier; Sp. apreciar; It. apprassare, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price.]

To set a value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently appraise the advantages we enjoy.

2. To raise the value.

Let a sudden peace should appreciate the money.

APPRAISER, n. One who appraises; approaches, or appraises, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price. See Price and Appre ciate.

1. That may be appreciated; valuable. Encyc.

2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.

APPRECIATE, v. t. [Fr. apprécier; Sp. apreciar; It. apprassare, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price.]

To set a value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently appraise the advantages we enjoy.

2. To raise the value.

Let a sudden peace should appreciate the money.

APPRAISER, n. One who appraises; approaches, or appraises, to set a value; from L. ad and prassum, price, or price. See Price and Appre ciate.

1. That may be appreciated; valuable. Encyc.

2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.
2. Fearful; in expectation of evil; as, we were apprehensive of fatal consequences. [This is the usual sense of the word.]

3. Suspicions; inclined to believe; as, I am apprehensive he does not understand me.

4. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. [Randy]

APPRENTICE, n. [Fr. apprenti, an apprentice, from apprendre, to learn; L. apprendo. See Apprehend.]

1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. Apprentices are regularly bound by indentures.

2. In old law books, a barrister; a learner of law.

APPRENTICE, v. t. To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

APPRENTICESHIP, n. Apprenticeship.

APPRENTICEHOOD, n. Apprenticeship.

APPREST', a. [ad and pressed.]

APPRENTISAGE, n. Apprenticeship.

APPRI'ZE, v. t. [This word is usually written apprize, but the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.

APPROACH, v. t. To come near to; as, Pope approaches Virgil in smoothness of versification. This use of the word is elliptical, to being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive. The old use of the word, as "approch the hand to the handle," is not legitimate.

2. To have access carnally. Lev. xviii.

3. In gardening, to graft a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock. Eneey.

APPROACH, n. The act of advancing near; to advance nearer.

APPROACHABLE, a. That may be approached; accessible.

APPROACHER, n. One who approaches or draws near.

APPROACHMENT, n. The act of coming near; to advance nearer.

APPROBATE, a. [L. approbaris.] Approved.

APPROBATE, v. t. [L. approbari, to approve; of ad and probare, to prove or approve. Approbation is a modern word, but in common use in America. It differs from approbation, denoting not only the act of the mind, but an expression of the act. See Proof, Approve and Prove.]

1. To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; to express approbation officially, as of one’s fitness for a public trust.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved.

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

APPROBATIVE, a. Approving; implying approbation.

APPROBATORY, a. Containing approbation; expressing approbation.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbatio. See Approbe and Prove.]

APPROBATING, ppr. Expressing approbation of.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbaris. See Proof and Prove.]

1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our approbation.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved.

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

APPROBATIVE, a. Approving; implying approbation.

APPROBATORY, a. Containing approbation; expressing approbation.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbatio. See Approve and Prove.]

APPROBATING, ppr. Expressing approbation of.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbaris. See Proof and Prove.]

1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our approbation.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved.

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

APPROBATIVE, a. Approving; implying approbation.

APPROBATORY, a. Containing approbation; expressing approbation.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbatio. See Approve and Prove.]

APPROBATING, ppr. Expressing approbation of.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbaris. See Proof and Prove.]

1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our approbation.

2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved.

3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.

APPROBATIVE, a. Approving; implying approbation.

APPROBATORY, a. Containing approbation; expressing approbation.

APPROBATION, n. [L. approbatio. See Approve and Prove.]

APPROBATING, ppr. Expressing approbation of.
ness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

APPROACHING, ppr. Approaching to, or assuring to, a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPROPRIATION, n. The act of ascribing to, or assigning to, a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use or purpose; as, of a piece of ground, for a park; of a right, to one's self; or of words, to ideas.

2. In law, the severing or ascribing of a benefit to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation or sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. For this purpose must be obtained the king's license, the consent of the bishop and of the patron. When the appropriation is thus made, the appropriator and his successors become perpetual persons of the church, and must sue and be sued in that name.


APPROPRIATOR, n. One who appropriates.

1. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

2. In law, when a person indicted for felony, or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals oracie his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called approbation, and the person an approver. Blackstone.

3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry. Blackstone.

4. One who approves. Formerly one who proves or makes trial. In law, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. [See Approbation.] Also, formerly, one who had the letting of the king's demises, in small manors. In Stat. 1. Edw. 3. C. 8, sheriffs are called approvers. A bailiff or steward of a manor. Encyc.

APPROVING, ppr. Approving; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself approved to God. 2 Tim. 2:15.

APPROVED, pp. Approved; commended, shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

APPROBATION, n. Approbation; liking; giving or expressing approbation.

APPROVING, a. Yielding approbation; as approv'd by a medical man.

APPROVINGLY, adv. Approvingly.

APPROVE'MENT, n. Approbation; liking.

APPROXIMATING, pp. Approaching; getting nearer and nearer to.

APPROXIMATE, a. Approaching; near to.

APPROX'IMATE, v. i. To come near; to approach. Burke.

APPROXIMATION, n. Approach; a drawing near or coming nearer and nearer to.

APPROXIMATELY, adv. Approaching; getting nearer and nearer to.

APPROXIMATION, n. Approach; a drawing near or coming nearer and nearer to.

APPROXIMATELY, adv. Getting nearer and nearer to.

APPROBATION, n. Approbation; liking; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself approved to God. 2 Tim. 2:15.

APPROBATION, n. Approbation; liking; giving or expressing approbation.

APPROVING, ppr. Approving; having the approbation and support of.

APPROVED, pp. Approved; commended, shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself approved to God. 2 Tim. 2:15.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.

APPRAISED, pp. Appraised; valuing; assigning a price.

APPRAISAL, n. Appraisal; valuation; assignment of a price.

APPRAISER, n. Appraiser; one who appraises.
APTERA, n. [whig.] Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APTITUDE, n. [otaptus, apt.] 3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an aptness to learn is more observable in some children than in others.

AP'LY, adv. In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; properly; justly; pertinently.

AP'TOTE, n. [Gr. a priv. and rtfuatj, case.] J. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular action or effect; as, oil has an aptitude to burn; men acquire an aptitude to particular vices.

APTITUDE, n. [otaptus, apt.] 1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular action or effect; as, oil has an aptitude to burn; men acquire an aptitude to particular vices.

3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

AP'TLY, adv. In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; properly; justly; pertinently.

AP'TATE, t. To make fit. [Xot jised.

AQ'UA'TILE, a. That abides the water.

AQUATINT, n. [aqua, water, and It. tinta, dye. See Tincture.

AQUEDUCT, n. [L. aqua, water, and It. tinta, dye. See Tincture.

AQUARIAN, n. One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church, who conceived water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine.

AQUARIUS, n. [L.] The water bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January; so called from the rains which prevail at that season, in India. The stars in this constellation, according to Ptolemy, are 45; according to Tycho Brahe, 41; according to Hevelius, 47; and according to Flamstead, 108.

AQUATIC, a. [L. aquaticus. See Aqua.

AQUA'TINT'A, n. A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling the fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink.

AQUA'TITAL', n. That inhabits the water. [Rarely used.

AQUATINT'1'A, n. [aqua, water, and It. tinta, dye. See Tincture.

AQUATILE, n. A plant which grows in water, as the flag.

AQUATIS, a. Quick; quick; used of the mental powers; as, men are apt to slander others.

Aquatic bodies differ from those simply related to water or that sustains a strong heat by heat, but may be altered. Encyc.

Aquatical is rarely used.

AQUA'TONA, n. [L. aqua, water, and It. tinta, dye. See Tincture.

AQUA'RIAN, n. One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church, who conceived water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine.

AQUATIAN, a. Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees and the Ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees, and to the project of the Basque, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the country of the Aqui; from the name of the people, with tan, a Celtic word, signifying region or country. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic ton, annexed another termination signifying country, ia, the Ir. air or aoi, Heb. ra, a settlement or habitation; Gr. oas, land, country; Hind. ega, the same.

Cesar, Cons. Lib. i. 1. D'Aville.

A. R. stand for anno regni, the year of the king's reign; as A. R. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.

ARABESQUE, a. [See Arab.]

ARABESK, a. In the manner of the Arabs; applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of animals.

Enyce.

2. The Arabic language. [Not in use.

Gothic.

ARABIAN, a. [See the noun. Pertaining to Arabia.

ARABIAN, n. [Arab denotes a wanderer, or a dweller in a desert.

A native of Arabia; an Arab.

AR'ABIC, a. Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

ARABIC, n. The language of the Arabs.

ARABICALLY, adv. In the Arabic manner.

ARABISM, a. An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

Enyce.

STUART.

AR'ABIST, n. One well versed in Arabic literature.

Enyce.

AR'ABLE, a. [L. arable, Gr. apoias, a pipe or canal, from duo, to lead.

AR'ABLE, a. [L. arable, Gr. apoias, a pipe or canal, from duo, to lead.

A structure made for conveying water from one place to another over uneven ground, either above or under the surface. It may be either a pipe or a channel. It may be constructed above ground of stone or wood; carried through hills by piercing them, and over valleys, by a structure supported by props or arches. Some have been formed with three conduits on the same line, elevated one above another.

ENYCE.

AQUEOUS, a. Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.

In anatomy, the arachnoid tunic, or arachnoid, is a semi-transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. The term has also been applied to that cast of the eye crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane.

Cyc.

Cyc.

ARA'CHOID, n. A species of madrepore found fossil.

Cyc.

Cyc.

ARACHNOID, n. [Gr. a arachne, a spider, and solo, form; Heb. w, to weave, that is, to stretch, to draw out; Eng. reach.

In anatomy, the arachnoid tunic, or arachnoid, is a semi-transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. The term has also been applied to that cast of the eye crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane.

Cyc.

Cyc.

ARACHNOID, n. A species of madrepore found fossil.

Cyc.

Cyc.
ARAME'AN, a. Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldees.

AR'AMIS, n. An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldaean language; a Chaldaism.

ARANE'EUS, a. [L. aranea, a spider, or cobweb.]

ARBITRA'RIOUS, adv. Arbitrarily.

ARBITRATOR, n. A person chosen by a party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the submission, and this may be verbal or written. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator, governor, or president.

2. An arbitrator, governor, or president.

3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the power of deciding and governing is not limited.

ARBITRARY, a. [L. arbitrarius.]

ARBITRARY, a. [L. arbitrarius.]

ARBITRATOR, n. A person chosen by a party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the submission, and this may be verbal or written. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator, governor, or president.

2. An arbitrator, governor, or president.

3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the power of deciding and governing is not limited.

ARBITRARY, a. [L. arbitrarius.]

ARBALISTER, n. A cross-bowman.

ARBALIST, n. [From arcus, a bow, and balista, L., an engine to throw stones; Gr. βαλλωντος, to throw.]

A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c.

Encyc. Speed.

ARBITER, n. [L.] A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, arbitrator is the technical word.

ARBITRABLE, a. Arbitrary; depending on the will or discretion; not government.

ARBITRABILITY, a. Arbitrary; depending on the will; determination.

ARBITRIMENT, n. Will; determination; arbitrament.

ARBITR.setup: The award of arbitrators. Coivel. In a general sense, not very common, a despotic; absolute in power; having no power of deciding and presiding without control; one whose decision is called an award. [This is a common use of "arbitrarily."

ARBON, n. [The French express the sense of berceau, a cradle, an arbore, or bower; Sp. empardado, from parra, a vine raised on stakes, and nailed to a wall. Qu. L. arbore, a tree, and the primary sense.]

1. A frame of lattice work, covered with vines, branches of trees or other plants, for shade; a bower.

2. In botany, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. The distinction which Linne makes, that a tree springs up with a bud or shoot on the stem, and a shrub not, is found not to hold universally; and the tree, in popular understanding, differs from the shrub only in size. Arbor forms the seventh family of vegetables in Linne's system. [See Tree.]

3. In architecture, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest. Also the axis or spindle of a machine, as of a crane, or windmill.

Encyc. This in America is called the shaft.

ARBOREATOR, n. One who plants or who prunes trees.

ARBOREOUS, a. [L. arborescens, from arbor, a tree.]

1. Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees, as moss is arborescent.

2. From herbaceous becoming woody.

ARBORECENT STAR-FISH, n. A species of asterias, called also caput Medusa. [See Starfish.]

ARBORET, n. [L. arboreto, from arbor, a tree.]

1. A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.

2. A small tree, or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.

ARCH, n. [See Arch.]

1. A segment or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. It may be constructed of wood, and supported by the mechanism of the work; the species of structure is much used in bridges.

A vault is properly a broad arch. Encycl.

2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.

3. Any curve, in form of an arch.

ARBORECENT, a. Forming an arch; to form with a curve; to arch; to make an arch or arches; as, to arch beneath the sand. Pope.
ARCHIMANDRITE, n. [from mandrite, a Syriac word for monk.]

ARCHIPELAGO, n. [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word.]

ARCHING, jti/jr. Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ARCHILLOEIAN, a. Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of

ARCHING, jti/jr. Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ARCHITECTIVE, a. Used in building;

ARCHITECT, n. [Gr. apxios, chief, and tettuv, a workman. See Technical.]

ARCHITRAVE, n. [Gr. apxoi, chief, and \( \omega \), sea ; others, of

ARCHITRAEVAULT, n. [arch, chief, and vault.

ARCHMARSHAL, n. The grand marshal

ARCHMAGIAN, n. The chief magician.

ARCHMARSHALL, n. The grand marshal

ARCHONSHIP, n. The office of an ar-

ARCHON, n. [Gr. \( \alpha \rho \chi \omega \), chief, and \( \tau \iota \kappa \sigma \omega \), a man, workman. See Technical.]

ARCHON, n. [Gr. \( \alpha \rho \chi \omega \), chief, and

ARCHON'TICS, n. In church history, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that

ARCHPILAR, n. The main pillar.

ARCHPRIEST, n. [See Priest.] A chief priest.

ARCHPRIekte, n. The chief primate; an archbishop.

ARCHPROPHET, n. Chief prophet.

ARCHPROTESTANT, n. A principal or distinguished protestant.

ARCHPUBLICAN, n. The distinguished publican.

ARCHREBEL, n. The chief rebel.

ARCHTRAJTOR, n. A principal traitor.

ARCHTREASURER, n. [See Treasurer.] The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity claimed by the elector of Hanover.

ARCHTREASURERSHIP, n. The office of archtreasurer.

ARCHTY RANT, n. A principal or great tyrant.

ARCHVILAIN, n. [See Villain.] A chief or great villain.

ARCHVILAINY, n. Great villany.

ARCHWISE, adv. [arch and wise. See Wise.] In the form of an arch.

ARC'TITUDE, n. Natural straightness.

ARC'TITUDE, n. "...natural straightness: constipation from inflammation."

ARC'TITCH, a. [Gr. \( \alpha \rho \chi \omega \), a bear, and

ARC'TIC, a. [Gr. \( \alpha \rho \chi \omega \), a bear, and

ARC'TICUS, a. [Gr. \( \alpha \rho \chi \omega \), a bear, and

ARCHVILAINY, n. Great villany.

ARCHWISE, adv. [arch and wise. See Wise.] In the form of an arch.
ARG

and aqua, brine or salt water; magnesia, being obtained from sea-salt.

A species of earth consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumnum and lime; a variety of Magnesite.

ARGILLOUS, a. Consisting of clay; chaly; partaking of clay; belonging to clay.

ARGILE, n. A poem on the subject of the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

ARGONAVIS, the ship Argo, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the British catalogue, are sixty-four.

ARGO'AN, a. Pertaining to the ship Argo.

ARGOLIC, a. Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnese, between Arcadia and the Egean sea, as the Argolic Gulf.

ARGOLICS, n. The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.

ARGONAUT, n. [of apyu, Jason's ship, Argosy, n. [Sp. argos, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carrack. Shak.

ARGONAUTIC, a. Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as the Argonautic story.

ARGONAUTA, n. [See Argonaut.] A genus of shell-fish, of the order of venerida testacea. The shell consists of one spiral involuted valve. There are several species; one of which is the Argo, with a sublimated carnis, the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering.

ARGONAUT, n. [of apyu, Jason's ship, and argosy, a sailor.] One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.

ARGOS, n. [Sp. argos, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a carrack.

ARGUE, v.t. [L. arguo, to show, argue, accuse or convict; Fr. arguer; Sp. arguir; L. arguere.] The radical sense of argue is to urge, drive, press, or struggle.

1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion or measure; as, A argues in favor of a measure; B argues against it.

2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by with; as, you may argue with your friend, a week, without convincing him.

ARGUE, v.t. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel argued the cause, the council being the supreme court; the cause was well argued.

2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction; or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe argues a divine cause.

Vol. I.
AR

pron. aris, arose, arisen. [Sax. arisan; D. arise; Goth. arisan. It may be allied to Ar.

1. To ascend, mount up or move to a higher place; as, vapors arise from humid places.

2. To emerge above the horizon; as, the sun arises.

3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.

The king arose early and went to the den. Dan. iv.

4. To begin; to spring up; to originate. A persecution arose about Stephen. Acts xi.

5. To revive from death; to leave the grave. Many bodies of saints arose. Math. xxvii.

Figuratively, to awake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.

Arose from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life. Eph. v.

6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.

Let God arise; let his enemies be scattered. Ps. lxviii.

7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative.

To you shall the sun of righteousness arise. Math. xvi.

8. To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall arise. 1 Kings xi.

9. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated.

It may be allied to Ar. pro. arize, arose, arizn. [Sax. arisan; D. arise; Goth. arisan.

[Osture.

10. To emerge from poverty, depression, distress.

Ari'sing, ppr. Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.

Ari'stocracy, n. One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical government.

ARISTOCRAT. n. Pertain to an aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICAL, adj. Pertaining to an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICAL MANNER, n. The quality of being aristocratical.

ARISTOTELIAN, n. A follower of Aristotle.

ARISTOTELIANISM, n. The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

ARISTOTELIC, a. Pertainning to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

The pernicious effects of the Aristotelian system. Schlegel, Trans.

ARITHMOMANCY, n. [Gr. ari6/nmas, number, and 6nvi, divination.

Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

ARITHMETIC, n. [Gr. ari6/mas, to number, ari6/mas, the art of numbering, from ari6/n, number; fr. pdvmas, number; from pOvmas, number, rhythm, order, agreement.

The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

ARITHMETICALLY, adv. Pertaining to arithmetic.

ARITHMETICAL, a. Arithmetical; pertaining to the rules or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, adv. According to the rules, principles or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICIAN, n. One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ARK, n. [Tr. arche; L. arx, a fortress.

1. A small close vessel, chest or box. There arose a new kind who knew not Joseph. Ex. i.

2. The large floating vessel, in which Noah set afloat many bodies of saints. Math. xxvii.

3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea. This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the propitiatory, or mercy seat, over which were the cherubs. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an ark of bulrushes. Upon the forehead, shoulders and haunches, where it is not movable. The belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedgehog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the day time, issuing from their burrows except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest 3 feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots; sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting the exterior, except to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food.

Encyc.
ARME'NIAN, n. A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

Armenian stone, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcium carbonate and iron oxide, found in Armenia and other countries. But in present usage, it is a term used to describe the soft blue stone found in Armenia, which is not necessarily related to the stone used in the construction of Armenian armory.

ARMHOLE, n. [arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit.

ARMGAUNT, a. Slender, as the arm. [Archaic, now obsolete.] Shak.

2. In heraldry, armed is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are armed with different colors from the rest of the body.

ARMENIA, a. Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly a kingdom, in Asia, or the language of the country.

3. Capped and cased, as the load stone; that is, set in iron.

ARME'NIA, a. Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly a kingdom, in Asia, or the language of the country.

ARMMENT'ARY, n. An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [Rarely used.]

ARMATURE, n. [L. arniatura.] A body of forces equipped for war; used of offensive weapons. Armature, like arms and armor, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection; as prickles, spines, and horns.

2. In ancient military art, an exercise performed with massive weapons, as darts, spears and arrows.

ARMED, pp. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.

2. In heraldry, armed is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are armed with different colors from the rest of the body.

ARMENIAN bole is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But in present usage, it is a term used to describe the soft blue stone found in Armenia, which is not necessarily related to the stone used in the construction of Armenian armory.

ARMENIAN stone, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcium carbonate and iron oxide, found in Armenia and other countries. But in present usage, it is a term used to describe the soft blue stone found in Armenia, which is not necessarily related to the stone used in the construction of Armenian armory.

ARMENIAN bole is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But in present usage, it is a term used to describe the soft blue stone found in Armenia, which is not necessarily related to the stone used in the construction of Armenian armory.

Bred to arms denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or in a military life.

To arms is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.

Bred to arms denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or in a military life.

To arms is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.
Fire arms, are such as may be charged with large shot, muskets, mortars, &c. A stand of arms consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for common soldiers a sword is not necessary.

In falconry, arms are the legs of a hawk that are to be used in catching a bird.

ARMS-END, n. At the end of the arms; at a good distance; a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers.

ARMS-ENLISTED, n. A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the 12th century, preached for the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.

2. A great number; a vast multitude; as an army of locusts or caterpillars. Joel ii. 25.

ARDUOUS, adj. A species of carbonate of lime, but not pure, and said to contain 3 or 4 per cent. of carbonate of strontium. It differs from pure carbonate of lime, in hardness, specific gravity, crystalline structure, &c. It is harder than calcareous spar, and exhibits several varieties of structure and form. It is often crystallized, generally in hexahedral prisms or pyramids. The massive varieties have usually a fibrous structure, exhibiting variousinitiative forms, being sometimes coralloid.

A R O

ARROSE. The past or prerit or tense of the verb to arise.

AROUND, prep. [a and round. See Round.]

1. About, on all sides; encircling; encompassing; as, a lambent flame around his brows. Dryden.

2. In a looser sense, from place to place; at random. Dryden.

AROUND, adv. In a circle; on every side.

2. In a looser sense, from place to place; at random.

ARROW, adv. [a and roio.] In a row; successively. Sidney. Shakespeare.

ARROW, n. A name of the bunium, pig-nut or earthnut.

ARROW, n. The Anotta, which see. Also a tree so called.

ARROWED, pp. Excited into action; put in motion.

ARROWING, pp. Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or excitation.

ARROWED, pp. Excited into action; put in motion.

ARRACK', n. Contracted into rack. A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies. The name is said to be derived from the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is toddy, a liquor distilled from the juice of the coconut tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice, sugar, or some other plant, intended, or best suited for the purpose; as troops arranged for battle.

ARRACINO, n. [From Molina in Aragon, Spain.]

IN mineralogy, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure, and said to contain 3 or 4 per cent. of carbonate of strontium. It differs from pure carbonate of lime, in hardness, specific gravity, crystalline structure, &c. It is harder than calcareous spar, and exhibits several varieties of structure and form. It is often crystallized, generally in hexahedral prisms or pyramids. The massive varieties have usually a fibrous structure, exhibiting variousinitiative forms, being sometimes coralloid.

ARRACK, n. A plant. See Orrack.

ARRACK', n. Contracted into rack. A spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies. The name is said to be derived from the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is toddy, a liquor distilled from the juice of the coconut tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice, sugar, or some other plant, intended, or best suited for the purpose; as troops arranged for battle.
3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause, that is, to call them man by man. 

4. To envelop.

ARRANGED, pp. in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

ARRANGEMENT, n. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.

That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social arrangement is in the hands of all those who compose it. Burke.

3. Preliminary measure; previous disposition; as, we have made arrangements for receiving company.

4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an arrangement between themselves concerning their disputes; a popular use of the word.

3. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order; as the Lunenburger arrangement of plants.

ARRANGER, n. One that puts in order.

ARRANGING, pp. Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

ARRANT a. [I know not the origin of this word. It coincides in sense with the W. arrant, and the common French termination arrant.]

ARRANTLY, adv. Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

ARRAS, n. [Said to be from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article is manufactured.

Tapestry; hangings woven with figures. Shak.

ARRAY, n. [Norm. araye, and arrar, arair, to array, settle, prepare: ray, a robe, and the array or panel of the Jury; Old Fr. aray, a word contracted; L. aray, a suit of armor, furniture, accouterments, wares; It. arredo, furniture, implements, rigging; arredare, to prepare or equip; Arm. arasa, to put in order or arrange; Sp. arreo, Port. arreio, arreyo, arrey, array, dress; Port. arrear, to dress. Class Rd., and allied to rod, radius, ray. The primary sense is to make straight or right. See Dress.

1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle array. Hence a posture of defense.

2. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse. Johnson.

ARRIVAL, n. 1. Order, disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle array. Hence a posture of defense.


ARRIVE, v. t. To assign; to allot. Obs. Spenser.


ARRIER, n. The last body of an army; now called rear, which see. Arriere-ban.

Arrive-ban and arriere ban. This phrase is defined to be a general proclamation by the French kings, by which not only the immediate feudatories, but their vassals, were summoned to take the field for war. In this case, arriere is the French word signifying those who are last or behind, and ban is proclamation. [See Ban.]

Arrive-fee or jef. A fee, or fee dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feu-datory.

Arriere vassal. The vassal of a vassal.

ARRIVAL, n. The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, as by effort, agreement, practice or study.

ARRIANCE, n. Company coming. [Not used.] Shak.

ARRIVAL, v. i. [Fr. arriver; Arm. arrivare, arriar, to arrive; L. arrivare; Sp. Port. arriar; of ad and Fr. rive, the shore or sloping bank of a river; Sp. riba; L. ripa; Sans. arivá; In Irish, arbhbe is ribs. It appears that rib, rive and ripa are radically one word; in like manner, costa, a rib, and coast are radically the same.]

1. Literally, to come to the shore, or bank.
Hence to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by at. We arrived at Havre de Grace, July 10, 1824. N. W.

2. To come to or reach by traveling on land;

ARRIVE, v. t. To reach. [Not in use.]

ARRIVING, ppr. Coming to, or reaching by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.

ARROBA, n. [Arabic.] A weight in Portugal of thirty two pounds; in Spain of twenty five pounds. Also a Spanish measure of thirty two Spanish pints.

AR'ROGANCE, n. [L. arrogantia, from arrogo, to claim; of ad, and rogo, to beg, or desire; Fr. arrogance; Sp. arrogancia; It. aggrezenza. See Arrogant.]

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceit; presumption.

I will cause the arrogancy of the proud to cease. Is. xxi. 1 Sam. ii. Prov. viii.

AR'TOG'ANCY, n. Arrogance. [This orthography is less usual.]

AR'ROGANT, a. Assuming; making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; applied to persons.

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; applied to things; as arrogant pretensions or behavior.

AR'ROGANTLY, adv. In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self-importance.

AR'ROGANTNESS, n. Arrogance. [Little used.]

AR'ROGATE, v. t. [L. arrogo, of ad and rogo, to claim; Fr. arroger; Sp. Port. arrogar; It. arrogare. The primary sense of rogo, to ask, is to reach or stretch?]

To assume, demand or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope arrogated dominion over kings.

AR'ROGATED, pp. Claimed by undue pretensions.

AR'ROGATING, ppr. Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

AR'ROGATION, n. The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

AR'ROGATIVE, a. Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions.

ARR'ROIND I'MENT, n. [From Fr. arrondir, to make round; of ad and round, round.]

A circuit; a district; a division or portion of territory, in France, for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ARROSION, n. s as z. [L. arrodo.] A gnawing.

ARROW, n. [Sax. arrow. Quay, radius, a shoot.]

1. A massive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed and barbed, to be shot with a bow.

2. In scripture, the arrows of God are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience. Job vi. Ps. xxxviii.

In a like figurative manner, arrows represent the judgments of God, as thunder, lightning, tempests and famine. 2 Sam. xxii. Ez. v. Hab. iii. The word is used also for slanderous words and malicious purposes of evil men. Ps. xi. Prov. xxv. Jer. ix. Ps. lxv.

CRUDEN. Brown.

AR'ROW-GRASS, n. A plant or genus of plants; the Triglochin. Muhlenberg.

AR'ROW-ROOT, n. The head of an arrow-plant; Sagittaria; a genus of aquatic plants, so called from the resemblance of the leaves to the point of an arrow.

AR ROW-ROOT, n. The Maranta; a genus of starch-plant, is obtained from the Triglochin. Muhlenberg.

AROWY, n. Consisting of arrows.

Milton.

ARSE, n. [L. ars, art; D. aars; G. ars; Sp. arza; It. ars. See Arsenical.]

A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to science, or to speculative principles; as in making clothes, and utensils. These arts are divided into useful or mechanical, and liberal or polite. The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as in making clothes, and utensils. These arts are useful or mechanical. The liberal or polite arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned; as poetry, music and painting.

In America, literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarse plants of daily necessity.
ART. 3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study or observation; as, a man has the art of managing his business to advantage.

ARTEMISA, n. Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of numerous species. Of these, the southernwood is well known.

ARTERIAL, a. [See Artery.] Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as arterial connections.

ARTERY, n. [Gr. ορττήρ, from ορττύμ, to strike; so called from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contained or circulated air. The term was also applied to the trachea or wind-pipe, artéria aspera. In Ger. herbader, air-vein, is the same name, for in Dutch, slag-ader, stroke-vein; in Swed, pulsader, pulse-vein; Dan. puls-aare, pulse vein, that is, the heating vein.

A cylindrical vessel or tube, which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries in the body. 1. The aorta, which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body and the pulmonary arteries, which convey the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats: the outer coat consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous bloodvessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibers, generally supposed to be muscular; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion.

ARTIFICAL, a. [See Art.] Performed with art or skill.

ARTIFICER, n. One that makes, constructs, or puts together articles; a workman in any art.

ARTIFICE, n. [L. artificium, from ars, art, craft.]

ARTIFICAL, a. [See Art.] Performed with art or skill. Dryden.

ARTIFICE, n. [See Art.] An artful or ingenious device, in the plan or arrangement of speech, applied to sound. An articulate sound is made by closing and opening the organs of speech. The junction or closing of the organs forms a joint or articulation, as in the syllables ab, ad, ap; in passing from one articulation to another; or organs may be opened, and a vowel is uttered, as in altitude; and the different articulations, with the intervening vocal sounds, form what is called articulate sounds; sounds distinct, separate, and modified by articulation or jointing. This articulation constitutes the prominent difference between the human voice and that of brutes. Brutes open the mouth and make vocal sounds, but have, either not at all, or very imperfectly, the power of articulation.

ARTICLE, n. [Gr. ἀρτική, from ἄρτος, bread; hence, a part, portion, piece; or, in grammar, an adjective used before a noun, to limit or define its application; as, the, this, that, in English; le, la, les, in French; il, la, to, in Italian. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a specific one, and to express the purpose of letting blood.

ARTICULATE, pp. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words.

ARTICULATION, n. In anatomy, the joints or parts of organs; the way in which the various movements of the body are communicated to each other; the manner of the organs acting on each other.

ARTICULATE, a. Formed by joining or articulation of the joints; or organ, or organs, so as to be capable of movement.

ARTICULATION, n. In anatomy, the joining or juncture of the parts of the body. This is of three kinds: 1st, diarthrosis, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball and socket joint; articularia, or the wheel and axle; 2d, synarthrosis, immovable connection, as by suture, or union of bones; and 3d, symphysis, union by a bony substance: as synchondrosis, union by cartilage; synarthrosis, union by muscles and fascia; and symphysis, union by a bony substance.

ARTICULATION, n. In grammar, the way in which the parts of a sentence are joined; or the nodes or joints, in the different articulate sounds, or words.

ARTICULATE, ppr. Uttering distinctly in syllables or words.

ARTICULATION, n. In anatomy, the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: 1st, diarthrosis, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball and socket joint; articularia, or the wheel and axle; 2d, synarthrosis, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by cartilage; and 3d, symphysis, union by a bony substance.

ARTICULATE, a. [L. articulatus, jointed, distinct.]

ARTICULATE, a. [L. articulatus, jointed, distinct.] Formed by joining or articulation of the joints; or organ, or organs, so as to be capable of movement.

ARTIFICIAL, a. [L. artificialis, from ars, art, and facio, to make.]

ARTIFICIALLY, adv. With distinct utterance of syllables or words.

ARTIFICER, n. One that makes, constructs, or puts together articles; a workman in any art.
ARTIL'LYER, n. This word has no plural.

ARTIFI"CIALNESS, n. The quality of being artificial.

ARTIST, n. [Fr. artiste; It. artista; from L. artis, from ars, art; Gr. arister,skilled, or 1ast, best.

ARTIFICIALLY, adv. By art, or human skill and labor, in opposition to natural; as artificial heat or light; an artificial magnet.

Artificial numbers, the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIAL'ITY, n. The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

ARTIFICIAL, a. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to natural; as artificial heat or light; an artificial magnet.

Artificial arguments, in rhetoric, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities and the like, which are called inartificial arguments or proofs.

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

ARTIFICIAL numbers, the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALITY, n. The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

ARTIFICIALLY, adv. By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence with good contrivance; with art or ingeniously.

ARTIFICIALNESS, n. The quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERY, n. This word has no plural.

ARTILLEREA, in Fr. artillerie; Sp. artillería. In Fr. artillerie, artillería, is a matross; Sp. artiller, to mount cannon. In Arm-

ony, artillery is artillería, and an artist is artillerter. In Norm. Fr. artillery is written artillerie. The Armonee unites this word with art, artist, indicating that the primary use is, instruments, things formed by art, or rather prepared by art, preparations.

A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stumped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterwards with a Juno, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.

A metrical line of eight syllables, written in the letters of a ship.

A poet, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to such; give us such things as you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has so to answer to it; as with the people, so with the priest.

A species of disease, produced by the antispasmodic; and, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to such; give us such things as you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has so to answer to it; as with the people, so with the priest.

A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stumped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterwards with a Juno, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.
ASCENDENCY, n. Power; governing or controlling influence. Watts.

ASCENDING, pp. Rising; moving upwards; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be ascending, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator. Ascending node is that point where the planet or star, is of degree of the equatorial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun, or star, in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION-DAY, n. A festival of some Christian churches, held ten days or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, which is called Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.

Ascensional difference is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere.

ASCENSIVE, a. Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise. Journ. of Science.

ASCENT, n. [L. ascensus.]

1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to Heaven.

2. The thing rising, or ascending. [Not authorized.]

3. In astronomy, ascension is either right or oblique. In right ascension, the position of a star, is that degree of the equatorial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun, or star, in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere.

ASCERTAIN, v. t. To make certain or confident, followed by a pronoun; as, to ascertain the goodness of our work. [Unusual.] Dryden.

To fix to establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to will. The mildness and precision of their laws ascertained the rule and measure of taxation.

ASCERTAINABLE, a. That may be ascertained in one certain manner, or certain to the mind: that may be certainly known or reduced to a certainty. Kerr's Lexic.

ASCERTAINED, pp. Made certain; determined; reduced to a certainty.

ASCERTAINER, n. The person who ascertains or makes certain.

ASCERTAINING, pp. Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.

ASCERTAINMENT, n. The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule.

ASSCENDENCY. [See Ascendancy, Ascendancy.]

ASCENDANT, n. [L. ascendens; Low L. ascendere; high L. ascender.

1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as a cause; as, to assign, as effect to a cause; as, losses are often to be ascribed to imprudence.
9. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, to ascribe perfection to God, or imperfection to man. Job xxxvi. Ps. cviii.

ASCRIPTED, pp. Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging. ASCRIBED, adj. Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging.

ASH, n. [Sax. ase; Dan. ask; Germ. esche; Russ. yassen.] 1. A well-known tree, of which there are many species. There is no hermaphrodite flower, or it is quadripartite; and no corolla, or it is tetrapetalous. There are two stamens; one pistil; one seed, contained in a membranous, lanceolate capsule, and the pistil of the female flower is lanceolate. The leaves are pinnate, and the capsules grow in clusters. This wood is valuable, for fuel, as well as for timber; and the tree, when it grows in an open field, often forms, with its boughs, a beautiful oval figure and a thick shade.

ASHEN, a. [See Ash. Pertaining to ashes; as, ash-colored; to the under side of the rafters. Encyc.

ASH-ED, adj. [from Sax. gescamian or ascamian, to be ashamed, to blush, iron].

ASH-EN, a. Of a color between brown and gray. Woodward.

ASH-FIRE, n. A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH-HOLE, n. A receptacle for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH-LAR, n. Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths and thicknesses.

ASH-LERING, n. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. Encyc.

ASH-STORE, adv. [a, at or on, and shore. See Shore.]

ASHWOOD, n. The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance. ASH-WEDNESDAY, n. The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

ASH-WEEK, n. A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard. Encyc.

ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASH-PALE, a. Pale as ashes.

ASHIAN, a. [from Asia, a name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the Assas, Asses or Osses, about Mount Taurus. Mallet, North. Ant. i. 60. Plin. 6. 17.]

ASHED, pp. Requested; petitioned; interrogated.

ASK, v. i. To request or petition, followed after. Thou shalt remember thy ways, and be ashamed. Ex. xvi. Israel shall be ashamed of his own counsel. Hosea x.

ASKING, n. Sideways; obliquely; ask, rather than by demand. [This adjective always follows its noun.]

ASKANT, adj. Sideways; obliquely; ask, rather than by demand. [Not used.]

ASKED, pp. Requested; petitioned; interrogated.

ASKANCE, adv. Sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye. Dryden.

ASKER, n. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.

ASKING, n. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. Encyc.

ASHER, n. [from Asia and a'qes, chief.]

ASHERAH, n. [from Asia and a'qes, chief.]

ASHOLE, n. A reposing for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASHERICISM, n. Imitation of the Asiatic manner. Narton.

ASH-RIM, n. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. Encyc.

ASH-'SHORE, adv. [a, at or on, and shore. See Shore.]

ASH-WEDNESDAY, n. The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

ASH-WEED, n. A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard. Encyc.

ASHWAY, adv. [from Asia and a'qes, chief.]

ASHYE, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHY, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASH, a. Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ASHAME, v. t. To shame. [Not used.]

ASHMED, a. [from Sax. gescamian or ascamian, to be ashamed, to blush, iron].

ASH-COLORED, a. Of a color between brown and gray.

ASHEN, a. [See Ash. Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASHEN, a. phr. without the singular number. [Sax. asen; Goth. azg; d. asch; G. asche; Sw. aska; Dan. ask; Basque, ausca.]

ASH, a. phr. without the singular number. [Sax. asen; Goth. azg; d. asch; G. asche; Sw. aska; Dan. ask; Basque, ausca.]

1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion; as of coal.

2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence figuratively, a dead body or corpse.

3. In scripture, ashes is used to denote vilence, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.

I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes. Job xii.

ASH-FIRE, n. A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH-HOLE, n. A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH-LAR, n. Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths and thicknesses.

ASH-LERING, n. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. Encyc.

ASH-OLORED, a. Of a color between brown and gray. Woodward.

ASH-EN, a. [See Ash. Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASH-EN, a. phr. without the singular number. [Sax. asen; Goth. azg; d. asch; G. asche; Sw. aska; Dan. ask; Basque, ausca.]

1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion; as of coal.

2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence figuratively, a dead body or corpse.

3. In scripture, ashes is used to denote vilence, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.

I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes. Gen. xviii.

ASH, a. phr. without the singular number. [Sax. asen; Goth. azg; d. asch; G. asche; Sw. aska; Dan. ask; Basque, ausca.]

1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion; as of coal.

2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence figuratively, a dead body or corpse.

3. In scripture, ashes is used to denote vilence, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.

I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes.
With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy.

ASKING, ppr. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.

ASPE, n. [L. aspis; Gr. aspis, a round shield and an asp; supposed to be from ἀσπίς, and ἀσπίς, a shield].

ASPIA, n. A silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. Evens.

ASPLANT, a. or adv. [a and slant. See Slant.]

On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

The shaft drove through his neck aslant. Dryden.

ASLEEP, a. or adv. [a and sleep, or Sax. geislapan, to sleep.]

1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest.

2. To a state of sleep; as to full aspse.

3. Dead; in a state of death.

Concerning them who are asleep, sorrow not. 1 Thess. iv. 4.

To death.

For when the fathers fell asleep, all things continue. 2 Pet. iii.

ASLPOPE, a. or adv. [a and slope. See Slope.]

With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with deciation; inclined, at a slant; declining from an upright direction.

Set them not upright, but aspse. Bacon.

ASLUG, adv. In a sluggish manner. [Not used.]

ASLUGGEE, n. Pertaining to Asmuneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmonaeans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

ASMONAEAN, a. One of the family of Asmuneus.

ASMOMATOUS, a. [Gr. a priv. and eikstta, body.]

ASOLPK, adv. or adv. [a and slope. See Slope.]

ASPELL, a. or adv. [a and slant. See Slant.]

ASPANT, a. or adv. [a and slant. See Slant.]

ASPLANTANT, a. or adv. [a and slant. See Slant.]

ASPLANTABLE, a. That may be seen.

ASPECT, n. [L. aspectus, from aspicio, to look on, of ars and specio, to see or look.]

1. Look; view; appearance; or from the root of aspura, a leaf.

2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face; as a mild or severe aspect.

3. View; sight; act of seeing. [This sense is now unusual.]

4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; as, a house has a southern aspect, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south.

5. In astronomy, the situation of one planet with respect to another. The aspects are five: sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile, or quadrate, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree.

ASPER, v. t. To behold. [Not used.]

ASPECTABLE, a. That may be seen.

ASPECTED, a. Having an aspect. [Not used.]

ASPECTIAL, a. Pertaining to-aspect. B. Jonson.

ASPECTATION, n. The act of viewing. B. Jonson.

ASPER or ASP, n. [D. esp; G. asper, asper; Sax. asp; Sw. asp; Dan. asp; Qu. from the Ar. asper, to gashafa, to be agitated.]

A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. Its leaves are roundish, smooth, and stand on long slender foot-stalks.

ASPER, n. Pertaining to the asper, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor aspen leaves confess the gentlesst breeze. Gay

ASPER, n. L. See asperate. Rough; rugged. [Little used.]

ASPER, n. [L. asperare, to breathe.]

In grammar, the Greek accent, importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be aspirated, or pronounced as if the letter h preceded it. Evens.

ASPER, n. A Turkish coin, of which three make a mohar; its value is about a cent and 12 decimals.

ASPERATE, v. t. [L. aspero, from asper, rough.]

To make rough or uneven. Boyle.

ASPERATION, n. A making rough.

ASPERIFOJouis, a. Having leaves rough to the touch. [See the preceding word.]

ASPERITY, n. [L. asperitas, from asper, rough.]

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to smoothness.

2. Roughness of sound; that quality which grates the ear; harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness to the taste; sounness.

4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; preciousness; crabbiness. Rogers.


ASPEROUS, a. [L. asper, rough.]

Rough; uneven.

ASPERSE, v. t. Asperses. [L. aspergo, aspersus, of and adsperso, to scatter; Ar. جل to split, divide, scatter. See Class Br.]

1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name; to caluminate; as, to asperse a poet or his writings; to asperse a character.

2. To cast upon.

ASPERSE, n. One that asperses, or viliifies another.

ASPERSION, n. A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense. Shak.

The spreading of calumnious reports or charges, which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water. By Hall.

ASPHALT, a. [Gr. ἀσβαλτος] Bitumen, pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called Asphalite, or the Asphalite Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies; the solid asphalt is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia, instead of pitch for ships; and the fluid asphalt is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. A species found in Neu'fel'hat is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphalt, lamp black and oil is used for drawing black figures on dial-plates; and for the first-division of astrology. Encyc. Tom. 9.

ASPHALTIC, a. Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it; bituminous. Milton.

ASPHALITE, a. Pertaining to or containing asphalt, or asphaltus. Bryant. Wiford.

ASPHODEL, n. [L. and Gr. See Theop. Lib. 7. Phn. Lib. 21. 17. Perhaps it is from the root of spud; Sw. spud; Gr. spioud, a spear, from the shape of its leaves.]

King's spear; a genus of liliaceous plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The ancient planters asphodels near graves, to supply the mannes of the dead with nourishment. Evens. Johnson.
ASPIRATED, pp. Uttered with a strong emission of breath. 

ASPIRATE, n. A letter marked with an aspirate.

ASPIRE, v. i. [L. aspiro, to breathe or blow; Gr. ὀσπίρη, ὀσπιρίζω; Ar. اسپا, safsa, to hiss, or make a hissing by blowing on a wind instrument; see Sipre, Spire.]

ASPIRATION, n. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath.

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object, great, noble or spiritual; followed by to or after; as to aspire to a crown, or after immortality. 

2. To aim at something elevated; to rise or tower with desire. 

3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism, with a view to injure, bring disgrace, or overthrow. 

4. To attack, with a view to overcome, by motives applied to the passions. 

5. To aim; to desire ardently; to rise in power or consequence, or to accomplish some important object.
lifting the fist or a cane, in a threatening manner. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a battery. Blackstone. Finch.

ASSAULT, v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention; as, to assault a man, a house or town.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULTABLE, a. That may be assaulted. Williams.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.

ASSAY, n. [Fr. essai; Sp. ensayo; Port. ensaio; It. saggio, to try; &c. to enter upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are all from the same root as seek, the radical sense of which is, to follow, to urge, press or strain; Sax. secan, to seek; L. sequor, assequor, to follow; to examine; D. zoeken; G. suchen, to try, examine, endeavor. These words are all from the friendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted. IFUliams.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

ASSAULT', n. [Fr. essai; Sp. ensayo; Port. ensaio; It. saggio, to try; &c. to enter upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are all from the same root as seek, the radical sense of which is, to follow, to urge, press or strain; Sax. secan, to seek; L. sequor, assequor, to follow; to examine; D. zoeken; G. suchen, to try, examine, endeavor. These words are all from the friendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.

ASSAULT', v. t. To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention.

ASSAULT', A. That may be assaulted.

ASSAULTING, ppr. Attacking with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULTED, pp. Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT ABLE, a. That may be assaulted.

2. To invade or fall on with force; as, the cry of war assaults our ears.

3. To attack by words, arguments or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair or overthrow; as, to assault a character, the laws or the administration.
3. To set, fix or ascertain; as, it is the provision of a jury to assess damages.

ASS, n. Assessment. [Not used.]

ASS-ABLE, a. That may be assessed.

ASS E D, pp. Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

ASS ER ING, ppr. Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

ASS ESS, n. A sitting down by a person. [Not used.]

ASS E SS IONARY, a. Pertaining to assessors.

ASS E SS MENT, n. A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. An assessment is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid; or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.

Blackstone. Laws of the U. States.

2. A tax or specific sum charged on the person or property.

3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

ASS E SS O R, n. One appointed to assess the person or property.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge.

3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

Milton.

ASSE T S , n. plu. [Fr. asse, enough; It. asse, enough, or many; fr. sath, sufficient; susadh, satisfaction; L. sat, satis, enough.]

Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased. But the word sufficient, though expressing the original signification of assets, is not with us necessary to the definition. In present usage, assets are the money, goods or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. Assets are real or personal; real assets are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfillment of the obligations of the ancestor; personal assets are the money, or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.

Blackstone.

ASSEVER, v. t. [L. asservo, from assec, enough; to assert, to declare.] To affirm or aver positively; with solemnity.

ASSEVERATE, v. t. [L. assec, enough, or many; fr. sath, sufficient; susadh, satisfaction; L. sat, satis, enough.]

ASSESSABLE, a. That may be assessed.

ASSESS, n. Assessment. [Not used.]

ASSESSABLE, a. That may be assessed.

ASSESS, v. t. [L. assiduo, assidens, of ad and sedeo, to sit.]

1. Constant in application; as assiduous labor.

2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as an assiduous physician or nurse.

3. Performed with constant diligence or attention.

ASSIDUOUSLY, adv. Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

ASSIDUITY, n. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, a. Diligent; assiduous in his occupation.

ATTENTIVE, a. Careful; attentive to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.

Assiduity, n. A sitting down by a person. [Not used.]

Assessed, a. That may be assessed.

Assessment, n. Assessment. [Not used.]

Assiduous, a. Diligent; assiduous in his occupation.

Assign, n. A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a assignor; assignee.

Assign, v. t. [L. assec, enough, or many; fr. sath, sufficient; susadh, satisfaction; L. sat, satis, enough.]

1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution.

2. To appoint or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. [Sp. asiento, a sent, a contract or agreement; L. assiduo.

Assiduous, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. [Sp. asiento, a sent, a contract or agreement; L. assiduo.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignable, a. That may be allotted, assigned, or by any writing on a separate paper.

Assignor, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.

Assignee, n. A person appointed or grant by distribution.
To help; to aid; to succor; to give support.

A. Without aid or help.

8. A statute of regulation; an ordinance.

ASSO'CIATE, n. A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.

ASSO'CIATION, n. The act of associating persons in business or in interest; a partnership.

ASSO'CIATION, pp. United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'CIATIONSHIP, n. The state or office of an associate.

ASSO'LICATING, pp. Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

ASSO'CIATION, n. The act of associating; connection of persons.

ASSO'LICATING, pp. Forming or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is sometimes applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICION, n. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'LICATE, n. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Forming or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICION, n. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'LICATE, n. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Forming or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICION, n. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'LICATE, n. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Forming or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICION, n. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'LICATE, n. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Forming or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICION, n. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'LICATE, n. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Forming or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.

ASSO'LICATE, pp. Applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

ASSO'LICION, n. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership.
But I apprehend the sense is, the waters were checked; Heb. 37.

ASSUAGED, pp. Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.

ASSAIGMENT, n. Mitigation; abatement.

ASSUAGER, n. One who allays; that which mitigates or abates.

ASSUAGEING, pp. Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating; easing.

ASSUAGES, n. [from assuage.] Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing. Propr.


ASSUAGE, n. [L. assuagendo, from assue-]

ASSUAGES, n. A consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed.

ASSUAGES, n. One who allays; that which mitigates or abates.

ASSUAGES, pp. Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.

ASSUAGES, ppr. Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating; easing.

ASSUAGES, v. eased.

ASSUAGES, v. appeasing; abating.

ASSUFFER, n. The act of suffering.

ASSUFFER, n. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to assume a principle.

ASSUMPTION, n. [L. assumptio.] The act of taking up; to raise.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Assumptio.] 1. To take or take upon one. It differs from receive, in not implying an offer to give. The God assumed his natural form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [L. assumpto.] To take up; to raise.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.

ASSUMPTION, n. [Pret. tense of L. assumpto.] The God assumed his native form again.
A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

ASTEROIDAL, a. Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids.

ASTEROPODE, [Gr. αστροξοδος, a star-foot, foot.] A kind of extraneous fossil, of the same substance with the astrite, to which it serves as the base.

ASTERISM, n. To startle. [Not in use.] See Tone and Stun.

ASTHENIC, a. asthen'ic. [Gr. ασθενος, strength.] Weak; characterized by extreme debility. Brown.

ASTHENOLogy, n. [Gr. ασθενω, to weaken, and Jλογος, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases arising from debility. Coxe.

ASTHENOLOGY, n. [Gr. ασθενος, strength, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases arising from debility. Coxe.

ASTONISH, v. t. [Old Fr. estonner, now Manner; L. attono, to astonish; ad and tono.]

ASTONISHMENT, n. To terrify

ASTONISHING, a. Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration, or to astonish. Obs. Chaucer.

ASTONISHINGLY, adv. In a manner or degree to excite amazement. Bp. Fleetwood.

ASTONISHINGNESS, n. The quality of exciting astonishment.

ASTRONOMICAL, n. Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

ASTOUND, v. t. To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement. From Old Fr. estonner.

ASTRALLY, adv. [a and straddle. See Straddle.] With the legs across a thing, or on different sides; as, to sit astraddle.

ASTRAL, a. [L. astrum; Gr. αστρος, a star.] An extraneous fossil, called also asteridea and astrite. Astrites are stones in the form of small, short, angular, or sulcate columns, about an inch and a half long, and the third of an inch in diameter, composed of several regular joints, which, when separated, resemble a radiated star. Encyc.

ASTRISTE, n. [Gr. αστερος, a star; Fr. astreide.]

ASTRONOMICAL, a. Pertaining to astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

ASTRONOMIC, a. Pertaining to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL, a. Pertaining to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL, n. [Supra.] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events, by their situation and different aspects. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy.

ASTRONOMER, n. [L. astronomus, a star, and λογος, discourse.]

1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. Astrologian is little used. Wotton.

2. Formerly, one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting.

Raleigh.

ASTRONOMICALLY, adv. In the manner of astronomy.

ASTROGLIDE, v. i. To practice astrology.

ASTROLOGY, n. [L. astronomus, a star, and Jλογος, discourse.]

1. A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

2. One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

ASTRONOMICAL, a. Pertaining to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, adv. In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

ASTRONOMER, n. [L. astronomus, a star, and λογος, discourse.]

1. One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

ASTRONE, n. [Gr. αστερος, a star, and λογος, discourse.]

A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.

ASTROLOGY, n. [L. astronomus, a star, and λογος, discourse.]

1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. Astrologian is little used. Wotton.

2. Formerly, one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting.

Raleigh.

ASTRONOMICAL, a. Pertaining to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL, n. [L. astronomus, a star, and Jλογος, discourse.]

1. A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

2. One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.
The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, aspects, eclipses, order, &c. This science depends on the observations, made chiefly with instruments, and upon mathematical calculations.

ASTROSCOPE, n. [Gr. αστρον, a star, and σκόπεω, to view.]

An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known.

ASYLUM, n. [L. aedem, a house, and theologia, divinity.]

A place of shelter; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

ASYMPTOPE, n. [See Astroscope.]

Observation of the stars.

ASWOO', adv. In a swoon. Obs.

ASTRUT', adv. [See Strut.]

In a strutting manner.

ASYMPTOTE, n. [Gr. a priv., α, with, and ῥτημ, to fall; not meeting or coinciding.]

A direction in music, which signifies to sing away; as, from a, α, or α, to a, α, or α, to a, α, or α.

ASYMPTOTICAL, a. Belonging to an asymptote.

At night, by the light of the moon.

ATH'ANOR, n. [Ar. and Heb. nun thanor, an oven or furnace.]

In pagan mythology, the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven by Jupiter.

Pope's Hom. II.

ATELAN, n. Relating to the drama at Atella in Italy.

Shakespear.

ATELAN, n. A dramatic representation, or minstrellic or licentious.

Shakespear.

ATEMPUSGUSTO. It. [L. in temporejusto.]

A direction in music, which signifies to sing or play in an equal, true or just time.

ATH'ANIAN, a. Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The Athanasian creed is a formulary, confession or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

ATH'ANON, a. [Ar. and Heb. יָנָה thanan, an oven or furnace.]

A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations; so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace, with a lateral tower close on all sides, which is to be filled with fuel. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place.

A'THEISM, n. The disbelief of the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a febrile system that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. Rob. Hall.

A'THEISTICAL, a. Pertaining to atheistic.

A'THEISTICAL, a. Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a Supreme God.

A'THEISTICALLY, adv. In an atheistic manner.

A'THEISTICAL, n. The quality of being atheistical.

A'THEIZE, v. i. To discourse as an atheist.

[Not used.]

Cudworth.

A'THEL, ADEL or ÆTHEL, noble, of illustrious birth; Ethelred, noble counsel; Ethelbert, noble genius; Ethelbert, noble bright, eminently noble; Ethelwalad, noble government, or power; Ethelward, noble defender.

A'THEAN, n. [from Athens.] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica in Greece.

A'THEAN, n. A native or inhabitant of Athens.
ATHEOLOGIAN, n. One who is opposed to a theologian. Hayward.

ATHÉOLOGIE, n. Atheism. [Not in use. Swift.]

ATHÉOUS, a. Atheistic; impious. [Not used. Milton.]

ATHÉRINE, n. A genus of fishes of the

ATHÉROMA, n. [Gr. from athrō, pap.]

ATHÉROMÉ, n. Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma; having the qualities of an atheroma. Winerman.

ATHÉUR, a. athur.[a and thirst. See Thirst.]

1. Thirsty; wanting drink.
2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

He had a soul athir for knowledge. Ch. Observer.

ATHLÉTE, n. [See Athlet.] A contender for victory. A. Smith's Theory.

ATHLETIC, a. [Gr. athlētēs; L. athleta, wrestler; from athrō, strict, contest.]
1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running races, or other exercises, or sports, which were practiced by the ancients, usually called the athletic games. Hence.
2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous. An athletic body or constitution is one fitted for vigorous exertions.

ATHWORTH, prep. [a and thwart. See Thwart.]
1. Across; from side to side; transverse; as: athwart the path.
2. In marine language, across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing athwart our course.

Athwart house, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether near, or at some distance. Burke.

Athwart the fore foot, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball, across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.

Athwart ships, reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction. Mar. Dict.

ATHWORT, adv. In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully. Tilt'. [a and tilt. See Tilt.]
1. In the manner of a titfer; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run athwart.
2. In the manner of a cask tilted; or with one end raised. AtMy, n. [Gr. athrō, a and τρία, honor.]

In ancient Greece, disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or degree; to stand or run athwart. Oxford.

ATLAN TIAN, adj. Pertaining to the

ATLANTEAN, n. [Gr. athen, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities. Pennant. Ed. Encyc.

ATLANTIC, a. Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLANTIC, n. The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLANTICA, n. An isle or isles mentioned by

ATLANTIČUS, a. [from Atlas or Atlantis.]

Pertaining to the division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLANTICIS, n. The ancient, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles and call them Hesperides, western isles, and Elysian fields. Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

Homer. Horace.

ATLANTIDES, n. A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother, Hesperus, who were translated to heaven. Encyc.

ATLANTIS, n. A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the Pleiades, or Pleiad; the latter being a name given to the Pleiades from their resemblance to the picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.

AtLAS, n. A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection of maps.

1. A large square folio, resembling a volume of maps.
2. The supporters of a building.
3. A silk sattin, or stuff, manufactured in the French silks, and call them Hesperides, western isles, and Elysian fields. Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

Homer. Horace.

4. A silk sattin, or stuff, manufactured in the French silks, and call them Hesperides, western isles, and Elysian fields. Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

Homer. Horace.

5. The first verteber of the neck. Coie.

6. A term applied to paper, as atlas line. Burke.

ATOMÉTER, n. [Gr. atfios, vapor, and μέτρον, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. Ure.

ATMOSPHERE, n. [Gr. άτμος, vapor, and σφαιρα, a sphere.]
The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air and aqueous, and other vapors surrounding the earth.

ATMOSPHERIC, adj. Pertaining to the

ATMOSPHERICAL, a. atmosphere; as atmospheric air or vapor.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an atmospheric creature. Pope.

ATOM, n. [Gr. ατόμος; L. atomus; from a, not, and τρία, to cut.]
1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies. Quincy.
2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body.

Chemistry. Atom of iron, or a particle of iron consisting of extremely small. Shak.

ATOMÉ, n. [Gr. ατόμος; L. atomus; from a, not, and τρία, to cut.]

Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute.

The atomic philosophy, said to be broach-
ed by Moschus, before the Trojan war, and cultivated by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endowed with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.

The atomic theory, in chemistry, or the doctrine of definite proportions, teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.

Daleton.

ATOMISM, n. The doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, n. One who holds to the atomic philosophy.

ATOM-LIKE, a. Resembling atoms.

ATOMY, n. A word used by Siskape for atom; also an abbreviation of anatomy.

ATONE, adv. [at and one.] At one; together. Spenser.

ATONE, v. i. [Supposed to be compounded of at and one. The Spanish has adu- zar, to unite or join, and the It. adunare, to assemble; from L. ad and unus, unio. In Welsh, dyaen signifies united, accordant, agreeing; dywnt, to unite or agree; from, one, and dy, a prefix denoting iteration.]
1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

And Aulus no more atone, Than violentest contrariety. Shak. [This sense is obsolete.]
2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, or satisfaction for an offense, or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.

The murderer fell and blood atoned for blood. Pope.

By what propitiation shall I atone for my former offense? Burke.

The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. Robertson, Charles V.

3. To atone for, to make compensation or amends.

This evil was atoned for by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle. Schlegel, Trans.

The ministry not atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. Junius.

ATONE, v. t. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

Or each atom his guilty love with life. Pope.

2. To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [Not now used.]

ATONE, pp. Expiated; appeased; reconciled.

ATONEMENT, n. Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy. Rom. v.

He seeks to make atonement between the Duke of Gloucster and your brothers. Shak.
ATTACH, v. t. [Fr. attacher; Arm. attachare; L. attingere, to touch, reach or strike; in the mountains of Sicily.

ATTACK, v. t. [Fr. attaquer; Arm. attackare; L. attackare, to fasten, to engage in battle; attacco, a sticking; Sp. atacar, to assault, to fasten or make close, to cram; Port. atacar, to attack, to seize, to fasten; Heb. and Ch. ָעַ֫וָּה, to thrust, to drive, to strike. It seems to be allied to attach; but the latter verb agrees better with the Eth. ָעַ֫וָּה to press, whence ָעַ֫וָּה ָעַ֫וָּה to press, to make close; and the Ch. ָעַ֫וָּה, to accuse, to unite. Class Dg:]

1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies.

2. To fall upon, with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny or criticism; as, to attack a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

ATTACK, n. An onset; first invasion; a falling upon with force or violence, or with calumny, satire or criticism.

ATTACOTIC, a. Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.

ATTACOTIC, n. A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots, found in the mountains of Sicily.

ATTACOTIC, a. Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.

ATTACOTIC, n. A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots, found in the mountains of Sicily.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

ATTAIN, v. t. [Fr. and Norm. attendre; L. attingere, to reach, to come or to overtake; ad and tango, to touch, reach or strike; that is, to thrust, urge or push to. It has no connection with L. attineo. See Class, Dg:]

1. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts towards a place or object.

2. To reach; to come to or arrive at, by an effort of mind. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attain to it. Ps. xxxix.

3. To be able to do; to have the power or capacity to do; to possess the means or ability to do.

Regularly this verb should be always followed by to; the omission of to, and the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, may have originated in mistake, from the opinion that the verb is from the L. attineo, and equivalent to obtain.

ATTAIN, v. t. To gain; to compass; to achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; with verbs of obtaining. Is he wise who hopes to attain the end without the means? Titubon.

This use of the verb is now established; but in strictness to is here implied; attain to the end. The real sense, as in the intransitive use of the verb, is, to reach or come to with effort, seeing. This word always implies an effort towards an object. Hence it is not synonymous with obtain.
and procure, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We procure or obtain a thing by the exertion of effort, but we cannot obtain a thing by inheritance, but we do not attain it by such means. An intimation to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.

2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion.

But ere such usings shall his ears attain.

Hoole's Tasso.

Can he now attain.

Milton.

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to accomplish.

But in this act of attain, that which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; as, a man of great attainments.

ATTAINABLENESS, n. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINABLE, a. That may be attained, that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not attainable in this life. From an intimation to the true sense of this word, as explained under attain, authors have very improperly used this word for obtainable, procurable; as in the following passages. "The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture and clothing to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be attainable with ease and certainty." Paley, Phil. B. 6. Ch. 11. "Gen. Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not attainable in the country." Marshall's Life of Washington, 3, 428. Each of these words should be obtainable.

ATTAINMENT, n. The act of attaining; the being attainted.

ATTAINED, pp. Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTAINING, pp. Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheriting.

ATTAINMENT, n. The act of attaining.

ATTAINER, n. A stain, spot or taint. Shak.

[See Taint.]

2. Any thing injurious; that which impairs.

Oka.

3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.

Farriery.

4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

ATTAINTED, pp. Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTAINING, pp. Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheriting.

ATTAINMENT, n. The act of attaining.

ATTAINMENT, n. The being attainted.

ATTAINED, pp. Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTAINMENT, n. The act of attaining.

ATTAINMENT, n. The being attainted.

ATTAINER, n. A stain, spot or taint. Shak.

[See Taint.]

ATTAIN, v. t. [L. attempero, of or ord. to temper, mix, or moderate. See Temper.]

1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture; as, to attemper heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.

2. To soften, modify or moderate; as, to attemper rigid justice with clemency.

3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well attempered with kindness and justice.

4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

Any attempered to the lye.

Pope.

ATTENBERG, n. Temperance. [Not used.]

ATTEN PERATE, a. [L. attemperatus.]

Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise.

Hammond.

ATTEN PERATE, v. t. To attemper. [Not in use.]

ATTEN PERED, pp. Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.

ATTEN PERING, pp. Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

ATTEN PERERLY, adv. In a temperate manner.

[Not in use.]

Chaucer.

ATTENT, v. t. [Fr. attenter, from L. attenere, to attend, of ad and tenere, to hold, to attend; L. attendere; L. ad and tendo, to stretch, to tend. See Tend.]

1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister or servant.

2. To be present; to accompany or be united to; as, a cold attented with fever.

3. To be present for some duty, implying charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse attends the sick.

4. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators attend a court.

5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure attented with ill effects.

6. To wait; to remain, abide or be in store for; as, happiness or misery attends us after death.

7. To wait or stay for.

Shak.

8. To wait or stay for.

Shakespeare.

Three days I promised to attend my doom.

Dugd.}

9. To accompany with solicititude; to regard.

Their hunger thus appeased, their care attends the doubtful fortune of their absent friends.

Shakespeare.

Dugd.}

10. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with to, attend to.

11. To expect. [Not in use.]

Raleigh.

ATTEND, v. i. To attend; to regard with attention; followed by to.

Attend to the voice of my supplication. Ps. lxxvii.

Hence much used in the imperative, attend!

2. To regard with observation, and correspondent practice.

My son, attend to my words.

Hence, to regard with compliance.

He has attended to the voice of my prayer. Ps. lxvi.

3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to attend to the study of the scriptures.

4. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with on or upon; as, to attend on a committee; to attend upon business.

Hence,

5. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve.
That ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction. 1 Cor. vii.

6. To stay; to delay. Obs. For the perfection she must yet attend. Till to her maker she espoused be. Danes.

7. To wait; to be within call. Spenser.

ATTENDANCE, n. [Fr. attenté.] The act of waiting on, or serving. Of which no man gave attendance at the altar. Heb. vii.

2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; as, the attendance of witnesses or persons in court; attendance of members of the legislature.


4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. Milton.

5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind. Give attendance to reading. 1 Tim. iv.


ATTENDING, a. Accompanying; being present in the train. Other sons with their attendant moons. Milton.

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, an attendant evil. In law, depending on or owing service to; as, a tenant in the train. Att. of the legislature.

3. In law, depending on or owing service to; as, a tenant in the train. Act of registering. 10 S. & R. 199.

ATTENDANT, n. One who attends or accompanies, in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister or servant; one who belongs to the train. Dryden.

2. One who is present; as an attendant at or upon a meeting. Cowl.

3. One who owes service to or depends on another. Cowl.

4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

A love of fame, the attendant of noble spirits. Pope.

Skane is the attendant of vice. Amon.

ATTEND E D, pp. Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

ATTENDED, pp. One who attends or accompanies, in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister or servant; one who belongs to the train. Encyc.

ATTEND ER, n. A. Attendant.

ATTEND ANTS, n. Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is declared. ATTEND, v. t. [L. attineo, to make thin; L. tenuis; W. tenau; Eng. thin, which see.] 1. To make thin or less consistent; to sublimate or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid; opposed to condense, increasate or thicken.

2. To condense, incrassate or thicken. Bacon.

ATTENUATE, a. Made thin, or less viscid; made slender. Bacon.

ATTENUATED, pp. Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In botany, growing slender towards the point. Attic order, an order of small square pillars or columns, used on the cornice of a building, or in the train. These pillars should never exceed one third of the length of the order on which they are placed, nor be less than one quarter of it. Encyc.

ATTENUATING, ppr. Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less viscid, or less consistent; comminuted; made slender. In botany, growing slender towards the point. ATTENUATION, n. The act of making thin, as fluids; as the attenuation of the humors.

ATTENT, t. To make fine, by commutation, or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the attenuating and condenising of the humors. Trans. of Chapul's Chemistry.

ATTEND, v. t. [L. attineo, to make thin; L. tenuis; W. tenau; Eng. thin, which see.] 1. To make thin or less consistent; to sublimate or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid; opposed to condense, increasate or thicken.

2. To condense, incrassate or thicken. Bacon.

ATTENUATED, pp. Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In botany, growing slender towards the point. ATTENUATE, a. Made thin, or less viscid; made slender. Bacon.

ATTENUATION, n. The act of making thin, as fluids; as the attenuation of the humors. The act of making fine, by commutation, or attrition. The action of the air facilitates the attenuating and condenising of the humors. Trans. of Chapul's Chemistry.

ATTEND, v. t. To make fine, by commutation, or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the attenuating and condenising of the humors. Trans. of Chapul's Chemistry.

ATTENTION, n. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a stretching forward.] They say the tongues of dying men Enforce attention like deep harmony. Shak.

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as attention to a stranger.

ATTENTIVE, a. [Fr. attentif]

Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as an attentive ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses aforementioned, as when a person is attentive to the words, the manner and matter of a speaker at the same time.

ATTENTIVELY, adv. Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention. ATTENTIVENESS, n. The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

ATTENTUANT, a. [See Alternat.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

ATTENTUANT, n. A medicine which thins the blood, dissolves its parts, dissipates the humors, and disperses the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent.

ATTENTION, n. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. ATTENTION, n. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a stretching forward.] They say the tongues of dying men Enforce attention like deep harmony. Shak.

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as attention to a stranger.

ATTENTIVE, a. [Fr. attentif]

Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as an attentive ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses aforementioned, as when a person is attentive to the words, the manner and matter of a speaker at the same time.

ATTENTIVELY, adv. Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention. ATTENTIVENESS, n. The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

ATTENTUANT, a. [See Alternat.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

ATTENTUANT, n. A medicine which thins the blood, dissolves its parts, dissipates the humors, and disperses the fluids to motion, circulation and secretion; a diluent.

ATTENTION, n. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. ATTENTION, n. The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation. [Literally, a stretching forward.] They say the tongues of dying men Enforce attention like deep harmony. Shak.

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as attention to a stranger.

ATTENTIVE, a. [Fr. attentif]

Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as an attentive ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses aforementioned, as when a person is attentive to the words, the manner and matter of a speaker at the same time.

ATTENTIVELY, adv. Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention. ATTENTIVENESS, n. The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

ATTENTUANT, a. [See Alternat.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid. 

ATTENTIONED, pp. Formed by wearing. Trans. of Chaptal's Chimistry.

ATTERRA T, v. t. [L. terratus, to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts. This uninterrupted motion must attenuate and thin away the hardest rocks. Trans. of Chapul's Chemistry.]

ATTERRATE, v. t. [L. altéreo, to wear away.] To wear away.

2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

ATTERTATED, pp. Formed by wearing. Trans. of Chaptal's Chimistry.

ATTENTION, n. The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another. Roy.

ATTES T, v. t. [Fr. attester; L. testatus; of ad and testus, to assert, to testify, to certify.

1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration in words or writing, to support a fact; appropriately used for the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to attest the truth of a writing; to attest a copy of record. Persons also attest writings by subscribing their names.

2. To bear witness, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words; as, the ruins of Palmyra attest its ancient magnificence.

3. To call to witness; to invoke as witnesses. The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state Jittests in oaths, and fears to violate. Dryden.

ATTES T, n. Witness; testimony; attestation. [Little used.]
ATTIRE, n. One who dresses or adorns with attire.  

ATTITUDINE, n. [Fr. attitude; Sp. actitud, from L. actus, ago. The Italian attitudine is posture and fitness; attitude and aptitude being united in the same word.] 
1. In painting and sculpture, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue; such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented.  
2. Posture; position of things or persons; as, in times of trouble let the prince or a nation preserve a firm attitude.  

Washington's Farewell Address.

ATTORNEY, n. [L. attoire, attollo, of ad and tollo, to lift.]  
Lifting up; raising; as an attollent muscle.

ATTORNEY, n. A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye lid; otherwise calledlevator or elevator.  

ATTORNÉ, v. t. [L. ad and torno; Fr. tourner; Arm. tuirgna, tuimein, to turn; Sp. tornar; Port. id; It. attornare, tornare. Hence tournamento, a tournament; Sp. tornear. See Turn.]  
1. In the feudal law, to turn, or transfer homage to; or the upper eye lid; otherwise calledlevator or elevator.  
2. To draw to or incline to unite with, though some cause may prevent the union; as, the sun is supposed to attract the planets.  
3. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to attract admirers.  
4. To engage; as, to attract attention.

ATTRACT, n. Attraction.  

ATTRACTINGLY, adv. In an attracting manner.

ATTRACTIBLE, n. The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.  

ATTRACTIVITY, n. The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACT'ING, pp. Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

ATTRACT'ION, n. [L. attrectatio.] Frequent use.  

ATTRACTING undertakings.  

ATTORNEY GENERAL is an officer appointed to transact business for another; or his pow-

ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP, n. The office of an attorney; agency for another.

ATTORNEYING, ppr. Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

ATTORNMENT, n. The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consented, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service.

ATTRACT', n. Attraction.  

ATTRACTINGLY, adv. With the power of attracting, or drawing to.

ATTRACTIVENESS, n. The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACTIVITY, n. The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACTED, pp. Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged.

ATTRACTIVE, a. Having power to affect.

ATTRACTING, ppr. Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

ATTRACTINGLY, adv. In an attracting manner.

ATTORNEY, n. One who dresses or adorns with attire.

ATTORNEY, n. A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eye lid; otherwise calledlevator or elevator.

In Virginia, the duties of attorney, counselor, conveyancer and advocate, are all performed by the same individual.  

An attorney may have general powers to manage business for the king, the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.  

A letter or warrant of attorney is a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

ATTORNEY, v. t. To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy.  

ATTORNEY-EYSHIP, n. The office of an attorney; agency for another.

ATTORNEYING, ppr. Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

ATTORNMENT, n. The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consented, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means.

The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the attraction of beauty or eloquence.

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances.  

When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called affinity of aggregation, cohesive affinity or cohesion.

When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chemical attraction or affinity.

Elective attraction, in chemistry, is otherwise called affinity.  

It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.

ATTRACTIVE, a. [Fr. attractif]  
1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the attractive force of bodies.
2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as, the attractive graces.

An attractive undertaking.

As attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Glanville.

ATTRAP, v. t. [Qu. Fr. trap, cloth.] To clothe; to dress.  
[Not in use.]

Barret.

ATTRACT, v. t. [L. attrectus, attractus, of ad and traho, to draw.] See Drag and Draw.

1. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies attract straws, and light substances, by physical laws.

2. To draw to or incline to unite with, though some cause may prevent the union; as, the sun is supposed to attract the planets.

3. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to attract admirers.

4. To engage; as, to attract attention.

ATTRACT, v. t. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.

We attribute nothing to God, which contains a contradiction.  

Tillatson.

ATTRACTIVENESS, n. The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACTOR, n. The person or thing that attracts.

ATTRACT, v. t. [L. attredho; ed and tribuo, to divide, to bestow, to assign; tribus, a tribe, division or ward; Fr. attribuer; Sp. atribuir, tribuir; It. attribuire. See Tribe.]  
1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.  
2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the will.

ATTRACT, v. t. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies attract straws, and light substances, by physical laws.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.

As attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means.

The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the attraction of beauty or eloquence.

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances.  

When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called affinity of aggregation, cohesive affinity or cohesion.

When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chemical attraction or affinity.

Elective attraction, in chemistry, is otherwise called affinity.  

It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.

ATTRACTIVE, a. [Fr. attractif]  
1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the attractive force of bodies.
2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.

An attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Glanville.

ATTRAP, v. t. [Qu. Fr. trap, cloth.] To clothe; to dress.  
[Not in use.]

Barret.

ATTRACT, v. t. [L. attredho; ed and tribuo, to divide, to bestow, to assign; tribus, a tribe, division or ward; Fr. attribuer; Sp. atribuir, tribuir; It. attribuire. See Tribe.]  
1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.  
2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the will.

ATTRACT, v. t. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies attract straws, and light substances, by physical laws.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.

As attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means.

The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the attraction of beauty or eloquence.

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances.  

When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called affinity of aggregation, cohesive affinity or cohesion.

When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chemical attraction or affinity.

Elective attraction, in chemistry, is otherwise called affinity.  

It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.

ATTRACTIVE, a. [Fr. attractif]  
1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the attractive force of bodies.
2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.

An attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Glanville.

ATTRAP, v. t. [Qu. Fr. trap, cloth.] To clothe; to dress.  
[Not in use.]

Barret.

ATTRACT, v. t. [L. attredho; ed and tribuo, to divide, to bestow, to assign; tribus, a tribe, division or ward; Fr. attribuer; Sp. atribuir, tribuir; It. attribuire. See Tribe.]  
1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.  
2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the will.

ATTRACT, v. t. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies attract straws, and light substances, by physical laws.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.

As attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means.

The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the attraction of beauty or eloquence.

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances.  

When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called affinity of aggregation, cohesive affinity or cohesion.

When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chemical attraction or affinity.

Elective attraction, in chemistry, is otherwise called affinity.  

It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.

ATTRACTIVE, a. [Fr. attractif]  
1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the attractive force of bodies.
2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the attractive graces.

An attractive undertaking.

Hereby by a noun, which draws to.

Glanville.
a certain manner; as, extension is an attribute of body. \[E]necy.

2. Quality; characteristic disposition; as, kindness and generosity in men. \[B]acon.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendage; as, the arms of a warrior. \[I]n painting and sculpture, a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure; as a club is the attribute of Hercules. \[E]necy.

4. Reputation; honor. \[N]ot a proper sense of this word.

ATTRIBUTED, pp. Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

ATTRIBUTING, ppr. Ascribing; yielding as due; imputing.

ATTRIBUTION, n. The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

ATTRIBUTIVE, a. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. \[H]arris.

ATTU'NED, pp. Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound.

2. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant.

ATTU'NING, ppr. Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.

ATTU'NE, v.t. [of ad and tune].] To make musical.

Vernal airs attune the trembling leaves. \[M]ilton.

ATTU'NEMENT, n. The being much worn.

ATTU'NATION, n. Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction; or rubbing substances together.

The change of alinit is effected by the attrition of the stomach. \[A]rbitutu.

2. The state of being worn.

3. With divines, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of feeling. \[W]allis.

ATTU'NE, v.t. [of ad and tune. See Tune and Tene.] To make musical.

AVERTING, n. [of ad and tune.

Vernal airs attune the trembling leaves. \[M]ilton.

AUDIT, v.t. To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or persons legally authorized for that purpose: as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

AUDIT, n. [L. audit, he hears.] An examination of an account or accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.

2. The result of such an examination, or account as adjusted by auditors; a final account.

AUDIT, v.t. To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or persons legally authorized for that purpose: as, to audit the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

AUDIT-HOUSE, n. An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted. \[W]hitar.

AUDITATIVE, a. Having the power of hearing. \[C]olotow.

AUDITOR, n. [L.] A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.

AUDITORY, a. That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the auditory nerve.

AUDITORY, n. [L. auditorius.] An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture room.

2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In ancient churches, the place where the hearers stood to be instructed.

3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes. \[E]necy.


AUF, n. A fool; a simpleton. \[See \textit{Of}.

AUG'EAN, a. The Augean stable, in Gre- cian mythology, is represented as belonging to Auges or Augius, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen, in a stable which was never cleaned, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the Augean stable came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time, been visited. \[L][\textit{ermip}.

AUGER, n. [D. augeur.] The Saxon word is \textit{auge} or \textit{naue-gar}, from \textit{auge}, the nave of a wheel, and \textit{gar}, a tool or a borer. It is probable that the real word is \textit{naugur}, corrupted.

An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet mak-
3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.

3. In philology, a syllable prefixed to a word.

AUGMENT, n. Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.

AUGMENT', v. i. To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream augments by rain.


AUGMENTER, n. He that augments.

AUGMENTATIVE, a. Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUGMENTING, a. Figuring or variegating; causing to appear different in size or color.

AUGMENTING, n. That which augments; anything added to anything else.

AUGMENTER, n. One who augments.

AUGMENTED, pp. Conquered by omens; prognosticated.

AUGUR, n. [L. augur. The first syllable is from avis, a fowl; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.]

AUGURAL, a. [L. auguralis.] Relating to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds. The Romans had their augural stall and augural books.

AUGURATE, n. To judge by augury; to predict; [Little used.]

AUGURATION, n. The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds. It may be used for prediction by other signs and tokens.

AUGURED, pp. Conquered by omens; prognosticated.

AUGURER, n. An augur. [Not legitimate.]

AUGURIAL, a. Relating to augurs.

AUGURIZE, v. t. To augur. [Not in use.]

AUGURIOUS, a. Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AUGURY, n. [L. augurium.] The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds.

AUGUST, n. The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was Sextilis, the sixth month.

AUGUST', a. [L. augustus. The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of augeo, or of awe.]

AUGUSTAN, a. Pertaining to Augustus; as, the Augustan age.

AUGUSTAN, a. [L. augustus, magnificent, solemn.]

AUGUSTINES, n. An order of monks.

AUGUSTINIAN, n. So called from St. Augustine. They originally were hermits, and called Austin friars. They were congregated into one body by Pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothed in black, and made one of the four orders of mendicants.

AUGUSTUS, n. Dignity of men; grandeur; magnificence.

AUGUSTUS, n. [From Augus, brightness. Plin. 37, 10.]

A miners called by Hauy, pyroxene; often found in the crystals. Its secondary forms are all six or eight-sided prisms. Sometimes it appears in hexamite crystals. It has a foliated structure, and is harder than hornblende. The varieties are common augite, subhite, fassaitte, and coccolite. The augite of Werner appears also to be a variety; and the common augite, found near the lake Baikal, has been called Bakaitite. Cleaveland.

Werner divides augite into four sub-species; granular, foliated, conchoidal, and common; and there is a variety called slaggy augite.

AUGITIC, a. Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters.

AUGMENT, n. Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.

AUGMENTATION, n. The art of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.

AUGMENTABLE, a. That may be increased; capable of augmentation.

AUGMENTATION, n. The act of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.

AUGMENTATION, n. The name added by which a thing is enlarged.

1. In music, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.

2. In Augment, Court in England, a court created by 27 Hen. VIII., to augment the revenues of the crown, by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved.

In heraldry, augmentation consists in additional charges to a coat-armour, often as marks of honor, borne on the escutcheon by a young divine, an act of a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the Julic or disputation.

Andrews.

AUMAIL, v. t. [Fr. aumurer; L. augmcrentia.] To figure or variegate. [Not used.]

AUMBRY. [See Aumbry.]

AUM, a. [Contracted from Aemas.] The aum, genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of anseriformes, contains the northern penguin or great auk, the little auk or black and white diver, the puffin, &c.

AUUMLRAN, a. [L. aula, a hall.] At Oxford, the member of a hall, distinguished from a collegian.

AU LET, a. [Gr. αυλικής, from αυλή, a pipe.] Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [Little used.]

AULIE, a. [L. audea, from aula, a hall, court or council; Gr. αυλή.] Pertaining to a royal court. The epithet is probably confounded with the German Empire, where it is used to designate certain courts or officers composing the courts. The aulic council is composed of a president, who is a catholic, a vice-chancellor and eighteen counsellors, nine of whom are protestants, and nine catholics. They always follow the Emperor's court, and decide without an appeal. This council ceases at the death of the Emperor.

The aulic council in some European universities, is an act of a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the Julic or disputation.

AU MAL, v. t. [Fr. eumaler.] To figure or variegate. [Not used.]

AUMBRY. [See Aumbry.]

AUME, a. A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing 40 gallons.

AUM, a. [A French cloth measure, but of different lengths in different parts of the country. At Rouen, it is an Eng. ell; at Calais, 1. 52; at Lyons, 1. 06; at Paris, 0. 95.

AUNT, n. [L. amita, contracted. Qu. Fr. tante.] The sister of one's father or mother, collateral to nephew or niece.
That yields or produces gold; as auriferous sands or streams. Thomson.

Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as auricular evidence, A. of a sort of pear.

In natural history, tin, and its chrysalis of Aurigula. J. S. Goodrich.

An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear. Duclos.

a. Like or pertaining to the aurelia. Humphreys.

a. Shaped like the ear. Botany.

A sort of pear.

A species of ox, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil. J. S. Goodrich.

A species of crow-foot. Johnson.

A. belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight. E. Godrich.

Gold.

A. fulminans, fulminating gold, is gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-nitric acid, and precipitated by volatile alkali. This precipitate is of a brown yellow, or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, detonizes with considerable noise. It is a compound of the oxides of gold and ammonia. Fourcroy.

A. mosiicum, or musium, a sparkling gold-colored substance, from an amalgam of quick-silver and tin, mixed with sulphur and sal ammoniac, set to sublime. The precipitate is of silvery white, or of a light yellowish, white, or of a light silver, white, and leaves the aurum mosiicum at the bottom. It is a sulphuret of tin, and is used as a pigment. Ed. Ency.

A. of aurifer, from aurum, gold, and fero, to produce. Thomson.

A. aurea, area, head-stall, a bridle, and regia, to give or manage. Literally, the director of a car, or wagon.

A. of auriga, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of 23 stars, according to Tycho; 40, according to Hevelius; and 68, in the British catalogue. In astronomy, the wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of 23 stars, according to Tycho; 40, according to Hevelius; and 68, in the British catalogue.

The fourth lobe of the liver; also a bandage for the sides. Quincy.

The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to a carriage or chariot, or to any other purpose, beyond what is necessary, or beyond what is for the use of the public. A.

or practice of taking the auspices, or to foreshow. B. Jonson.

Having omens, success, or favorable appearances; as an auspicious beginning.

Prosperous; fortunate; applied to persons, as auspicious chief; B. Jonson.

Favorable; kind; propitious; applied to persons or things; as an auspicious mistress. Shak.

With favorable omens; happily; prosperous; favorably. Dryden.

Severely; rigidly; harshly.

Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.

2. Roughness in taste.

Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called austerities. Ency.

A. lat., a. [auster, the south wind.] The south wind. Pope.

A. austera, a. [austera.] Severe; harsh; rigid; stern; applied to persons; as an austere master; an austere look. Ency.

2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste; applied to things; as austere fruit, or wine. Ency.

A. rel. Severely; rigidly; harshly.

A. inAsia. Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.

2. Roughness in taste.

A. inAsia. Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called austerities. Ency.

A. from Austria. This word is formed with the Latin termination, ia, country, from Æstirich, the German name, which is eastern rick, eastern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne.

Pertaining to Austria, a circle or district of Germany, and an empire, lying on the Danube north of the gulf of Venice. Ency.

A. from Austria. This word is formed with the Latin termination, ia, country, from Æstirich, the German name, which is eastern rick, eastern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne.

2. To foreshow.

A. from auster, the south wind, or south. Ency.

A. from auster, the south wind, or south. Ency.

A. from auster, the south wind, or south. Ency.

A. from auster, the south wind, or south. Ency.

A. from auster, the south wind, or south. Ency.
AUTHENTIC, a. Having due authority.

AUTHENTICATE, v. t. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

AUTHENTICATED, pp. Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AUTHENTICALLY, adv. In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, n. The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original; authenticity.

AUTHENTICATION, n. The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHENTICITY, n. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine; authority; as authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZATION, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHOR ITY, n. [L. auctor.]

1. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing.

2. Of approved authority; as an authentic writer.

AUTHORESS, n. A female author.

AUTHORITY, n. Or Monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the Emperors of Russia. Took.

1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to authorize commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.

2. To make legal; as, to authorize a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as an authorized idiom of language.

4. To give authority, credit or reputation to; as to authorize a report, or opinion.

5. To justify; to support as right. Suppress desires which reason does not authorize.

AUTHORIZED, pp. Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AUTOMATIC, a. [Automata.] Having the power of moving itself; mechanical.

AUTOMATICAL, a. Pertaining to an autocratic, or sovereign; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

AUTOCRAT, as. An absolute prince.

AUTOCRATICAL, a. Toary; absolute; a title given to the Empresses of Russia. Took. Auto do fe. [Port. act of faith.]

1. An absolute prince; one whose occupation is to compose and write books; opposed to a compiler or translator.

AUTHOR, n. [L. auctor.] A person's own hand writing; an original manuscript. AUTOGRAPH, n. Writing, or a person's own hand writing.

AUTOCRACY, n. [Gr. a, self, and graphein, to write.] A person's own hand writing; an original manuscript; a person's own handwriting.

Authoritative, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORSHIP, n. [author and ship.] The quality or state of being an author.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The quality of being an author.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, adv. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, n. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, n. The act of giving authority, warrant or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. Having due authority.
in government; having the right of self-government. *Milford.

AUTONOMY, n. [Gr. autes, self, and nomos, law, rule.] This word is rarely used. It signifies the power or right of self-government, whether a city which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will. *Johnson.


AUTOPITICAL, a. Seen with one's own eyes. *Johnson.

AUTOPITICALLY, adv. By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. *Johnson.

AUTOPITICAL, a. Seen with one's own eyes. *Johnson.

AUTOPSY and its derivatives are rarely used. *Johnson.

AVA, n. [from the first words of Ave maris stella. "Hail Mary."

A V A MARY, n. [from the first words of Ave maris stella. "Hail Mary."]

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

AVAIL, v. t. To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely avail. Generally, it signifies to have strength, force or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must avail, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit; this scheme will not avail; medicines will not avail to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not avail.

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail. It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength.

AVAIL, V. i. To be of use, or advantage; as, plainly will not avail; medicines will not avail to answer the purpose; as, labor without economy will not avail.

AVAILABLE, a. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy; as, a measure is more or less available. *Afterbury.

AVAILABILITY, n. Power or efficacy; in promoting an end in view.

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.

AVAIL, pp. Turning to profit: using to advantage or effect.

AVAILMENT, n. Profit; efficacy; successful issue. *Little used.

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

A V A MARY, excl. [Sp. ave maria, hail.]*

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.

AVAIL, V. i. To be of use, or advantage; as, plainly will not avail; medicines will not avail to answer the purpose; as, labor without economy will not avail.

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.

AVAIL, V. i. To be of use, or advantage; as, plainly will not avail; medicines will not avail to answer the purpose; as, labor without economy will not avail.

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.

AVAIL, V. i. To be of use, or advantage; as, plainly will not avail; medicines will not avail to answer the purpose; as, labor without economy will not avail.

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.

AVAIL, V. i. To be of use, or advantage; as, plainly will not avail; medicines will not avail to answer the purpose; as, labor without economy will not avail.

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.

AVAIL, V. i. To be of use, or advantage; as, plainly will not avail; medicines will not avail to answer the purpose; as, labor without economy will not avail.

AVAIL, n. Profit; advantage towards success; benefit; as, labor without economy is of little avail.
**AV**

1. A passage, a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.

2. An alley, or walk in a garden, planted above the eighth, for his care of the goods.

3. A street, as in Washington, Columbia.

**AVER** v. t. [Fr. averer; It. averare, to aver or verify; Arm. quirya, from the root of versus, true; Fr. voir, or fr; W. gwir; Corn. air; Ger. wahr; D. waar. See Verify.]

To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confirmation of asserting the truth.

**AVERAGE** a. Medial; containing a mean proportion or quantity.

**AVERAGE** v. t. To find the mean proportion or quantity; to reduce to a mean quantity; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

**AVERAGE, v. t.** To form a mean or mediant sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will average 25 dollars each. These spars average 10 feet in length.

**AVERAGE, n.** [Norm. aver, avera, cattle, goods, Sp. averio, from aver or aver; Fr. not to have or possess. In ancient law, a duty or service which a tenant was bound to render to his lord, by his beasts and carriages or instruments of husbandry. Spelman. But averageum signifies above the eighth, for his care of the goods; Sp. averio, damage sustained by goods or ships; Port. averiar, an allowance out of freight to the master of a ship, for damage sustained; contribution by insurers, to make good a loss; It. averia; Dan. averier, damage of a ship or waste of goods, extraordinary charges during a voyage. If averiar signifies damage, and is from aver or haber, Spanish, to have, the sense of the word is probably that which happens or falls, a misfortune, for the verb have and happen are radically the same word; Spanish, haber, to have, and to happen or befall; also fortune, property. This would give the sense of damage, or of proportion, lot, share, that which falls either by cutting away the masts, throwing overboard, or by the root. Hence, as authors tell us, its poisonous qualities, which the poets represent as so insidious, as to set flies and owls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, averio, without birds. Virgil. Mela. Strabo.

- **AVERPENNY, n.** Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. Burn.

- **AVERED, pp.** Affirmed; laid with an avow.

- **AVERMENT, n.** Affirmation; the act of averring.

- **AVERMENT, n.** A sort of grape. Ash. Johnson.

- **AVER'IAN, n.** Pertaining to Averns, a lake of Campania in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which the poets represent as so insidious, as to set flies and owls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, averio, without birds. Virgil. Mela. Strabo.

**AVERT** v. t. [L. averto, avertere, to turn, anclyeste, roto; hence vertex, vertex, averto; probably allied to L. vario; Eng. veer; Sp. birar; Eth. [Afr. bar. Gk. avro.]

1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to avert the eyes from an object.

2. To keep off, divert or prevent; as, to avert an approaching calamity.

3. To cause to displease. Hooker. But this sense seems to be improper, except when heart or some equivalent word is used; as, to avert the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections.

**AVERT**, v. i. To turn away. Thomson.

**AVERTER, n.** One that turns away; that which turns away.

**AVERTING, pp.** Turning from; turning away.

**AVIARY, n.** [L. aviarium, from avis, a bird.]

A bird cage; an inclosure for keeping birds confined.

**AVISIOUSLY, adv.** [See Avidity.] Eagerly; with greediness.

**AVITY, n.** [L. aviditas, from avidus, and this from avo, to desire, to have appetite; Hes., and Ch. avo, to desire, or covet.]

1. Greediness; strong appetite; applied to the senses.

**AVE**

Hence the expression in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and average accustomed." Cowel. Engr.

4. In England, the breaking up of cornfields, eddilish or roughings. Ash. Spelman. Upon, or on an average, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

**AVERAGE, a.** Media; containing a mean proportion or quantity.

**AVERAGE, v. t.** To find the mean proportion or quantity; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

**AVERAGE, v. t.** To form a mean or mediant sum or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will average 25 dollars each. These spars average 10 feet in length.

**Belknap.**

**AVERAGED, pp.** Reduced or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property. Jefferson.

**AVERAGING, pp.** Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to proportion.

**AVERAGEMENT, n.** [See Aver.] Confirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring.

**AVERAGEMENT, n.** The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots.

**AVER'ICATION, n.** [L. averracione, of ab and rancio, from runcio, to weed, or rake away.]

This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by to, and never by from. This word includes the idea of from; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word, is exerted towards the object of dislike, and this idea not included in the kindred terms, hatred, dislike, contrary, repugnant, &c., should be followed by to.

Indeed it is absurd to speak of an affection of the mind exerted from an object. Averse expresses a less degree of opposition in the mind, than detesting and abhorring.

Milton once uses averse in its literal sense, with from, but it is not according to the English idiom.

**AVERSELY, adv.** With repugnance; unwillingly. Brown.

**AVERSENESS, n.** Oppression of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness. Herbert.

**AVERSION, n.** [Fr. aversion, from L. avertir.]

1. Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred.

2. Opposition or contrariety of nature; applied to inanimate substances.

Magnaestia, notwithstanding this aversion to solution, forms a kind of paste with water. Fourcroy. Trans.

**3. The cause of dislike.**

Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire. Pope.

**AVERT**, v. t. [L. averto, avertere, to turn, anclyeste, roto; hence vertex, vertex, averto; probably allied to L. vario; Eng. veer; Sp. birar; Eth. [Afr. bar. Gk. avro.]

1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to avert the eyes from an object.

2. To keep off, divert or prevent; as, to avert an approaching calamity.

3. To cause to displease. Hooker. But this sense seems to be improper, except when heart or some equivalent word is used; as, to avert the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections.

**AVERT**, v. i. To turn away. Thomson.

**AVERTER, n.** One that turns away; that which turns away.

**AVERTING, pp.** Turning from; turning away.

**AVIARY, n.** [L. aviarium, from avis, a bird.]

A bird cage; an inclosure for keeping birds confined.

**AVISIOUSLY, adv.** [See Avidity.] Eagerly; with greediness.

**AVITY, n.** [L. aviditas, from avidus, and this from avo, to desire, to have appetite; Hes., and Ch. avo, to desire, or covet.]

1. Greediness; strong appetite; applied to the senses.
2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire; applied to the mind.

AVIGATO, n. The Persea, or alligator-

AVOCADO, a pear, a species ranked under the genus Bauera, a native of the W. Indies. The tree has a straight trunk, long oval pointed leaves, and flowers of six petals disposed like a star, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit is insipid.

AVISE, v. i. [Fr. avise. See Vile, to deprive.] [Not in use.]

AVISE, n. [Fr. avis.] Advice; intelligence.

AVIGNON-BERRY, the fruit of a species of Lycium, so called from the city, Avignon, in France.

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avoix. See To the.


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]

AVOIXE, n. Advice; intelligence.

AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis. To consider.]

AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, n. Advice; intelligence.

AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]

AVOIXE, n. Advice; intelligence.

AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]


AVOIXE, v. i. a. [Not in use.]

AVOIXE, v. t. [Fr. avis.]

2. Judgment; sentence; determination of issues submitted to arbitrators.

AWARD', pp. Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

AWARN', v. t. To warn, which see.

AWARD'ED, pp. Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.

AWARD', v. t. [Scot, warde, determination; Norm, garda, award, judgment; agardetz, awarded. See Guard and Regard.]

To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.

AWA'KENING, n. A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion, than usual.

AWA'KENER, n. He or that which awakens.

AWA'KEN, I'. To awake, with its Saxon infinitive. It is a help to prayer, producing in us reverence and confidence.

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; away, that is, be gone, and form peculiar phrases; as, 

Have me away, for I am wounded. 2 Chron. xxv.

It is a help to prayer, producing in us reverence and confidence. [Not legitimate.]

AWARN', v. t. To warn, which see.

Spenser.

AWAT'CHA, n. A bird of Kamatchaka, enumerated by Pennant, among the warblers. The upper parts of the body are of a dark brown color; the throat and breast white, with black spots.

AWAY, adv. [Sax. aweg, absent, and away, way; also omwege, away, and awegen, to avert. See Way.]

1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is away from home. Have me away, for I am wounded. 2 Chron. xxv.

2. It is much used with words signifying moving or going from; as, go away, send away, run away, &c; all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither are you so fast.

Shak.

Love hath wings and will away. Watter.

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; away, that is, be gone, or let us go. "Away with him." Take him away.

4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense and form peculiar phrases; as,

To throw away, to cast from, to give up, or to dissipate or foolishly destroy.

To strike away, to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness.

To drink away, to squander away, &c, and to dissipate in drinking or extravagance.

To make away, is to kill or destroy.

5. Away with has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I cannot away with it." Isa. i.

The sense is, "I cannot bear or endure it."

AWE, n. aw. [Dan. awe, fear, awe, chastisement, discipline; awer, to chastise or correct; Gr. ἀφε, to be astonished. Qu. Ir. agh; Sax. ece, or oga, fear; Goth. aghan, or ogan, to dread. It would appear that the primary sense of the Dan. is to strike, or to check.]

1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in awe and sin not. Ps. iv.

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.

AWE, v. t. To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear or respect; as, his majesty awed them into silence.

AWEARY, a. Weary, which see. Shak.

AWEATHER, adv. aweather. [a and weather.]

On the weather-side, or towards the wind; as, the helm is aweather; opposed to alee.

Mar. Diet.

AWE-COMMANDING, a. Striking or influencing by awe. AWED, pp. Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

AWE-WEIGHT, a. [a and weigh.] Atrip. The anchor is aweigh, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular.

[See Atrip.]

AWE-INSPIRING, a. Impressing with awe.


AWE-STRUCK, a. Impressed or struck with awe.

Milton.

AWFUL, a. [awe and full]

1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence; as the awful majesty of Jehovah.

2. That fills with terror and dread; as the awful approach of death.

3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

A weak and aweful reverence for antiquity. Watt.

Shakespeare uses it for worshipful, inspiring respect by authority or dignity.

Our common people use this word in the sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.

AFULLY, adv. In a manner to fill with awe, and fill with awe.

AWEFULNESS, n. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemn, as, "the awfulness of this sacred place."

1. The state of being struck with awe.

2. A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness. Taylor.

[Not legitimate.]

AWAPE, v. t. awhap'. [W. evapane, to strike smartly.] To strike; to confound. Obs.

[This is our vulgar whip.] Spencer.

AWHILE, adv. [a and while, time, or interval.]

A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

AWK, a. Odd; out of order. L. Estrange.

2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [Vulgar.]

AWK WARD, a. [awk and ward.] Wanting or apprised; not dextrous; haggling; untoward. Dryden.

2. Inelegant; impolite; ungraceful in manner; clumsy; unnatural; bad. Shak.

AWKWARDLY, adv. Clumsily; in a rude or haggling manner; inelegantly, badly.

AWKWARDNESS, n. Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness. Addison.

AWL, n. [Sax. awl, an awl, and an eel; Ger. adl, an awl, and adl, an eel; D. aul, an awl; en, an awl; E. aul, an awl; L. oll, a string or prickle.]

An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, tailors, &c. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flattened.

AWLESS, a. [awe and less.] Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; as aweless insolence. Dryden.

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe; as an aweless throne. Shak.

AWL WORT, n. [awl and wort. See Wort.] The popular name of the Subularia aquatica, or rough leaved alcyon; so called from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland. Ence.

AWM, n. [D. aam; G. ahm.]

AUM, §

1. A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight steinkens or twenty verges or vertees, equal to the English tureen, the sixth of a French tun, and the seventh of an English tun, or thirty-six gallons. Ence. Arbuthnot.

AWN, n. [Sw. auge; Gr. αὐγή, αὐγή] The beard of corn or grass, as it is usually understood. But technically, a slender straight process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses. Martyn.

AWNING, n. [Goth. hulyn, to cover.]

1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarpauling, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays, the officers and crew, and preserve the decks.

2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk head of the cabin. Mar. Diet.

AWN LESS, a. Without awn or beard.

AWN Y, a. Having awns; full of beard.

AWOKE, a. [Sax. geworo, to wake.] To work; at work; in a state of labor or action. [Not used.]

Shak.

AWORKING, a. At work; in a state of working or action. Hubbard's Tale.

AWRY, a. or adv. [Dan. virer, to twist; virten, twisted; Sw. vrida; Sax. writhe, to writhie.]

1. Turned or twisted towards one side; not in straight or true direction; the position is askew; with oblique vision; as, "to glance a look awry;" the lady's cap is awry.

2. In a figurative sense, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. Sidney. Milton
AX'INITE, n. A mineral which sometimes
AXTLLARY, " pit, or to the axil of plants. AxUlary leaves are those which proceed
AX'ILLAR, Pertaining to the arm-
1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper
AX'IFORM, a. [L. axis, and forma.] In the form of an axis. Encyc.
AXSTONE, " of jade; less hard than nephrite; of a leek or grass green, or
AXAYA'CAT, n. A fly in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in
An instrument usually of iron, for hewing
AX, n. improperly written o.rt. [Sax. cei
prism, so flattened that some of its sides
very oblique rhomb, or rather, four-sided
in crystals, whose general form is that of a
occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly
sometimes called yanolite and violet short.
AXLE, [Sax. a:x and tree. See
AXLE-TREE, [n. [Sax. ax and tre. See
A YRY. [See Arviv.
AZ'OTH, n. Among alchimists, the first
AZ'OTE, n. [Gr. o priv. and fco,, life, or ^uiTtxoi, vital.
AZIMUTH, n. [Ar. . samatha, to move
AZ'ORO, n. [Fr.] A species of thorn;
AZ'ERITA, A species of plum or plum-
AZ'IMUTH, an arch of the horizon
intercepted between the meridian of the place, and the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the center of the object.
AZIUTH compass, an instrument for finding
AZMUTH dial, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
AZIMUTHS or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.
AZ'URE, n. aih'. The fine blue color of
AZERI'TA, n. A species of pharnorpru-
AZOT'Ie, a. Pertaining to azote; fatal to
defeated life. It is
AZ'URE, a. azh'ur. [Persic, lazurd, blue;
AZ'UR, a. azh'. [See Arviv.
AZOTIC, a. Pertaining to azote; fatal to
animal life.
AZ'OTITE, n. A salt formed by a combina-
tion of azote, or nitric oxide, with an alkali.
AZURE, a. azh'. [Persic, lazurd, blue;
AZURE, n. azh'. The fine blue color of
AZURE, n. azh'. The fine blue color of
BAA

1. The sky. This word was formerly applied to the lapis lazuli, and the color prepared from it. But it is now applied to the blue extracted from cobalt, though somewhat a different color; the blue of the lapis is called ultramarine. Azure is applied to the blue glass made of the finest of cobalt and vitrifiable substances, reduced to fine powder. In large masses it is called small.

2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.

3. In heraldry, a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron. Jones.

AZURE, v. t. To color blue.

AZURED, a. arch'd. Colored azure; belonging to an azure color. Sidney.

AZURE-STONE, n. Another name of the azurite. Milton.

AZURINE, n. Of a blue color. [Little used.] Enoeu.

BAB

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a hut. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, beth, a house. It is a mute and a labial, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing eb. It is less perfectly mute than p, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables ab and ap. It is convertible, 1st, with p, as in the Celtic, ben or pen, a mountain; in the English, beek and peak, beck and peck; 2d, with n, as in the German, silver for silver; and in Spanish, b and p are used indifferently. 3d, with s, as in bore and perfora; English, hero, L. heros; in the Celtic bun, bunadh, bainn, stock, origin, foundation; English, found; L. fundamentum; with the Gr. θ, as Billy, for βοσκωνς; 4th, with r and w; as, Ir. fior, L. verus; fear, vir; Ir. basic, the wick of a candle.

The Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with the Greek.

In composition, the letter B is changed into p before the letter p; as in opprino, from ob and premo; oppone, from ob and pone; into f, before f, as in offero, from ob and fero; into c before c, as in occido, from ob and cedo, and cedo.

As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabsians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it thus B, for 3000. B is used also as an abbreviation; thus B. A. stand for bachelor of arts; B. L. for bachelor of laws; B.D. for bachelor of divinity; B.F. before the decrees of the old Romans, for bonum factum. In music, B stands for the tone major above A. In music, B also stands for bachelor of arts; B. L. for bachelor of laws; B.D. for bachelor of divinity; B. F, for fundamental; with the Gr. θ, as Baboon, the word for baboon, for bablon, a priest of Babylon. Encyc.

BABY

Baby is supposed to signify the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead. Ps. cvi. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, &c.

BABBLE, v. i. [D. babbelten; Fr. babiller; properly to throw out.] To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. Prior.

2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. Arbuthnot.

3. To talk much; to prate; hence to tell secrets. Shak.

4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly; as, a babbling echo; a babbling stream.

BABBLE, n. To prate; to utter.

BABBLE, n. Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BABBLE, n. Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.

BABBLE, n. An idle talker; an irrational pratter; a teller of secrets.

BABBLE, n. Talking idly; telling secrets.

2. To utter a succession of murmuring sounds; as a babbling stream.

3. In hunting, babbling is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BABBLE, n. Foolish talk. 1 Tim. vi.

BABE, n. [Ger. babe, a boy; Ir. babon; D. babys; Syr. babon; Phcenician, babon; Ar. ياب abab, a babe, an infant. Ar. ياب ababos or baboson, the young of man or beast. Syr. baboan, a little child. It is remarkable that this Syriac and Arabic word for an infant, is retained by the natives of America, who call an infant papoea. L. papus, a word of endearment; pap, little girl; whence papilus, papilla, papil.

Ababon, the beginning of youth; Gr. βαιδις, and μακα; Ar. ياب abab, to say baba, that is father; papar, a word taken from the first attempts of children to pronounce the name of a parent.

An infant; a child of either sex.

BABBEL, n. [Heb.] Confusion; disorder.

BABYHOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABY-HOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABYLONIAN, n. Pertaining to Babylon or to the Babylonian.

BABYLONISH, n. Pertaining to Babylon or to the Babylonian.

BABYLONISH, n. The capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylon, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the river Euphrates, and it is supposed, on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded.

BABYHOOD, n. The state of being a baby.

BABYHOOD, n. A state of being a baby.

BABY, n. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BABY, n. [See Babe.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

BABY, v. t. To treat like a young child.

BABYHOOD, n. The state of being a baby.

BABYHOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABY-ROUS'SA, n. In zoology, the Indian, or, as it seems to have originated in the oriental baboon, papio. See Babo.

BABOON, n. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BABOON, n. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

BABOON, v. t. To treat like a young child.

BABOON, n. An inhabitant of Babylon. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

BABYLONIC, n. Pertaining to Babyloni.

BABYLONICAL, n. Pertaining to Babyloni.

BABYLONICAL, n. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

BABY, n. A child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

BABY, v. t. To treat like a young child.

BABYHOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABY-ROUS'SA, n. In zoology, the Indian, or, as it seems to have originated in the oriental baboon, papio. See Babo.

BABOON, n. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BABOON, n. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

BABOON, v. t. To treat like a young child.

BABYHOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABY-ROUS'SA, n. In zoology, the Indian, or, as it seems to have originated in the oriental baboon, papio. See Babo.

BABOON, n. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BABOON, n. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

BABOON, v. t. To treat like a young child.

BABYHOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABY-ROUS'SA, n. In zoology, the Indian, or, as it seems to have originated in the oriental baboon, papio. See Babo.

BABOON, n. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BABOON, n. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [used in familiar language.]

BABOON, v. t. To treat like a young child.

BABYHOUSE, n. A place for children’s dolls and babies.

BABY-ROUS'SA, n. In zoology, the Indian, or, as it seems to have originated in the oriental baboon, papio. See Babo.
3. In dishtricts, a vessel into which the

BA€€ALAU'REATE, n. [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachel

BA€'€A, n. [L.]. In botany, a berry; a fruit

The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'€ATED, a. [L. baccatus, garnished

BACeHANA'LIAN, a. [L. bacchana
taaxajos, the deity of wine and revelling. Qu. Ir. back, drunk

One who indulges in drunken revells; a <

BAC€IIAN.VLIAN, a. Pertaining to revel-

BA€'€HI€, a. Jovial; drunken; mad will

BA€CIF'EROUS, a. [L. baccifer, of bacca

BACCA, n. [L.]. In botany, a berry; a fruit

which consists of a pulpy pericarp, with-

out valves, inclosing several naked seeds.

Milne.

BA€CALAU'REATE, a. [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor-

or; or as Bailey supposes, from bacca,

berries. [Little used.]

Fabre. Encyc.

a Measure, a damsel or young woman; Scot.

of arts; bacchio, a staff; hacchelta, a rod;

twig of the vine; It. baccelliere, a bachelor

child or young person of either sex,

bacgenes, a young girl; from bac, small.

Eating or subsisting on berries; as baccivo-

rants birds.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part;

7. To go ahead, is to advance, to go for-

ward.

BACK, adv. To the place from which one

came; as, to go back is to return.

2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition or station; as, he cannot go back from his engagements.

3. As the back of man is the part on the

opposite to the inner, concave part, or

that which fronts the speaker or actor, or

hence the thick and strong part of a <

ting tool; as the back of a knife, or of a saw.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part;

7. To go ahead, is to advance, to go for-

ward.

BACK, V. t. To mount; to get upon the

back; as, to back a horse. Shak.

5. In seamanship, to back an anchor is to lay

down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home.

To back astern, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, to move a boat stern foremost.

To back the sails, is to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern.

Mar. Diet.

BACK, v. t. To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to back.

BACK BITE, v. t. [back and bite.] To cen-
sure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent. Prov. xxv.

1. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

Backstone.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

Blackstone.

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was backed by the House of Commons.

Dryden.

1. To back astern, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, to move a boat stern foremost.

5. Again; in return; as, give back the loan.

3. To turn the back on one, to acknowledge to be superior.

10. To turn the back on, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent.

Davies.

11. Behind the back, is secret, or when one is absent.

12. To eat behind the back, in scripture, is to forget and forgive, Is. xxxviii. 17; or to treat with contempt. Ez. xxiii. 35. Neh ix. 26.

13. To plow the back, is to oppress and persecute. Ps. cxxix.

4. To bow the back, is to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.

BACK, adv. To the place from which one
came; as, to go back is to return.

2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition or station; as, he cannot go back from his engagements.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part; to keep one's self back.

4. Towards times or things past; as, to look back on former ages.

5. Again; in return; as, give back the loan.

6. To go or come back, is to return, either to a former place, or state.

7. To go or give back, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, v. t. To mount; to get upon the

back; as, to back a horse. Shak.

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was backed by the House of Commons.

Dryden.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

Backstone.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

10. To turn the back on, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent.

Davies.

11. Behind the back, is secret, or when one is absent.

12. To eat behind the back, in scripture, is to forget and forgive, Is. xxxviii. 17; or to treat with contempt. Ez. xxiii. 35. Neh ix. 26.

13. To plow the back, is to oppress and persecute. Ps. cxxix.

4. To bow the back, is to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.

BACK, adv. To the place from which one
came; as, to go back is to return.

2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition or station; as, he cannot go back from his engagements.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part; to keep one's self back.

4. Towards times or things past; as, to look back on former ages.

5. Again; in return; as, give back the loan.

6. To go or come back, is to return, either to a former place, or state.

7. To go or give back, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, v. t. To mount; to get upon the

back; as, to back a horse. Shak.

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was backed by the House of Commons.

Dryden.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

Backstone.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

10. To turn the back on, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove or be absent.

Davies.

11. Behind the back, is secret, or when one is absent.

12. To eat behind the back, in scripture, is to forget and forgive, Is. xxxviii. 17; or to treat with contempt. Ez. xxiii. 35. Neh ix. 26.

13. To plow the back, is to oppress and persecute. Ps. cxxix.

4. To bow the back, is to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.

BACK, adv. To the place from which one
came; as, to go back is to return.

2. In a figurative sense, to a former state, condition or station; as, he cannot go back from his engagements.

3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep back a part; to keep one's self back.

4. Towards times or things past; as, to look back on former ages.

5. Again; in return; as, give back the loan.

6. To go or come back, is to return, either to a former place, or state.

7. To go or give back, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, v. t. To mount; to get upon the

back; as, to back a horse. Shak.

2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was backed by the House of Commons.

Dryden.

3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

4. To back a warrant, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

Backstone.
BACK, pp. Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK, adv. Having a back; a word used in composition; as broad-backed, hump-backed.

BACK FRIEND, n. [back and friend]. A secret enemy.

BACKGAMMON, n. [W. baccan, small, and gammon, conflict, battle; comp. a game. A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called points. Each player has 15 men of different colors for the purpose of the game.

BACK GROUNDS, n. [back and ground]. Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the front.

2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen, or noticed.

BACK HAND, a. [back and hand.] With the hand directed backward; as, to strike backhand.

BACK HOUSE, n. [back and house.] A building behind the main or front building.

BACKING, pp. Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BACK PAINTING, n. [back and paint.] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print.

BACK PIECE, n. [back and piece.] The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK PIECE, n. [back and piece.] The piece of armor which covers the back.

BACK STAYS, n. [back and stay.] Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast, when strained by a weight of sail, and prevent it from giving way and falling overboard.

BACK SWORD, n. [back and sword.] A sword with one sharp edge. In England, a stick with a basket handle used in rustics.

BACKWARD, a. [back and ward.] See Backward.

BACKWAD, a. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

BACKWARD, a. Unwholesome; as bad provisions.

BACKWARD, adv. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go backward.

BACKWARD, n. [back and ward] A sword with one sharp edge. In England, a stick with a basket handle used in rustic amusements.

BACKWARD, n. [back and ward.] With the hand in advance; as, to move backward.

BACK WORM, n. [back and worm.] A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [See Filander.]

BAD, v. t. To mark, or distinguish with a badge.

BADGE, n. [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to class Bg.] 1. A mark, sign, token or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as the badge of authority.

BADGE, n. [Qu. badge, supra; or Sax. beugan, bygan, to buy; Norm. bugge.] In law, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing.

BADGER, n. A quadruped of the genus Ursus, of a clumsy make, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting.

BADGER, v. t. To save one's bacon, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BADGE, n. [Fr. badge.] A genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, in their cellular structure resembling the meiobranchs. Edin.

BACULITE, n. [L. baculus, a staff, and Gr. μερισμος, measure.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staves.

BAD, a. [Pers. باد, bad, evil, depraved; allied perhaps to Ar. بد] Evil, bad; deprived; afflicted; miserable.

BAD, adv. [Pers. باد, evil, deprived; as bad as possible; as bad as it can.

BAD, n. [Pers. باد, evil, deprived; as bad as possible; as bad as it can.

BADGE, n. [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. Probably it belongs to class Bg.] 1. A mark, sign, token or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as the badge of authority.

BADGE, n. The mark or token of any thing; as the badge of bitterness.

BAD, a. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as a bad man, a bad heart, a bad design, bad air, bad water, bad books.

BAD, a. Unskilful; as a bad player.

BAD, n. Poor; as a bad crop.

BAD, n. A bad state of health.

BAD, v. t. To drive or turn backward, is to be defeated, or disappointed. Ps. xi.

BAD, a. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

BAD, adv. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go backward.

BAD, n. In a scriptural sense, to go or turn backward; to move backwards and forwards.

BAD, a. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind.

BAD, n. Poor; sterile; as a bad soil.

BAD, a. Rough or muddy; as a bad road.

BAD, a. Unfavorable; as a bad season.

BAD, n. In short, bad expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, a. Fickle, corrupt, or oppressive; as a bad government.

BAD, a. Unwholesome; as bad provisions.

BAD, a. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as a bad man, a bad heart, a bad design, bad air, bad water, bad books.

BAD, a. Poor; as a bad crop.

BAD, a. A bad state of health.

BAD, a. Unfavorable; as a bad season.

BAD, n. In short, bad expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, a. Fickle, corrupt, or oppressive; as a bad government.

BAD, a. Unwholesome; as bad provisions.

BAD, a. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as a bad man, a bad heart, a bad design, bad air, bad water, bad books.

BAD, a. Poor; as a bad crop.

BAD, a. A bad state of health.

BAD, a. Unfavorable; as a bad season.

BAD, n. In short, bad expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, a. Fickle, corrupt, or oppressive; as a bad government.

BAD, a. Unwholesome; as bad provisions.

BAD, a. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men and things; as a bad man, a bad heart, a bad design, bad air, bad water, bad books.

BAD, a. Poor; as a bad crop.

BAD, a. A bad state of health.

BAD, a. Unfavorable; as a bad season.
The American badger is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white. Penant.

**BADGER-LEGGED.** a. Having legs like a badger. Johnson says having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short thick feet. Shakespeare.

**BADGIA.** n. A small sponge, common in the North of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the vivid marks of bruises. Encyc.

**BADIAN,** n. The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to enrich. Encyc.

**BADLY,** adv. [from bad.]

**BADINAGE,** n. [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. Coxe, Switz.

**BANIAN,** n. Having legs like a man, which is said to be the best.

**BAD VIBER-LEGGED,** a. Having legs like a badder. Johnson says having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short thick feet. Shakespeare.

**BAFBLING,** ppi. Eluding by shifts, and turns; hence to defeat, or confound. Coxe, Switz.

**BAFETAS,** n. An India cloth or plain muslin. That of Su Port, banho; Fr. bain; L. balneum.

**BAFLING,** p;?. Eluded; defeated; found.

**BAFLING,** p;?. Eluded; defeated; found.

**BADGE,** n. The clothing and other necessaries of an army.

**BADLY,** adv. [from bad.] In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.

**BADGER,** n. Among farriers, a bag of asafoetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore the heart, o the season, o the roads, &c. Encyc.

**BADGER,** n. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance.

**BADGER,** n. Among farriers, a bag of asafoetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c. Encyc.

**BADGER,** n. A low worthless woman; a strumpet.

**BADenses,** pp. Swelling; becoming proter.

**BADGINGS,** n. The cloth or materials for bags. U. States. Edwards's W. Indies.

**BAGNO,** n. ban'yo. [It. bagno; Sp. bano; Port. banho; Fr. bain; L. balneum.

**BAG,'** n. One of the security given for the release of a prisoner from custody, or from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; used of persons. Blackstone.

**BAG,'** n. One that baffles. Blackstone.

**BAG,'** n. A sack, or bag, a coffer; bages, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of pack, pouch, Fr. poche; or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; Sp. baga, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence baggage; It. bagagli; Sp. bagaje; Port. bagagens; Fr. bagages; Arm. prep., a pack, and bagatch.

1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve or convey corn, and other commodities.
2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance.
3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.

**BADGER,** n. [Norm. bagge, a bag, a coffer; bages, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of pack, pouch, Fr. poche, or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; Sp. baga, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence baggage; It. bagagli; Sp. bagaje; Port. bagagens; Fr. bagages; Arm. prep., a pack, and bagatch.

1. A sack, or pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve or convey corn, and other commodities.
2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance.
3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.

**BADGER,** n. In commerce, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack, as a bag of pepper or hops; a bag of corn.

**BADGER,** n. In commerce, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack, as a bag of pepper or hops; a bag of corn.

**BADGER,** n. Among farriers, a bag of asafoetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore their appetites. Encyc.

**BADGER,** n. To put into a bag.

**BADGER,** n. To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.

**BADGER-ELBAG, n.** [Fr. Sp. bagedela; It. bagalletta; Arm. bagah.] A tridie; a thing of no importance.

**BADGER GAGE,** n. [Fr. bagage. Qu. Eng. package; D. pakkaadje, bagage, that is which is packed. See Bag.]

**BADGER,'** n. A sack, or bag, a coffer; bages, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of pack, pouch, Fr. poche, or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; Sp. baga, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence baggage; It. bagagli; Sp. bagaje; Port. bagagens; Fr. bagages; Arm. prep., a pack, and bagatch.

1. A sack, or pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve or convey corn, and other commodities.
2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance.
3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.

**BADGER,'** n. Among farriers, a bag of asafoetida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c. Encyc.
by a prisoner and his surety, to assure the
prisoner's appearance in court, at the return
of the writ.

BAILEE', n. The person to whom goods are
committed in trust, and who has a
temporary possession and a qualified
property in them, for the purposes of the trust.

BAILEE, n. One who delivers goods to
another in trust, for some particular purpose.

BA'ILIFF, n. [Fr. baUiff; Arm. belly; Scot.
baili; It. bailo, a magistrate; balia, power.

BA'ILOR, n. Another in trust, to be carried
and delivered, to be carried and delivered.

BA'ILPIECE, n. A slip of parchment or
paper containing a recognizance of bail above
or bail to the action. Blackstone.

The office of bailiff formerly was high and
ed with important functions.

There are also bailiffs of liberties, appointed
by the lords in their respective jurisdictions,
to execute processes, and perform other duties;
bailiffs of forests and of manors, who col-
lect fines for larceny or other crimes, attend the assis-
tes, and execute writs and process. The
sheriff in England is the king's bailiff.

In England, an officer appointed by the
sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and ap-
pointed, for their adroitness, to arrest
persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who col-
lect fines and other revenues, and who are
vested with power to execute writs. Their office
is to arrest persons, to collect fines and
other revenues, and to execute writs and process.

The precincts in which a bailiff has juris-
diction; the limits of a bailiff's authority
was to act as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which
a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and
other duties; bailiffs of forests and of man-
or, who direct the husbandry, collect
rents, &c.; and water bailiffs in each port,
to collect duties, and to execute writs and process.

If a balance magnifies equal weight, or equal
value, it is by custom used for the weight or
sum necessary to make two unequal weights or
equal weights; and, in accounts, balance is the
difference of two sums; as upon an adjustment of
accounts, a balance was found against
A, in favor of B. Hence, to pay a balance,
the payment is the balance and the
work is magnified.

Balance of trade is an equal exportation
of domestic productions, and importation
of foreign; but, usually, the term is ap-
plied to the difference between the amount or
value of the commodities exported and
imported. Hence the common expres-
sion, the balance of trade is against or in favor of
a country.

Equipoise, or an equal state of power be-
tween nations; as the "balance of power.

The balance of the mind. Pope.

That which renders weight or authority
equal. The only balance attempted against the
ancient kings, was a body of nobles. J. Adams.

The part of a clock or watch which reg-
ulates the beats. In astronomy, a sign in the zodiac,
called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the
equinox in September.

The hydrostatic balance is an instrument to
determine the specific gravity of fluid and
solid bodies.

The assay balance is one which is used in
domestic operations, to determine the
weight of minute bodies.

BALANCE, n. [Fr. balance; Sp. balanza;
It. bilancia; L. bilax, bis, twice; and
lanx, a dish, the double dish.]

A scale, or scales, used for weighing com-
modities. It consists of a beam or lever sus-
pected exactly in the middle, with a scale
or basin hung to each extremity, of
precisely equal weight. The Roman balance,
our steel-yard, consists of a lever or beam,
inclosed in a case, and suspended near
one of its extremities. Hence, the

2. One of the simple powers in mechanics,
used for determining the equality or dif-
ference of weight in heavy bodies, and
consequently their masses or quantity of
matter. Eouce.

Figuratively, an impartial state of the
mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of
the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its
due weight, or force and importance.

A balance magnifies equal weight, or equal
value, it is by custom used for the weight or
sum necessary to make two unequal weights or
equal weights; and, in accounts, balance is the
difference of two sums; as upon an adjustment of
accounts, a balance was found against
A, in favor of B. Hence, to pay a balance,
the payment is the balance and the
work is magnified.

Balance of trade is an equal exportation
of domestic productions, and importation
of foreign; but, usually, the term is ap-
plied to the difference between the amount or
value of the commodities exported and
imported. Hence the common expres-
sion, the balance of trade is against or in favor of
a country.

Equipoise, or an equal state of power be-
tween nations; as the "balance of power.

The balance of the mind. Pope.

That which renders weight or authority
equal. The only balance attempted against the
ancient kings, was a body of nobles. J. Adams.

The part of a clock or watch which reg-
ulates the beats. In astronomy, a sign in the zodiac,
called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the
equinox in September.

The hydrostatic balance is an instrument to
determine the specific gravity of fluid and
solid bodies.

The assay balance is one which is used in
domestic operations, to determine the
weight of minute bodies.

BALANCE, v. t. To adjust the weights in the
scales of a balance so as to bring them to
an equipoise. Hence.

2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by esti-
mating the relative force, importance, or
value of different things; as, to balance
good and evil.

3. To regulate different powers, so as to
keep them in a state of just proportion;
as, to balance Europe, or the powers of
Europe.

4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight
or force; to make equivalent; as, one
species of attraction balances another.

One expression in the letter must check and
balance another. Kent.

BAL'AN, n. A fish of a beautiful yellow,
variegated with orange, a species of
wrasse, caught on the shores of England.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.
5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the balance, or difference, and make them equal.
6. In seamanship, to contract a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner.

**Mar. Diet.**

**BALANCE,** v. i. To have on each side equal weight; to be on a balance.

2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance-play is often poised by equal weights.

Between right and wrong, never balance a moment.

**Anon.**

**BALANCED,** pp. Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

**BALANCE-FISH,** n. The zygema, or martena; a fish of the genus equetus, or shark kind. It is 6 feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad pointed and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious.

**Ency.**

**BALANCER,** n. The person who weighs, or who uses a balance.

2. A skilled in balancing.

**BALANCE-REFER,** n. A reef band that crossed a sad diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

**Mr. Diet.**

**BALANCING,** pp. Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it.

**BALANCING,** n. Equilibrium; poised.

**Ency.**


**Ency.**

**BALANCE, n.** 

1. A round body; a spherical substance, as a ball of muslin; a ball of sand.

2. A great beam, or rafter.

3. A frustrated; a disappointment.

4. To plow, leaving balks.

5. To pile, as in a heap or ridge.

6. To mix or adulterate liquors.

7. In popular language, open, bold, audacious.

8. Among the Cornish miners in England, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, and about 12 inches long.

9. Formerly, a pair of dice.

**Ency.**

**BALK, n.** 

1. Bank. [Sax. bale; W. bale, a ridge.

2. Balkers are persons who stand on rocks or in shallow water, and give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass.

3. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, to hold the ball of a kingdom.

4. To hold the ball of a kingdom.

5. To make up in a bale.

6. To put ink on the types in the forms.

7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.

8. Among the Cornish miners in England, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles.

9. In pyrotechnics, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke or give light.

**Ball-stock,** among printers, a stock somewhat rounded, and used to call the stock, a ball, or to a stock, called a ball-stock, and used to put ink on the types in the forms.

**Ency.**

**BALKER,** n. One who balks. In fishery, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and manacles to stop the herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass.

**Ency. Cowel.**

**BALKING,** ppr. Plowing in ridges; frustrating.

**Ball,** n. [G. ball; D. bal; Sw. boll; Dan. boll; Russian, ball; Sp. bal; balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. balgen; Sw. bala; W. bal, a belt.

2. Mischievous; destructive; pertinacious; calamitous; deadly; as, baleful enemies; baleful war.

3. Without feathers on the head; as a bald vulture.

4. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.

5. Undaunted; inelegant; as a bald translation.

6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value.

7. In popular language, open, bold, audacious.

8. Without beard or awn; as bald wheat.

**BALDACHIN,** [It. baldacchino; Sp. baldacín, a rich silk or canopy, carried over the host.

The zygema, or martena; a fish of the genus equetus, or shark kind.

**Drayton.**

**BALD SYN, n.** 

1. Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.

2. Bald Pate, n. A pate without hair.


4. To mix or adulterate liquors.

5. To plow, leaving balks.

6. To pile, as in a heap or ridge.

7. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning.

8. A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a ball for play; a ball of thread; a ball of snow.

9. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye-ball; the ball of the thumb or foot.

10. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.

11. Among the Cornish miners in England, a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles.

**Ency.**

**BALIZZE,** n. [Fr. botisse; Sp. valia, a beacon.

A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bale.

**BALK,** n. [Sax. bale; W. bale, a ridge.

A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a ball for play; a ball of thread; a ball of snow.

**Ency.**

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Russian, ball; Sp. balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Sw. bala; W. bal, a belt.

2. Mischievous; destructive; pertinacious; calamitous; deadly; as, baleful enemies; baleful war.

3. Without feathers on the head; as a bald vulture.

4. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head.

5. Undaunted; inelegant; as a bald translation.

6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value.

7. In popular language, open, bold, audacious.

8. Without beard or awn; as bald wheat.

**BALDAICHIN,** [It. baldacchino; Sp. baldacín, a rich silk or canopy, carried over the host.

The zygema, or martena; a fish of the genus equetus, or shark kind.

**Drayton.**

**BALK,** n. [Sax. bale; W. bale, a ridge.

A round body; a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round; as, a ball for play; a ball of thread; a ball of snow.

**Ency.**

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Russian, ball; Sp. balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Russian, ball; Sp. balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Russian, ball; Sp. balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Russian, ball; Sp. balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.

**BALE,** n. [Fr. bulk; Ger. ballen; D. ballen; Russian, ball; Sp. balle, bola; It. pallia; pallia; Fr. balle, boute; L. balles; a belt, and rich.

4. Bald, a. [Sp. baldio, Fr. balthas.

A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. Its crystals are equal weight; to be on a poise.


1. **BALL**: A kind of dance; an interlude; a comic dance, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action.

2. **BALL**: In a political poem, representing some fabulous action or subject, in which several persons appear and recite things, under the name of some deity or personage. *Enl.*

3. **BALL**: In heraldry, balls or balls, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to their color, beausants, plates, hurts, &c. *Enl.*

4. **BALLOT**: Or more correctly *bélagie*, n. *[Fr. brate, a town.]* A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them. *Enl.*

5. **BALLIARD**: See Billiards.

6. **BALLIST**. See Baluster.

7. **BALM**: To form into a ball, as snow on the ground.

8. **BALLIS**. A song; originally, a solemn song of praise; and in modern chimistry, the term is confined to that which is used to make a thing steady.

9. **BALLLING**. Or more correctly *bélagie*, n. A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them. *Enl.*

10. **BALLIST**. A maker or composer of ballads. *Shak.*

11. **BALLADER**: A writer of ballads.

12. **BALLAD**: A song; originally, a solemn song of praise; and in modern chimistry, the term is confined to that which is used to make a thing steady.


15. **BALLASTED**: pp. Furnished with ballast, kept steady by a counterpoising force.

16. **BALLASTING**: pp. Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

17. **BALLAST**, n. Ballast; that which is used for ballast. *Shak.*


20. **BALSAM**: A mixture of aromatic substance, compounded and prepared by dividing spontaneously or by incision, from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chimistry, the term is confined to such vegetable juices, as are liquid or spumacious, and have the concrete, and consist of a resinosous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The balsams are either liquid or solid: of the former, are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba.
Balsam apple, an annual Indian plant, included under the genus Momordica. A water
Balsam of Sulphur is a solution of sulphur in oil.

Balsam tree. This name is given to a genus
Balsam 0/ Peru, the produce of a tree in Peru,
BALSAM'leAL, I

BAL'SAM-SWEATING

BAL'USTERED, a. Having balusters.
A small column or pilaster, of various forms

dragon's blood, and storax.

Peru and tolu ; of the latter, benzoin,
turpentine tree or mastich tree.

of plants called Clusia ; to another, called
Copaiha ; and to a third, called Pistacia,
which produces the balsam of
Copaijera, which produces the balsam of

and a subtil oil are obtained from it, which
are hard and durable, as to be used for build-

ing and for all sorts of furniture, for waters-
pipes, and for poles to support palanquins.
The smaller stalks are used for walking
sticks, flutes, &c.

Encyc.

BAMBOO'ZLE, v.t. To confound; to de-
ceive; to play low tricks. [A low word.]

BAMBOO'ZLIER, n. A cheat ; one who
plays low tricks.

BAN, n. [Sax. banann, abanmen, to pro-
claim ; it. bando, a proclamation ; Sp. and
Port. banda ; Fr. ban ; Arm. ban ; D. ban-
banneu ; Ger. ti. ; Sw. bana, to revile ;
Dan. band, ban, outlawry ; forbinder, to
curse. Hence banish. The radical sense
is to send, thrust or drive. Class Bu.
No. 3.]
1. A public proclamation or edict ; a pub-
lic order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory.
In a more particular sense,
2. Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a
matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a
church, that any person may object, if he
knows of any kindred between the parties
or forest. Ger. baum, a tree.
Fr. baum, le, a tree.

BAN, V. i. To curse. Spenser

BAN, V. t. To curse ; to execrate.

BAN' ANA, n. A species of the genus Mw-

shak. Knolles.

Shak.

BAN'ERA, n. [from band. In-Swiss-
erland, a general in chief of military forces.

BAND'ER, n. One that bands or associates
in any common design ; a band of brothers.

BAND'ED, pp. Bound with a band ; united
in a band.

BAND'ED, pp. Beat or tossed to and fro ;

in length. Bailty.

BAND'ING, ppr. Binding with a band ; uni-
ting in a band or company.

BANDIT, n. plu. BAN'DITS or BANDIT-

in a general sense, a robber ; a highwayman ; a lawless or desperate

BAND'ZLE, n. An Irish measure of two feet

in length. Bailey.
BANE, a. Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.

BA'NEFULLY, adv. Perniciously; destructively.

BA'NE, v. t. To poison. Shak.

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.

2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally; as, to bandy looks. Shak.

BANG, v. t. [Dan. banker, to beat; G. bangel, a club, and the clapper of a bell; D. bangel, a bell; Ir. beanaim, to beat.]

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [A low word.]

To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence.

BANG, n. A blow with a club; a heavy blow. Shak.

BAN'GLE, n. To waste by little and little.

BAND'Y, n. [Fr. bander, to tie, bind, bandy; L. panda.]

Bandage.

BAND'Y, v. t. To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball in his own way. Shak.

2. To toss about, as from man to man.

Let not known truth be bandied in disputation. Watts.

BANK, v. i. To accumulate; to store up; to collect; to multiply.

BANKER, n. One who keeps a bank; one who deposits, collects and pays out money. Bank and bench are radically the same word.

BANK'ER, v. t. To raise a mound or dyke; to inclose, or fortify with a bank; to cut off from the sea.

BANK'ED, pp. Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.

BANK-BILL, n. A promissory note, is-
BANKRUPTCY, n. The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.

BAN’NER, n. [Fr. banniere; W. baner; It. bandiera; Sp. bandera; G. fahne and panier; D. vaan and vaandel; from Goth, fana, cloth; 8a.x. fana; h. pannus; li: fuan, cloth.]

2. A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to the capital stock of a bank.

BAN’QUET, n. [Fr. banquet; Arm. bancyed, or banvez; It. banchetto, a little seat, a sitting and hence a feast, and not, as supposed, from the oriental Pud. S. to feed or bring up delicately.]

A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink. Esther v. 1, Job xxii. 3-16.

BANQUET, v. t. To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment. Shak.

P. Partaking of rich fare.

BANQUET, V. t. To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. Shak.

BANQUETING-ROOM, n. A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, A house where entertainments are made. Cant. xxiv. Dan. v.

BANQUETING, n. A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. 1 Pet. iv.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, A house where entertainments are made.

BANQUETING, n. 1. The application of water to a person, as a salve, unguent, or the like; a bath. 2. A bath in which the patient enters with clothes on, or in which his clothes are left on his body. 3. A bath or kind of treatment used for the cure of certain diseases, the application of heat to a person. 4. Any thing by which the body is held to a certain state or place. 5. Any thing used as a measure of capacity. 6. A vessel used for holding or conveying any thing. 7. A vessel for containing water, wine, or other liquid, for use in the table. 8. A vessel for containing liquid, as a bottle or cask. 9. A vessel for containing gas, as a lamp or lantern. 10. A vessel for containing air, as a balloon. 11. A vessel for containing any thing, as a flask or jar. 12. A vessel for containing any thing, as a bottle or cask. 13. A vessel for containing any thing, as a flask or jar. 14. A vessel for containing any thing, as a bottle or cask.

BANQUETERS, n. A banquet. From these words it would appear that banquet is a sitting and hence a feast, and not, as supposed, from the oriental Pud. S. to feed or bring up delicately.

BANQUETER, n. A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

1. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.

BANQUETERS, n. A banquet. From these words it would appear that banquet is a sitting and hence a feast, and not, as supposed, from the oriental Pud. S. to feed or bring up delicately.

BANQUETER, n. A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

2. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.

BANQUETER, n. A feaster; one who lives deliciously.

2. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.
9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of barb. [See Barb.]

BAR, n. [L. barbarus; W. barov; Corn. bar; Arm. baro.]

1. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity.

2. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

3. An opening in the wall of a fortress or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart.

4. Any thing laid across another, as bars in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.

5. To bar a vein, in farriery, is an operation ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.

6. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by ex- price; payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars. Johnson.


8. To bar a fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. Ence. Johnson. Sp. Diet.

9. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable; as, the distance bars me from his aid, or bars him from my aid.

10. A man in his rude, savage state; an unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. Shak.

11. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as barbarous usage. Clarendon.


13. A fortress or outer defense to a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart. Encyc. Johnson. Sp. Diet.

14. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

15. In the African trade, a denomination of gold or silver, is an ingot, lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A bar of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammer ed from a pig.

16. A c-ommon name of the barbary pigeon, and sometimes is found on the surface of mountains in some parts of Asia. It burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It contains a portion of acid of amber. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs.


20. To bar the entrance of evil. Johnson.


22. The down, or pubes, covering the surface of some plants; or, rather, a tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves. Linne. Milne.

23. Anciently, armor for horses; formerly, barbe or barde. Hayward.

24. A common name of the barberry pigeon, a bird of a black or dun color. Linne. Milne.

25. To bar a horse from Barbary, of which it seems to be a contraction.

26. In botany, a straight process armed with piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

27. In the West Indies, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner.

28. To dress and roast a barbecue. [In the West Indies, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner.

29. To bar a horse from Barbary, of which it seems to be a contraction.

30. To bar a horse from Barbary, of which it seems to be a contraction.

31. A bar of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammer ed from a pig.

32. A c-ommon name of the barbary pigeon, and sometimes is found on the surface of mountains in some parts of Asia. It burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It contains a portion of acid of amber. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs.

BARBASTEL, n. A bat with hairy lips.

BARBATUS, a. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. Shak.

BARBEAR, v. t. To shave; to dress the beard. Ols. Shak.

BARBER, v. t. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.

BARBARY, n. A barbarian horse; a barb. Johnson.

BARBARY, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARY, a. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. Shak.

BARBARY, a. Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. Shak.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.

BARBARIAN, a. Belonging to savages; savage; uncivilized. Pope.
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; as barbed arrows.

3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed.

BARBER, n. [L. barba; Fr. barbeau; D. barbel.]
1. A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the order of Cyprinidae. The mouth is toothless; the gill has three rays; the body is smooth and white. This fish is about three feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. It is a coarse fish, living in deep still rivers and rooting like swine in the soft banks. Its dorsal fin is furnished with a strong spine, sharply serrated, from which circumstance it probably received its name. Encke.

2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth: written also barde, or bard of Encke. Perciv. Dict.

BARBER, n. [Persian, barbr. See Barb.]
1. A plant of the genus Berberis, common in the mountains of Asia. This plant is pernicious to wheat, the ears of which ititious to when, the ears of which will not fill, if within the influvia of the plant; and the influence of this has been known to extend three or four hundred yards. Miller, Encke.

BARRET, n. A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puerperal or aphis. [See Aphis.] Encke.

2. The Bocco, a genus of birds found in the warm climates of both continents.

BAR, n. [W. bard, or bare; Ir. bard; Fr. barde; a poet; Ir. barde, a satirist or lampooner; W. barddias, philosophe; bardgan, a song.]
1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts: one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses, in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men. The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised the brave, but reproached the cowardly. Dodd. John, Marcel. Lucan. Festus.

BAR'D, n. The trappings of a horse.

BAR'ED, a. In heraldry, caparisoned.

BARDES'ANIST'S, n. A sect of heretics, who sprung from Barde'sanites, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 3rd century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject. His followers went farther, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection.

BAR'DIC, a. Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry.

BAR'DISH, a. Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BAR'DISM, n. The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.

BARE, n. [Sax. bar, or bar; Sw. and Dan. bar; G. bar. This word is from opening, separating, stripping. In Ch. Syr. Sam. signifies to open, or explain; Ar. to remove. In Ch. Syr. to lay waste; Ar. id.]
1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is bare; the trees are bare.
2. With the head uncovered, from respect.
3. Plain; simple; undecorated; without the polish of refined manners.

BAR'GER, n. biirj. [D. bargie; It. and Sp. barca; Ir. bare. Barge, and bark or barque, are radically one word.]
1. A pleasing boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers; used by officers and magistrates.

BAR'GER'E, n. In bricklaying, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the bond.

BAR'RED, pp. Made bare; made naked.

BAR'REFACED, a. [See Face.]
1. With the face uncovered; or rather, so that the bones show their forms. Shak.
2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence shameless; impudent; audacious; as a barefaced falsehood.

BAR'REFACEDLY, adv. Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BAR'REFACEDNESS, n. Effrontery; as an outrageous audaciousness.

BAREFOOT, a. [Sax. bott.]
With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. 2 Sam. xv. Isaiah xx.

BAREFOOT, a. or adv. With the feet bare; as, to dance barefoot.

BAREFOOTED, a. Having the feet bare.

BARE'GNAWN, a. [See Gnaiv.]
Eaten bare. Shak.

BAREFOOT, a. or adv. With the feet bare; as, to be threadbare.

BAREFLACED, a. Having the legs bare.

BAR'ELY, adv. Nakedly; poorly; indirectly; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as a prince barely in title. Barret. Hooker.

BAR'ENECKED, a. Having the neck uncovered; or rather, so that the bones show their forms. Shak.

BAR'ENESS, n. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering.

BAR'REGNAWN, a. [See Gnaiv.]
Eaten bare. Shak.

BAR'RELEGGED, a. Having the legs bare.

BARGAIN, n. [Fr. barguigner, to haggle, to hum and haw; Arm. barguignour, a haggler; It. bargagnare, to cavil, contend, bargain; Ir. bráthcean, debate. It seems to accord with L. briga, Sp. brega, Fr. brigue.]
An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property, for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

3. Stipulation; interesting deal.

3. Purchase or the thing purchased. Locke.

4. In popular language, final event; upshot.

We must make the best of a bad bargain.

To sell bargains, is a vulgar phrase.

To strike a bargain, is to ratify an agreement, originally by striking, or shaking hands. The Latin fide fædus, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.

Bargain and sale, in law, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargaineer, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and as to the use of the bargaineer. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargainer vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. Blackstone.

BARGAIN, v. t. To make a contract or conclusive agreement, for the transfer of property; or to sell for the thing purchased; as, to bargain for a house. A bargained with B for his farm.

BARGAIN, v. t. To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A bargained away his farm; a popular use of the word.

BARGAINER, n. The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold. Blackstone.

BARGAINER, n. The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another. Blackstone.

BARGE, n. barge. [D. barge; It. and Sp. barcha; Fr. barca; heroic form of the word.
A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers; used by officers and magistrates. Encke.

BARGE-COUPLES, n. In architecture, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building. Encke.

BARGE-COURSE, n. In bricklaying, a
part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable, or kirkinhead. Eneye.

BARGEMASTER, n. The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.

BARGER, n. The manager of a barge.

BARILLA, n. [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground where they form a vitriolated litter. Eneye.

2. The alkali procured from this plant.

BARTONE, [See Barytone.]

BARIUM, n. The metallic basis of baryta, which is an oxyd of baryum. Deyy.

BAR, n. [Dan. bark; Sw. barck; G. barke, barke; Ir. 6arc; Fr. barque; Russ. water-barks, in Holland, small vessels; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work.

BARLEY-BROKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.


BARLEY-CORN, n. [See Corn.] A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length. Johnson.

BARLEY-MOW, n. A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited. Eyeg.

BARLEY-SUGAR, n. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley. Eyeg.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. Eyeg.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. Eyeg.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.

BARLEY-SUGAR, n. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley. Eyeg.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. Eyeg.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. Eyeg.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. Eyeg.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine. Eyeg.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. Sidney.
The radical word, vic, fr. a man, is Celtic, as well as Teutonic; but the word baron was not known in the British isles, till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes.


BAR'ONESS, n. A baron's wife or lady.

BAR'ONAGIE, n. The whole body of barons or peers.

BAR'ONET, n. [Fr. diinia of baron.]

BAR'0S€0PE, n. [Gr. .iSapoj, weight, and exoTCsu, to view.]

BAR'ONY, n. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal and gives title to the possessor, or baron.

BARREN, n. In the States west of the Alleghany, a word used to designate a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass. The soil of these barrens is not barren, as the term imports, but often very fertile. It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet.

BARRENNESS, adv. The quality of not producing anything new; applied to the barrenness of devotion. Taylor.

BARREL, n., v. To fortify with any slight work that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security, against his shot.


BARRICADE, n. [Fr. barricade; It. barricata; from It. barricar, Sp. barricar, to bar.] A fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security, against his shot.

BARRICADE DO. The same as barricade.
BAR TIER, [Fr. barriere; It. barriera; Sp. barrera, a barrier; Sp. barreras, bariers, to bar or barricade. See Bar.]

1. In fortification, a kind of fence made in a passage or retreat, composed of great stakes, with transoms or overhanging rafters, to stop an enemy. Engr.
2. A wall for defense.
3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. Seeft.
4. Any fortification; anything which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack; as constitutional barriers.
5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation. Pope.

BAR RING, ppr. Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.

BAR RIST, n. [from bar.] A counselor, or learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, barristers, who have been sometime admitted to plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are.

BAR ROW, n. [Sax. berce, W. bery; Ger. bärchen; D. berri; from the root of bear, to carry. Johnson. Engr.

1. A light small carriage. A land-barrow is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men. A wheel-barrow, is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.
2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the

BAR'ROW, n. [Sax. beorg, a hill or hillock; byrgen, a tomb; G. and D. bergen, to conceal, to save.

BARROW-GREASE, n. Hog's lard.

BAR'RING, ppr. Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.

BAR'ROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Eng. baren; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beorg, a hill or hillock; byrgen, a tomb; G. and D. bergen, to conceal, to save.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beorg, a hill or hillock; byrgen, a tomb; G. and D. bergen, to conceal, to save.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.

BARROW, n. [Sax. beane; W. berva; Ger. bahre; D. berri; from the root of bear, to signify a wood or grove.
BASE, n. [Gr. βάσις; L. basiis; It. base; Sp. base; Fr. base; that which is set, the foundation or bottom.]

1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; as the base of a column, the pedestal of a statue, the foundation of a house, &c.

In architecture, the base of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of the shaft; but when there is no pedestal, it is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. Usually it consists of certain spiers or circles. The pedestal also has its base.

2. In fortification, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion parallel to the horizon. In rectangled triangles, any side of a triangle may be called its base, but this term most properly written is called the base.

3. In geometry, the lowest side of the perpendicular of a figure. Any side of a triangle may be called its base, but this term most properly belongs to the side which is parallel to the horizon. In rectangular triangles, the base, properly, is the side opposite to the right angle. The base of a solid figure is that on which it stands. The base of a cone is a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.

4. In chemistry, any body which is dissolved in an external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c.

5. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of lesser value.

6. Vileness of spirit; a low spirit or mind.

7. Meaness of spirit; meanness; worldliness.

8. Reduced in value; founded.

9. Reduced in value; founded.

10. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

11. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; properly written is called the base.

12. Noting a particular nut, the walnut, basilica nut.

13. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients supposed that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name.

BASIL, n. s as z. [Gr. βασιλείον; L. basilicium; Arm. βασίλιον; It. basilico; Fr. basilic; It. basilico.]

1. A plant of the genus Oenoma, of which there are many species, all natives of warm climates. They are fragrant aromatic plants, and one species, the sweet basil, is much used in cookery, especially in French cookery.

BASIL, n. [Orient. ʃtā ʃtrīp.] The skin of a sheep tanned; written also bassan.

BASIL, n. Wild basil, a plant of the genus Chimaphila. Muhlenburg.

BASIL, n. Chief; an anatomical term applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain.

BASILIC, n. s as 2. [Gr. βασιλικός; L. basilicus; Gr. βασιλικός, a king.]

Anciently, a public hall or court of judicature, wherein princes and magistrates sat to adjudge matters of justice. It was a large hall, with aisles, porticoes, tribunes, and tribunals. The bankers also had a part allotted for their residence. These edifices, at first, were the palaces of princes, afterwards courts of justice, and finally converted into churches. Hence basilic now signifies a church, chapel, cathedral or royal palace.

BASILIC, n. See Basilic. The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence.

BASILICA, n. The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, n. [See Basil.] An ointment. This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers.

BASILICA, n. See Basil. An ointment. This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers.

BASILICA, n. See Basil. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions.

BASILICA, n. See Basil. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients supposed that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name.

BASILICA, n. In military affairs, a large piece of ordnance, so called by way of eminence.

BASILICA, n. See Basil. The middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein, so called by way of eminence.

BASILICA, n. See Basil. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients supposed that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name.

BASILICA, n. See Basil. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. The ancients supposed that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal. Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name.
2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket, v.t. To put in a basket.

Basket, n. [W. basged, or basgawd; Ir. hascaid; probably from weaving or textile. The word includes the idea of some continuous winding. To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benevolent edicts. See a full explanation under base.

Bask, v.t. To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.

Bask, v.i. [The origin of this word is not wholly known. The Qu. Ir. basgatin, to rest or repose.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benevolent influence; as, to bask in the blaze of day; to bask in the sunshine of royal favor.

Bask, n. t. To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.

Basket, n. [W. basged, or basgawd; Ir. basead; probably from weaving or texture; W. basg, a netting or plaiting of splinters. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters or other flexible things interwoven. The forms and sizes of baskets are various, as well as the uses to which they are applied; as corn-baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit-baskets, and work-baskets.

1. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters or other flexible things interwoven. The forms and sizes of baskets are various, as well as the uses to which they are applied; as corn-baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit-baskets, and work-baskets.

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain; as a basket of medlar is two bushels. But in general, this quantity is indefinite.

In military affairs, baskets of earth sometimes are used on the parapet of a trench, between which the soldiers fire. They serve for defense against small shot.

Basket, v.t. To put in a basket.

Basket-Fish, n. A species of sea-star, star-fish, of the genus Asterias, and otherwise called the Magellanic star-fish, from the plane, the work is said to be in low relief. When the figures are so raised as to be well distinguished, they are said to be bold, strong, or high, alto relievo. See Relief.

Basket-Hilt, a. Having a hilt of basket-work.


Basket-Woman, n. A woman who carries a basket, to and from market.

Basket-Salting, n. The upward direction of the scale of a balance, when hollow and resembling, in a degree, the trout in shape, but having a larger head. It weighs about fifteen pounds. In the northern states of America, this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 to 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers; the perch resembles, and is opposed to the char.

Basket-Shark, n. The sun-fish of the Irish; a species of squalus or shark. This fish is from three to twelve yards in length, or even longer. The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one; the tail is large and the upper part much longer than the lower; the skin is rough, of a deep leaden color on the back, and white on the belly. The fish weighs more than a thousand and pounds, and affords a great quantity of oil, which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises, burns, and rheumatic complaints. It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas. [See Squalus.]

Basket-Viol, n. [See Base-viol.]

Basket-Violino, is the base of the violin.

Basket-Winkle, a. Having a hilt of basket-work.

Basketment, n. The ground work or first principle; that which supports.

Basket, n. [Fr. baskette.]

Basket-Set, n. [Fr. bassette.] A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention. The game being introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador, Justinian, in 1674, it was prohibited by severe edicts. Encyc.

Basket-Set, v.i. [See Basil.] Among coal diggers, to incline upwards. Thus a vein of coal is said to be set, when it is inclined towards the surface of the earth. This is called cropping, and is opposed to dipping. Encyc.

Basket-Setting, n. The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

Basket-Concertante, in music, is the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece. Bailey.

Basket-Continuo, thorough base, which plays throughout the whole piece.

Basket-Repleno, is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.

Basket-Relievo. [See Bass-relief.]

Basket-Di-Violino, is the base of the bass-viol.

Basket-Stock, n. The same as bass, a mat.

Basket-Fish, n. [Fr. basson; It. bassone, from basso, low.]

A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped, as in other large flutes.

Its compass comprehends three octaves. Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is called also a fagot. It serves for the base in a concert of hautboys, flutes, &c.


Basket, n. [Qu. D. and Dan. bast, bark, or from bastering.] A rope or cord, made of the bark of the lime tree, basswood or linen; or the bark made into ropes and mats. Ash. Bailey.

Basket, n. [Arm. bastard; It. bastard; Fr. bâtard; D. bastard; G. bastard; It. and Sp. bastardos; W. bastors; hau, to fall, whence base, and tarz, growth, issue, a sprout.]

A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws, a bastard becomes a legitimate child, by the intermarriage of the parents, at any future time. But by the laws of this country, as by those of England, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage.

Basket-eigen, or bastard elder, in law, is when a man has a bastard son, and afterwards marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called mother puthe, or younger.

Basketard, n. A kind of sweet wine. [Not in use.]

Shaks.
spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine; as a bastard hope, bastard holiness. Shak. Temple.

In military affairs, bastard is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary. Encyc.

BASTARD, a. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate.

BASTARDY, n. A state of being bastard, of being illegal.


BASTARDLY, adv. In the manner of a bastard; Dunciad.

BASTARDS, an appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guiene in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance. Mecray.

BASTARDY, n. A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disposes the person from inheriting an estate. Blackstone.

BASTARNIC ALPS, the Carpathian mountains, between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania; so called from the ancient inhabitants, the Bastarnae. D'Anville.

BASTE, v. t. [Sp. bastear; It. imbastire, to baste; It. bastone, a stick or staff. See Baste.

An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who had happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs. It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789.

BASTINADE, t. [Fr. bastonade; Sp. bastinada; It. bastonata, from bastone, a stick or staff. See Baste.

A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. Encyc.

BASTINADE, t. To beat with a stick or cudgel.

BASTING, ppr. Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BASTING, v. t. A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BASTION, n. bast'chun. [Fr. and Sp. bastion; It. bastione, a stick or staff. See Baste.

In architecture, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a tore, [torus. Encyc.

BASTO, n. The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BASTON, n. BAT. v. t. [Fr. battre, to beat; to bate, but perhaps from abatte, to beat down. The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See Batt.

To lessen by retrenching, deducting or reducing; as, to bate the wages of the laborer; to bate good cheer. Locke. Dryden.

BATE, n. Sax. bate, contention. It is probably from the root of beat. See Bate.

To grow or become less; to remit or retract a part; with of.

BATEAU, n. [Fr. bateau, a light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BATEAU, n. bat. A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends. Encyc.

BATEAU, n. [Sp. bateo, to bate, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. [Fr. bateau, a light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.

BATEAU, n. bat. [Fr. from lat. bateo, to bateaux, or bateaux, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.
4. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth

2. A place in which heat is applied to a body

BAT'FUL, a. [See Batten.] Rich, fertile, a land. 

not in use.

Mason.

5. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid; as, to bathe in tears or blood.

BAT'TED, pp. Washed as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

BAT'TEN, v. To be or lie in a bath to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to bathe in fiery floods.

Shak.
BATTERING-RAM, n. In antiquity, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. It was a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing back and forward, and was impelled by men against the wall. It was sometimes mounted on wheels.

BATTERY, n. [Fr. batterie; Sp. batería; It. batteria. See Beat.]
1. The act of battering, or beating.
2. The instrument of battering.
3. In the military art, a parapet thrown up.
4. In law, the unlawful beating of another.
5. In electrical apparatus and experiments, a galvanic battery, a pile or series of plates resembling the head of a ram, whence its name. See Beat.

BAT, n. [from 6a<, an animal.]
1. One that repeats the same thing in speaking.
2. Obscene; filthy; unchaste; applied to a language.

BAW, v.t. To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes.
1. To fail or dirty. [Not in use.] Skelton.

BAWD-BOY, n. Descended from a bawd.

BAWD-ILY, adv. Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWDINESS, n. Obsenity; lewdness.

BAWDY, a. Obscene; filthy; unchaste; applied to language.

BAWDY-BOY, n. A house of lewdness and prostitution.

BAWL, v.i. [Saxon, bellan; Swedish, hola, to low; Dutch, hel; German, hellen, to bark; Italian, baldo, baldanza, to be from the root of Eng. bold, the primary sense of which is, to project, to push forward. In W. pud is what tends to allure. But one dialectic quote Hesychius, as giving Gr. σάκχρος, a procurer or procuress.

BAWDY, n. A procuring or procurers. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues. [Usually applied to females.]

BAWD, v.i. To turn the battle to the gate, to fight valiantly, and drive the enemy, who hath entered the city, back to the gate. Is. xxviii.

BAT'TLE, v. t. To cover with armed force. Fairfax.

BAT'TLE-AX, n. An ax anciently used by gunners and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed. Thus, to erect a battery, is to form the parapet and mount the guns. The term is applied also to a number of guns ranged in order for battering and to mortars used for a like purpose. Observe that the term 'battery' is usually applied to armies or large bodies of men; but in popular language, the word is applied to an encounter between small bodies, between individuals, or inferior animals. It is one more generally applied to the encounters of land forces than of ships; the encounters of the latter being called engagements. But battle is applicable to any combination of enemies.
BAY, n. [Fr. baie; Sp. Port, bahia; It. baia. D. baai; contracted from the root of Sax. baige, baige, byggen, D. boogen, to bend, whence bowe.]

1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. The name however is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson’s Bay. Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but used for any recess or inlet between capes or head lands, as the bay of Biscay.

2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels.

[believe not used in U. S.]

3. In a barn, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place, for depositing hay. In England, says Johnson, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two bays.

These bays are from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 feet broad, and usually 20 feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. Builder’s Dict.

4. In ships of war, that part on each side between decks which lies between the hatches. Chambers.

5. In some parts of the U. States, a tract of land covered with bay trees. Drayton, S. Carolina.

BAY, n. [Goth, beidan, to expect; W. bodi, to bark.]

1. To bark, as a dog at his game. Spenecer.

2. To encompass, or inclose, from bey. Where now use emby. Shak.

BAY, v. t. To bark at; to follow with barking.

BAY-SALT, is salt which crystalizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea water, or any other water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystalization is perfected, which takes place, in eight, ten or fifteen days.

Encyc. Chambers.

BAY-WINDOW, n. A window putting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY-YARN, n. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn.

Chambers.


2. A light-house; a house erected on a point about, on, at, from some root signifying to pass or to press. [See By.]

BAYE, n. [Pers. ژار] bazar; Russ. bazari, a market.

Among the Turks and Persians, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazaars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Taurus will contain 30,000 men. Encyc.

BAYET, n. [Fr. biaiheit; Sp. bayoneta; It. baionetta; so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. Vieyra’s Portuguese Dict.]

A short pointed instrument of iron or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed.

Encyc.

BAYETON, v. t. To stab by a bayonet. Barke.

BAYS, or BAYZE. [See Baize.]

BAY- YARN, n. A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn.

Chambers.
of land, or other place on the sea-coast, with lamps which burn at night, to direct navigators, and preserve vessels from running upon rocks, sand-banks, or the shore. In general, a beacon may be any light or mark intended for direction and security against danger. 3. Figuratively, that which gives notice of danger. Encyc. BEAD-ACONAGE, n. Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. Encyc. BEAD, n. [Ger. bethe, a bead; supposed from beten, bidden, to pray, from the use of beads by the Catholic churches; Sw. bodel, bodel, a bead, in praying. In Spanish and Portuguese, the word answering to count is used for a bead.] 1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. A string of beads is called a necklace. Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, paste, glass, &c. The Romans use strings of beads in their prayers. Hence the phrase, to tell beads, and to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer. Encyc. BEAD-MAILER, a. A man employed in praying. BEAD-MAKER, n. One who makes beads. BEAD-PROOF, a. Spirit is bead-proof, when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, a small portion of the liquid has returned to the bottle. BEAD-SCANTLE, n. A small hound, or hunting dog. Beagles are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, paste, glasses, &c. They are mostly made upon the edge of a piece of lace. Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, paste, glasses, &c. The Romans use strings of beads in their prayers. Hence the phrase, to tell beads, and to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer. Encyc. BEAConAGE, n. Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. Encyc. BEAKER, n. [Ger. hecher.] A cup or glass. Johnson. BEAK, n. [D. bek; W. pigg; Arm. beak; Fr. bec; Sp. pico; It. becco; Dan. pig; pik; Sw. pigg, pik; Sax. pic; Fr. pique; Eng. peak, pike, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.] 1. The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horn substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galliards; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. Encyc. BEAK, n. [D. bek; W. pig; Fr. peac; Arm. beak; Fr. bec; Sp. pico; It. becco; Dan. pig, pik; Sw. pigg, pik; Sax. pic; Fr. pique; Eng. peak, pike, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.] 1. The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horn substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galliards; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. Encyc. BEAK, n. [D. bek; W. pig; Fr. peac; Arm. beak; Fr. bec; Sp. pico; It. becco; Dan. pig, pik; Sw. pigg, pik; Sax. pic; Fr. pique; Eng. peak, pike, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.] 1. The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horn substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galliards; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. Encyc. BEAK, n. [D. bek; W. pig; Fr. peac; Arm. beak; Fr. bec; Sp. pico; It. becco; Dan. pig, pik; Sw. pigg, pik; Sax. pic; Fr. pique; Eng. peak, pike, &c. The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting; and this word is connected with a numerous family. See Class Bg.] 1. The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horn substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galliards; intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. Encyc.

Encyc. BEAMING, n. Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays. BEAM, V. i. To send forth; to emit. BEAM, v. i. To send forth; to emit. BEAM, v. i. To send rays of light, or beams, to shine. He beam'd, the day star of the rising age. Troubault. BEAMING, pp. Emitting rays of light or beams. BEAM, n. [Goth. bagms, a tree; Sax. beam; G. baum; D. boom, a tree; Dan. bom, a bare, or rail; Ir. brim, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Chass. BEAM, n. [Goth. bagms, a tree; Sax. beam; G. baum; D. boom, a tree; Dan. bom, a bare, or rail; Ir. brim, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Chass.

BEAM, V. t. To send forth; to emit. BEAM, v. i. To emit rays of light, or beams, to shine.

BEAM, V. t. To send forth; to emit. BEAM, v. i. To emit rays of light, or beams, to shine. BEAM, n. [Goth. bagms, a tree; Sax. beam; G. baum; D. boom, a tree; Dan. bom, a bare, or rail; Ir. brim, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Chass.

BEAM, V. t. To send forth; to emit. BEAM, v. i. To emit rays of light, or beams, to shine. BEAM, n. [Goth. bagms, a tree; Sax. beam; G. baum; D. boom, a tree; Dan. bom, a bare, or rail; Ir. brim, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Chass.

BEAM, V. t. To send forth; to emit. BEAM, v. i. To emit rays of light, or beams, to shine. BEAM, n. [Goth. bagms, a tree; Sax. beam; G. baum; D. boom, a tree; Dan. bom, a bare, or rail; Ir. brim, a beam. We see by the Gothic, that the word belongs to Chass.
BEAR, v. t. pret. bore; pp. born, borne. [Sax. beor, to carry, bear; L. ferre, to carry, bear; Gr. φέρω, φέρεσθαι; Sp. Port. ferir, to bring forth; por- tar, to carry; It. portare, to carry; In bear, he brought forth, to tell or relate, whence Fr. parler; Russ. berè, to take, to carry; Sans. bhūrāti, to bear. This verb I suppose to be radically the same as the Semitic桨 to produce. L. partus. The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along. It includes the proper significations, both of L. fero and partus. Hebrew ה and ל. Hence, probably, Gr. φέρω, φέρεσθαι, and a great family of words. See Class Br. No. 15, 22, 33, 35.

1. To support; to sustain; as, to bear a weight or burden.
2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place; as, "they bear him upon the shoulder," "the eagle beareth them on her wings." Isaih. Deuteronomy.

3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; to support, to be a badge, a name; to bear arms in a coat.
4. To keep aloft; as, the water bears a ship.
5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure; as, a man can bear severe pain or calamity; or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury; as, a man may bear stronger food or drink.
6. To entertain; to carry in the mind; as, to bear a great love for a friend; to bear hatred to gaming.
7. To suffer; to undergo; as, to bear punishment.
8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; as, to bear neglect or indignities.
9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favorable interpretation they will bear.
10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to bear apples; to bear children.
11. To give birth to, or be the native place of. Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore. Isa. liii. Heb. It is so named, from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean.
12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as, to bear away.
13. To gain or win. Some think to bear it by speaking a great word. Bacon. [Not now used. The phrase now used is, to bear away.] Pope
14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to bear a part in conversation.
15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to bear testimony or witness. This seems to imply utterance, like the Latin fero, to relate or utter.
16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for; as, to bear the blame.
17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to bear the charges, that is, to pay the expenses.
18. To be the object of.

Let me but bear your love, and I'll bear your cares. [Unusual.] Shak
19. To behave; to act in any character; as, "hath he borne himself penitent?" [Not usual.] Shak
20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and hence to give satisfaction for.

He shall bear their iniquities. Is. lii. Heb.

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in seamanship, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to bear off a blow; to bear off a boat; also, to carry away; as, to bear off stolen goods.

To bear down, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to bear down an enemy.

To bear down upon, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.

To bear hard, is to press or urge.

Cesar doth bear me hard. Shak.

To bear on, is to press against; also to carry forward, to press, incite or animate.

Confidence hath borne thee on. Milton.

To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as, to act through the consulship. B. Jonson. Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will bear us through the evils of life.

To bear out, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.

Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. South.

To bear up, to support; to keep from falling.

Religious hope bears up the mind under suffering. Addison.

To bear up, to keep afloat.

To bear a body. A color is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. Johnson.

To bear date, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond bears date, Jan. 6, 1811.

To bear a price, is to have a certain price. In common mercantile language, it often signifies or implies, to bear a good or high price.

To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences; to deceive. Bacon. South. Shak.

I believe this phrase is obsolete, or never used in America.

To bear a hand, in seamanship, is to make haste, be quick.

BEAR, v. i. To suffer, as with pain.

But man is born to bear.

Pope.

This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intrasitive, merely by the omission of pain, or other word expressive of evil.

2. To be patient; to endure.

I cannot, cannot bear.

Dryden.

This also seems to be elliptical.

3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.

This age to blossom, and the next to bear.

Dryden.

Here fruit must be understood.

4. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to bear.

Guardian.

5. To act as a character.

Instruct me how I may bear like a true friar.

[Unusual.] Shak.

6. To be situated as to the point of compass.
BEARD, n. berd. [Sax. beard; D. baard; hear; Fr. barbe; L. barba, a beard, beard; from germanic.]--The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and other parts of the face. It is called "the beard" in the Bible, and is often mentioned in the writings of ancient authors. It is also used to denote the face, and the action of opposing something to the face. The word is derived from the old English word beor, which means "to bear."--Shak.

BEARD'ED, a. ber'ded. Having a beard, or having parallel hairs or tufts of hair. It is used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Shak.

BEARD'ING, ppr. ber'ding. Taking by the beard; opposing to the face. It is used to denote the act of seizing something by the beard. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Shak.

BEAR'S-BREECH, n. Brank-ursine of the genus Sanguisorba. It is a wild plant with a rootstock that is used in herbal medicine. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Encyc.

BEAR'S-EAR, n. The trivial name of primula auricula. It is a wild plant with a bright yellow flower. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Encyc.

BEAR'ED, ppr. ber'ded. Taken by the beard; opposed to the face. It is used to denote the act of seizing something by the beard. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Shak.

BEAR-FLY, n. An insect. It is a small, hairy insect that is found in many parts of the world. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Bacon.

BEAR-GARDEN, n. A place where bears are kept for diversion. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Shak.

BEAR-GARDEN, a. Rude; turbulent; as, a bear of a man that tends bears. It is used to denote the opposite of "bountiful."--Shak.

BEARING, ppr. Supporting; carrying; producing. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Encyc.

BEARING, n. Gesture; manner; behavior. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Johnson.

BEARING, a. Of a bear. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Harris.

BEARLIKE, a. Resembling a bear. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Johnson.

BEAR, n. A wild quadruped, of the genus Ursus. It is a large, hairy animal that is found in many parts of the world. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Shak.

BEAR'S-BREECH, n. Brank-ursine of the genus Sanguisorba. It is a wild plant with a rootstock that is used in herbal medicine. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Encyc.

BEAR'S-EAR, n. The trivial name of primula auricula. It is a wild plant with a bright yellow flower. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Encyc.

BEAR'ED, ppr. ber'ded. Taken by the beard; opposed to the face. It is used to denote the act of seizing something by the beard. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Shak.

BEAR-FLY, n. An insect. It is a small, hairy insect that is found in many parts of the world. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Bacon.

BEAR-GARDEN, n. A place where bears are kept for diversion. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Shak.

BEAR-GARDEN, a. Rude; turbulent; as, a bear of a man that tends bears. It is used to denote the opposite of "bountiful."--Shak.

BEARING, ppr. Supporting; carrying; producing. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Encyc.

BEARING, n. Gesture; manner; behavior. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Johnson.

BEARING, a. Of a bear. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Harris.

BEARLIKE, a. Resembling a bear. It is used to denote the act of bearing a child. It is also used to denote the opposite of "bare."--Johnson.

BEAR, n. A wild quadruped, of the genus Ursus. It is a large, hairy animal that is found in many parts of the world. It is also used to denote the act of bearing a child.--Shak.
BEASTLY, a. Like a beast; brutish; coarse; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

2. Having the form or nature of a beast. Prior.

BEAT, v. t. pret. beat; pp. beat, beaten.

[Sixx. beatan, beatoan, to beat; beheatan, beaten; W. beita; Fr. battre, or batte; Sp. batar; Port. batte; It. battere; L. batere. Latin beatebat, Gallo-Roman beatebat, Gothic beatan, Orf. beatan, Old English beatan, verb; from the Indo-European base bheidh 'to strike, beat'.]

Russ. batutjyti; Ar. لاص. gabata, and

tabata; Heb. Ch. Syr. סון. Perhaps, Hindoo, pata, to kill; Burman, pa'tari, id; as we say, to smite and to slay. Hence, the ori-pata, man killers, in Herodotus. Class Bd. No. 20. 23. 33. See Afaste.

1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows, with a stick, with the hand or fist, or with any instrument, and for any cause, just or unjust, or for punishment. Luke xii. Beat. xxv.

2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on, as a drum. Shok.

3. To break, bruise, comminate, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as pepper or spices. Ex. xxiii.

4. To extirpate by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; to hammer into; to make out into, as a wall. Ruth.

5. To break, mix or commingle by beating; as, to beat an egg with any other thing. Boyle.

6. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or bruise; to beat or hit. Milton.

7. To tread, as a path. Blackmore.

8. To overcome in a battle, contest or strife; to vanquish or conquer; as, one beats another at play. Byron.

9. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. Hooker.

10. To lower the price by importunity. Also, to depress or crush; as, to beat down the price.

Usury beats down the price of land. Bacon.

11. To harass; to exercise severely; to over-labor; as, to beat the brains of a dog. Hawkesvill.

12. Also, to depress or crush; as, to beat down opposition. Also, to sink or lessen the price or value. Unisky beats down the price of land. Bacon.

To beat back, to compel to retire or return. See Beat back.

To beat in, to teach or instill, by repetition of instruction. Brian.

To beat up, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to beat up an enemy's quarters. Prior.

To beat the wing, to flutter; to move with each motion he does not take in ground enough with his fore legs; and at curvets, when he does them too precipitately, or too low. He beats upon a wall, when he walks too short. Encyc.

To beat out, to extend by hammering. In popular use, is to be extremely fatigued; to have the strength exhausted by labor or exertion. BEAT, v. i. To move with pulsation, as the pulse beats; or to throb, as the heart beats.

To beat with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; as, the tempest beats against the house.

3. To knock at a door. Judges xix.

4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation. Shak.

To beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways. Addison.

To beat upon, to act upon with violence. Jehovah.

Also, to speak frequently; to enforce by repetition.

To beat up for soldiers, is to go about to enlist them into the army. In seamanship, to beat, is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse. With hunters, a stag beats up and down, when he runs first one way and then another. Encyc.

3. The declaration of blessedness made by the Pope, by which he declares a person blessed after death. This is the first step towards canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint. No person can be beatified till 50 years after his death. All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination cannot be held before four years after his death. Holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good Christians. Encyc.

BEATIFICATION, n. [L. beatus, happy, from beo, to bless, and facio, facere, to make.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

2. In the Roman church, to declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be revered as blessed, though not yet canonized. Encyc.

BEATING, v. ppr. Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind; &c.

BEAUTIOUS, a. Fine, gay, handsome; one whose occupation is to hammer metals. On this occasion, the elegance of the binding and the easy opening of the book chiefly depend. Encyc.

Beating the wind, was a practice in the ancient trial by combat. If one of the combatants did not appear on the field, the other was to beat the wind, by making flourishes with his weapons; by which he was entitled to the advantages of a conqueror.

BEAUTIFUL, a. [See Beauty.]

1. Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than handsome, and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAUTIously, adv. In a
BEAUTIFUL, n. be'iful. Which makes beautiful.

BEAUTIFULNESS, n. be'ifulness. The

1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than handsome.

BEAUTIFICATION, n. be'ification. The act of making or rendering beautiful; to adorn; to add beauty to; to embellish.

BEAUTIFY, v. t. be'ify. [beauty and L facere.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish; to beautify or embellish.

BEAUTY, n. be'uty. [Fr. beauti, from beau.]

1. An assemblage of graces, or an assembly of the properties which constitute beauty. Thus, we may observe in general that beauty consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object.

Beauty is intrinsic, and perceived by the eye at first view, or relative, to perceive which the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus, the beauty of a machine is not perceived, till we understand its uses, and adaptation to its purpose. This is called the beauty of utility. By an easy transition, the word beauty is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding. Thus we say, the beauty of a thought, of a sound, of music, &c.

So beauty, armed with virtue, bow's the soul With a commanding, but a sweet control. Pervia.

2. A particular grace, feature or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing: as the beauties of nature.

3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united; as the beauties of an author.

4. A beautiful person. In scripture, the chief dignity or ornament. 2 Sm. i. 10. 

5. In arts, parts, elements of parts; harmony, justness of composition. Ency.


BEAUTY, n. be'uty. To adorn; to beautify or embellish. Ob. 

BEAUTY-SOT, n. be'uty-spot. A patch: a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAUTY-WANING, a. Declining in beauty. 

BEAV, v. i. be'ed, be'ed. To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish. Ob.

BEAVEN, n. be'ven. [be and heaven.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish; to beautify or embellish.

BEAVENING, ppr. be'vening. To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish; to beautify or embellish.

BEC, BEC. Bec, bec, is life, because of righteousness. Because of these cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. Rom. i. 18. 

BECAREFUL, to be and charm. To charm; to captivate. Beaum. 

BECHARM, v. i. [be and charm.] To charm; to captivate. Beaum. 

BECHANCE, v. i. [be, by, and chance.] To befall; to happen to. Shak. 

BECHIC, n. [Gr. besxw, of besx, a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with pectoral, which is now the term mostly used. Quincy. 

BECK, n. A small brook. Gray. This word, Sax. becc, Ger. bach, D. beek, Dan. bek, Sw. back, Pers. ḫak, a brook or rivulet, is found in the Ir. Ar. Ch. Syr. Sam. Heb. and Eth., in the sense of flowing, as ears,weeping. Gen. xxxii. 22. It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in Walbeck; but is more frequently in names on the continent, as in Griesbach, &c.

BECK, n. [Sax. becc, a sign; beccniav, bycinian, to beckon. The Sw. peka, Dan. pecker, signifies to point with the finger.] A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, v. t. To nod or make a sign with the head. 

BECK, v. t. To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head. Shak. 

BECK ED, pp. Called or notified by a nod. 

BECK ET, n. A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars; as a large hook, a rope, with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket. Mar. Dict. 

BECKER, v. i. [See Beck.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix. 

BECK ON, v. t. [See Beck.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix. 

BECK ON, v. t. bek' on. To make a significant sign to. Dryden. 

BECK ONED, pp. Having a sign made to. 

BECK O'NING, v. png. Making a significant sign, as a hint. 

BECLIP, v. t. [Sax. beclipsan.] To embrace. [Not in use.] Wickliffe. 

BECLICKY, v. t. [See Cloud.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. Sidney. 

BECOME, v. i. be'come. pret. became, pp. become. [Sax. becumen, to fall out or happen; D. bekomen; G. bekommen, to get or obtain; Sw. bekomen; Dan. bekomme, to obtain; be and cause. These significations differ from the sense in English. But the sense is, to come to, to arrive, to reach, to fall or pass to. [See Come.] Hence the sense of suiting, agreeing with. In Sax. ciuman, to come, to be; and Sax. cieaman, is to please, that is, to suit or be agreeable.

1. To pass from one state to another; to change from another state or condition, by a change of form, substance, properties or qualities, or by the intervention of time, action, or cause; as, a cion becomes a tree.
BED

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul.

To the Jew, I became a Jew.

To become, usually with what preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition; as, what will become of our commerce? what will become of us?

In the present tense, it applies to place as well as condition. What has become of my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition? Where is he become? used by Shakspeare and Spenser, is obsolete; but this is the sense in Saxon, where has he fallen?

BECOME, v. t. In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things.

It is not become a cart as well as another man.

This use of the word however is less frequent, the verb usually expressing the suitableness or properness of persons or things; as, a robe becomes a prince. It becomes me so to speak of an excellent poet.

BECOMING, pp., but used rarely or never except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with becoming boldness; a dress is very becoming.

Some writers formerly used of, after this word: Such discourses as are becoming of them.

But this use is inelegant or improper.


BECOMINGLY, adv. After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOMINGNESS, n. Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; propriety arising from fitness.

BECRIPPLE, v. t. [See Cripple.] To make lame or crippled.

BED, n. [Sax. bed; D. bed; G. Bett or Bette; Goth. bad.] The sense is a lay or spread, or a dress is very becoming.

From bed and board. In law, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from bed and board. A man of this case is not suitable to his character, or adopted to circumstances; as, a robe becomes a prince.

To become worthy of, decent or proper. It is used with, in character or circumstances; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with feathers or wool; but a bed may be made of straw or any other materials. The word bed includes often the bedstead.

A place or an article of furniture to sleep in; as, a bed of sulphur; a bed of sand.

A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, to make partaker of the bed. Bacon.

A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it; as, a bed of sulphur; a bed of sand or clay.


To bring to bed, to deliver of a child, is rarely used. But in the passive form, to be brought to bed, that is, to be delivered of a child, is common. It is often followed by, as, to be brought to bed of a son.

To put to bed, in midwifery, is to deliver of a child.

Dining bed, or discuratory bed, among the ancients, a bed on which persons lay at meals. It was four or five feet high, and would hold three or four persons. Three of these beds were ranged by a square table, one side of the table being left open, and accessible to the warrers. Hence the Latin name for the table and the room, triclinium or three beds.

Encyc. From bed and board. In law, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from bed and board, a menage et theore. In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called alimony.

BED, v. t. To place in a bed.

To go to bed with. [Unusual.] Shak.

BED, v. t. To place. [Unusual.] Bed, and board.

BED, v. t. To place in a bed. Bacon.

1. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose; as, to bed the roots of a plant in soft mould.

3. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or enclosed; as, to bed a stone.

5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or enclosed; as, to bed a stone.

7. To lay in a stratnum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat; as, bedded clay, bedded hairs.

BED, v. t. To inhabit; to use the same bed. If he be married and bed with his wife.

BEDABLE, v. t. [be and dabble.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BEDAUB, v. t. [be and daub.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BEDABED, pp. Daubed over; besmeared.

BEDABLING, v. pdr. Daubing over; besmeathering.

BEDAZZLE, v. t. [be and dazzle.] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster.

BEDAZZLED, pp. Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BEDAZZLING, pp. Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.

BED CHAMBER, n. [bed and chamber.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED CLOTHES, n. pl. [bed and clothes.] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds.

BEDDED, pp. Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.

BEDDER, n. [Sax. bead, a prayer, and bed.]

BEDDEN, pp. Adorned; ornamented.

BEDDING, v. ppr. Adorning; dressing.

BEDDING, n. A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

BEDDRINK, v. t. [be and drink.] To drink; to moisten; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears bedew her face.

BEDDRED, pp. Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.

BEDDER, n. That which bedews.

BEDASHING, pp. Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BEDAUB, v. t. [be and daub.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BEDABED, pp. Daubed over; besmeared.

BEDABLING, pp. Daubing over; besmeathering.

BEDAZZLE, v. t. [be and dazzle.] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster.

BEDAZZLED, pp. Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BEDAZZLING, pp. Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.

BED CHAMBER, n. [bed and chamber.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED CLOTHES, n. pl. [bed and clothes.] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds.

BEDDED, pp. Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.

BEDDER, n. [Sax. bead, a prayer, and bed.]

BEDDEN, pp. Adorned; ornamented.

BEDDING, v. ppr. Adorning; dressing.

BEDDING, n. A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

BEDDRINK, v. t. [be and drink.] To drink; to moisten; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears bedew her face.

BEDDRED, pp. Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.

BEDDER, n. That which bedews.

BEDASHING, pp. Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BEDAUB, v. t. [be and daub.] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BEDABED, pp. Daubed over; besmeared.

BEDABLING, pp. Daubing over; besmeathering.

BEDAZZLE, v. t. [be and dazzle.] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster.

BEDAZZLED, pp. Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BEDAZZLING, pp. Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.

BED CHAMBER, n. [bed and chamber.] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

BED CLOTHES, n. pl. [bed and clothes.] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds.

BEDDED, pp. Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.
BEDIZENING, pp. Adorning.

BED LAM, n. [Corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad house; a place appropriated for lunatics.
2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in Bedlam.  

BED'MATE, n. [bed and mate.] A bedfellow.

BED'MAKER, n. [bed and maker.] One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.  

BED'MAKE, n. [bed and maker.] To make; to put the head under water; to immerse.

BED'SHED, n. [bed and shed.] A room in a bed. [No longer in use.] A shed.

BED'PRESSER, n. [bed and presser.] A lazy hanger about a college or university. Spectator.

BEDRAG'GLED, pp. Soiled by reaching into the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud.  

BEDRAG'GLING, ppr. Soiling by drawing along on mud.

BED'RENcing, ppr. Soaking; drenching.

BED'ROPE', n. [be and rope.] A rope to rest on; the usual hour of going to bed.  

BED'ROPE'D, pp. Sprinkled as with drops.  

BED'ROPE'PED, pp. Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.

BED'STEAD, n. bed'sted. [bed and stead.] A frame for supporting a bed. A bedstead.

BED'STREAV, n. [bed and straw.] A straw of honey-bee is the most interesting to inanimate objects. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees, the females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the neuters, or workers. In the former, there is one only in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the worker bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the workers. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and from fruits by which they reduce the honey into a state fit for the hive in its stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which the bee's body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets, by a brush on the second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called bee bread, and is the food of the larvas or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called swarming.  

BED'WARD, adv. [bed and ward.] Toward.

BEDY'E, t. [be and dye.] To dye; to stain.

BEDY'ED, pp. Dyed; stained.  

BEE, n. [Sax. be, boe; D. beke, or bekkenboom; Ger. beke, or bekebaum; Slav. boku; Russ. buk; Fr. faggio; L. apis; It. faggio; Sp. abajo; Port. faina. In Saxon bee and boe is a book. It is probable that beke is derived from the name of bark, and this being used, by our rude ancestors, as the material for writing, the word came to signify a book.]

A tree arranged by Linne under the genus faggio, with the chestnut. The bee grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and is of silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headache.

BEE'COAL, n. [beech and coal.] Charcoal from beech wood.

BEE'CHEN, a. bee'chn. Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as a beech vessel.  

BEE'CHMAST, n. The fruit or nuts of the beech.

BEE'CH-OIL, n. [beech and oil.] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech. In other parts of France, instead of butter; but is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

BEE'CH-TREE, n. [beech and tree.] The beech.

BEEF, n. [Fr. bœuf, bœuf, an ox; Arm. beuvi; It. bue; Sp. buey; Port. boi; W. buw; Corn. buh, an ox; Ir. bo, a cow, plu. buia; L. bovis, bovis; Gr. buo.] 1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull or cow; but used of those which are full grown or nearly so. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, beeves. 2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed. In popular language, the word is often applied to the live animal; as, an ox good beef; that is, well fattened. In this sense, the word has no plural.

BEEF, a. Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or bovine kind; as a beef-steak.  

BEEF'EATER, n. [beef and eater.] One that eats beef.  

BEEF-WHITENED, a. [beef and whitened.] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed.  

BEEF'GARDEN, n. [beef and garden.] A garden, or inclosure to set beef-hives in.
In zoology, a genus of insects, the scarabaeids. A plant of the genus Beta. The species cultivates in gardens are the garden and viola, or white and red beet. There are many varieties; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which has been recently manufactured in France on a large scale.

**BEETLE-HEAD, n.** [beetle and head.] A stupid fellow. Shak. The handle of a beetle. Spencer. The kind of beet, used Beetle-radish, n. [for salad].

**BEETLE-STOCK, n.** [beetle and stock.] The handle of a beetle. Spenser.

**BEETLE-BROWED, a.** Having a prominent brow. Shak.

**BEETLE-BROW, n.** [beetle and brow.] A prominent brow. Shak.

**BEETLE-BROWED, a.** Having prominent brows. Swift.
who command the militia, or standing forces of the kingdom. Encyc.

BEG, n. [In Italian, picaro is a beggar. This word is from some root in Class Bg, which signifies to make towards or to press, to urge, or to cry out. The Ger. begehen, to which Skinner refers this word, is a compound of be and gieren, to desire. D. begeren, Sax. gieren, whence yearn. With this, beg has no connection.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. It implies more urgency than ask or petition. Joseph begged the body of Jesus. Math. xxvii.

2. To ask or supplicate in charity; as, to beg for charity. And tears began to flow. Dryden.

BEGIN, v. t. 1. To ask alms or charity; to press, to urge, or to cry out; as, to beg for charity. begotten. [Sax. begetan, of be and getan, to get.

2. To do the first act; to enter upon some thing new; to take the first step; as, begin, to make, to generate; Heb. Ch. Sam. ]13, to make

3. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. The apostle begins our knowledge in the beginning. Pope.

BEGINN, v. t. 1. pret. began; pp. begun. [Sax. begyndan, of be and getan, to get.

2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury begot vice. Johnson.

BEGINNER, n. One who first enters upon any art, science or business; one who first enters upon any art, science or business; one who is in his rudiments, first ground or materials. Locke.

BEGINNER, n. The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author. The apostle begins our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. Locke.

BEGINNING, n. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being. Rev. i.

BEGINNING, v. t. First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise.

BEGINNING, n. The first cause; origin. I am the beginning and the ending. Rev. i.

BEGINNERS, n. A religious order of St. Francis in Flanders, established at Antwerp in 1228, and so named from St. Begge, their patroness. They at first employed themselves in making linen cloth, united in bonds of charity, without any rule; but in 1290, they embraced that of the third order of St. Francis. The name has been transferred to all the other religious of the convent of St. Begge. Encyc.

BEGINNINGLESS, a. That hath no beginning. [A barbed word and not used.] Barrow.

BEGINNINGS, n. That which is first; the state of being beggarly; mishaps or disasters; first or rudimental parts, as the beginning or the first state; commencement; entrance into being.

BEGINNINGLESS, n. That hath no beginning. [A barbed word and not used.] Barrow.

BEGINNERS, n. That which is first; the first cause; origin. I am the beginning and the ending. Rev. i.

BEGINNINGLESS, a. That hath no beginning. [A barbed word and not used.] Barrow.
BEHOLDER, n. One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon, or sees.

BEHOLDING, ppr. Fixing the eyes upon, looking at; seeing.

2. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention.

3. Obligation. [Not used.] Carew.


BEHO'LDKR, n. One who belishes; is benevolent; tutor; one who looks upon, or sees.

BEHOOF', n. [Sax. behojran, to want, to be necessary, to be expedient; hence, behoef, need, necessity, sufficiency, maintenance, that is, things needed; Sw. behoef, need; behof, to need.]

To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be: 1. Rndially, need, necessity; whence, by. It may perhaps be used intransitively; as, it behooves me to know.

BEING, ppr. [See Be.] Existing in a certain state. It may be used transitively; as, it behooves him as it behoovedeth; but I believe such use is rare.

BEHOOViABLE, a. Needful; profitable.

BEHOOvE, v. t. behooven. [Sax. behovian, to want, to be necessary, to be expedient. See Be.]

To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience. And thus it behooved Christ to suffer. Luke xix.

It may perhaps be used intransitively; as, let him behave as it behoovetk; but I believe such use is rare.

BEHOOvEFULLv, adv. behoovefully. Usefully; profitably. [Obs. or nearly so.]

BEHOT', pret. of behoveth. Obs.

BEHOVE, and its derivatives. [See Behoove.]

BEHOL'W, v. i. [be and hawl.] To hawl at. [Not used.] Shak.

BE'ING, ppr. (See Be.) Existing in a certain state. Man, being in honor, abideth not. Ps. xiv.

BEING, n. Existence; as, God is the author of our being. In God we live, and move, and have our being. Acts xvii.

2. A particular state or condition. [This is hardly a difficult sense.]

3. A person existing; applied to the human race.

4. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.

Superior beings, when of late they saw 
A mortal man unfold all nature's law.

5. An animal; any living creature.

Animals are such beings, as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

BEJADE', v. t. [be and jade.] To tire. [Not used.] Milton.

BEJAP', v. t. To laugh at; to deceive. [Not used.] Chaucer.

BEKISS', v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEKNAVE', v. t. [be and knave.] To call knave. [Not used.] Pope.

BELA'NOV, v. t. [be and know.] To acknowledge. [Not used.] Chaucer.

BELABOR', n. (perhaps from be and labor; but in Russ. belasna is a club.) To beat soundly; to thump.

Axel belabors there a harmless ox. Dryden.

BELAC'E, v. t. [be and lace.] To fasten, as with a lace or cord.

BELACED, a. Adorned with lace.

BELA'VE, v. t. [be and love.] To love; to believe; to be true to; to be true to, to cleave to; to cleave to, to be true to; to be true to, to cleave to, to be true.

To be necessary for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time.

BELATEDNESS, n. A being too late.

BELA'VE, v. t. [be and love.] To wash.

BELA'VE GIVE, v. t. To give a law to.

BELA'VE WASH, v. t. To wash.

BELA'VE GAVE, v. t. To give a law to.

BELA'VE GAVE, v. t. [This word is composed of be lay, to lay, to lay, by, or close. See Believer.]

1. To block up, or obstruct.

2. To place in ambush.

3. To adorn, surround, or cover.


BELA'YED, pp. Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BELA'YING, ppr. Blocking up; laying ambush; making fast.

BELCH, n. The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place. It is chiefly applied to the wind. Ajax belabors there a harmless ox.

BELCH'ED, pp. Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCH'ED, pp. Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCHING, ppr. Ejecting from the stomach or any deep hollow place.


BEL'DAM, n. [Fr. belle, fine, handsome, or from a hollow place.]

BELGARD', n. [Fr. bel and egard.] A soft look or glance.

BEL'GAN, a. [See Belgic.] Belonging to the Belgae, or the Netherlands.

BEL'GA, n. A native of Belgium, or the Low Countries.

BELGIc, a. [L. belgicus, from Belgae, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and the country bordering on the Rhine, from that river to the Seine and the ocean. The name may have been given to them from their bulk or large stature; W. bale, prominent, proud, from bal, a shooting out; Eng. bulge; Russ. velikai, great. See Pomp. Mela. Lib. 3. 3. 3, and 3. 5; Tac. Agric. Joseph. De Bell. Jud. 2. 16; Herod. L. 6; Strabo. L. 4; Orosius supposed the Welch name, Belgae, to have been given to them, from their bearing forth and ravaging Britain and Ireland. But they had the name on the continent, before their irruption into Britain.]

BELTING, v. t. To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army, so as to preclude escape.

BELIEGered, pp. Besieged.

BELIEGER, n. One who besieges.

BELIEGING, pp. Besieging; blockading.

BELIEVE, v. t. [be and leave.] To leave. [Not used.]

BEL'KAN, v. t. [be and knee.] To kneel.

BEL'KISS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KISS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KIS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KIS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KIS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KIS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KIS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.

BEL'KIS, v. t. [be and kiss.] To kiss or salute.
not so clear as to leave no doubt; but the shades of strength in opinion can hardly be defined, or exemplified. Hence the use of qualifying words; as a firm, full or strong belief.

5. The thing believed; the object of belief. Superstitious prophecies are the belief of fools. Bacon.

6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith. In this sense, we generally use Creed.

BELIEVABLE, a. That may be believed; credible. Sherwood.

BELIEVE, v. t. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances, than personal knowledge. When we believe upon the authority of another, we always put confidence in his veracity. When we believe upon the authority of reasoning, arguments, or a concurrence of facts and circumstances, we rest our conclusions upon their strength or probability, their agreement with our own experience, &c.

2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust. I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. xvii. 31.

BELIEVE, v. i. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by in or on, especially in the scriptures. To believe in, is to hold as the object of faith. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." John xiv. To believe on, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon, with faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." John iii. 36. But there is no ground for much distinction.

In theology, to believe sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding to the truths of the gospel; as in the case of Simon. Acts viii. In others, the word implies, with the whole of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections, accompanied with a humble reliance on Christ for salvation. John i. 12. iii. 15.

In popular use, and familiar discourse, to believe often expresses an opinion in a vague manner, without a very exact estimate of evidence, noting a mere preponderance of opinion, and is nearly equivalent to think or suppose.

BELIEVED, pp. Credited; assented to, as true.

BELIEVER, n. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.

BELIEVING, pp. Giving credit to testimonies or other evidence than personal knowledge.

BELIEVINGLY, adv. In a believing manner.

BELIEVE, adv. [be and like.] Probably; likely; perhaps. [Nearly antiquated.]

BELIEF, n. [be and like.] Probably; likely; perhaps.


BELL, n. [Sax. bell, bella, belle, so named from its sound. Sax. bellen, to bell, or beller; W. bellau; G. belten; D. ad, coinciding with boas and pello. See Peal.] A vessel or hollow body, used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is sounded, a steel beam, and a clapper on the inside. It is formed of a composition of metals. Bells are of high antiquity. The blue tinge of the Jewish High Priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have had the horns of their rams adorned with them in like manner. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons, used to ring a bell, at each sentinel-box, to see that the soldier on duty was awake. Bells were also put on the necks of criminals, to warn persons to move out of the way of so ill an omen, as the sight of a criminal or his executioner; also on the necks of beasts and birds, and in houses. In churches and other public buildings, bells are now used to notify the time of meeting of any congregation or other assembly. Encyc.

In private houses, bells are used to call servants, either hung and moved by a wire, or as hand-bells. Small bell-ringers are also used in electrical experiments.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.

To the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.

BELLS, n. i. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. Mortimer.

BELLS, n. The body of men so equipped, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.

To the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.

BELLS, n. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. Mortimer.

BELLS, n. The body of men so equipped, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.

To the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.

BELLS, n. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. Mortimer.

BELLS, n. The body of men so equipped, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.

To the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.

BELLS, n. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. Mortimer.

BELLS, n. The body of men so equipped, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.

3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calix of a flower.

To the bell, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar.

To shake the bells, a phrase of Shakespeare, signifies to move, give notice or alarm.

BELLS, n. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. Mortimer.
of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, or according to Thomson, three parts to one, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells. Encyc.

BELL-PEPPER, n. [bell and pepper.] A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of Capsicum. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling. Encyc.

BELL-RINGER, n. One whose business is to ring a church or other bell. Botany.

BELL-WETHER, n. [bell and wether.] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck. Encyc.

BELL-WORT, n. A plant, the Uvidaria. Muhlenberg.

BEL LADONNA, n. A plant, a species of Atropa, or deadly nightshade. Lee.

BEL-LETTRES, n. phi. bel' letter, or belles-lettres. Beulé.


BELLES-LETTRRES, n. phi. bel'letter, or belles-lettres. [See Belle and Letter.]

Polic literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted. Encyc.

BEL'ONE, n. [Gr. |3E>.or,, a needle.] The name of the goddess is to call or bring. The radical is spelled as the L. follis, and probably from bal.

BELONG', V. i. [D. belangen, to concern, gelangen is to call or bring. The radical be and lang ; Ger. belangen, to attain to, to belong, concern, interest, importance, of itself or to one, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells. Encyc.

BELONGING, n. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. It is called also the abdomen or lower belly, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called bellies, from their cavity.

BELLY, V. t. To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as, bellying goblets; bellied, bellied, belly. Dryden.

BELLY-BAND, n. A baud that encumbers the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girih. Sherwood.

BELLY-BOUND, a. Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly. Johnson.

BELLY-CHEER, n. Good cheer. [Not used.]

BELLY-FRETTING, n. The chafing of a horse's belly, with a fore girt.

BELLY-ACHE, n. A demand of food; that which requires food, in opposition to the back. Encyc.

BELLY-GOD, n. [belly and god.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite. Prior. Hudibras.

BELLY-YING, ppr. Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly. Dist.

BELLY-PINCHED, a. [See Pinch.] Shak.

BELLY-ROLL, a. [See Roll.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll hand between ridges, or in hollows. Mortimer.

BELLY-SPACE, n. A slave to the appetite. Homily.

BELLY-TIMBER, n. [See Timber.] Food; that which supports the belly. [Fuller.]

BELLY-WORM, n. [See Worm.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. Johnson.

BELLOCk', v. t. [Sax. belocan, from loc, a lock, with be.]

To lock or fasten as with a lock. Shak.

BELOMANCY, n. [Gr. ἐκομάς, an arrow, and μάκας, divination.] A kind of divination, practised by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians and other nations, and by the Arabsians. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn determined what was to happen. See Ezek. xxvi. 21. Encyc.

BELONE, n. [Gr. ἐκομάς, a needle.] The name of the sea-needle, a species of Esox. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth. Encyc.

BELONG', v. i. [D. belangen, to concern, behangen, to cover, in opposition to the back. Johnson.

To be the property of; as, a field belongs to John Doe; a field to Richard Roe; Jamaica belongs to G. Britain.

BELONGING, n. To the concern or proper business of; appertains to, that belongs to John Doe to prove his title.

3. To be appertinent to. He went into a desert place belonging to Bethsaida. Luke ix.

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter
BELONGS to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.
5. To have relation to.
And David said, to whom belonged thou.
1 Sam. xii. 30.
6. To be the quality or attribute of.
To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness. Dan. ix.
7. To be suitable for.
Strong meat belongeth to them of full age. Heb. v.
8. To relate to, or be referred to.
He careth for things that belong to the Lord. 1 Cor. xviii.
9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.
But estates also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers belong. Blackstone.
Hence,
10. To be the native of; to have original residence.
There is no other country in the world to which the Gipsies could belong.
Grellman. Proef. 12.
11. In common language, to have a settled residence, to be domiciliated.
BELONGING, ppr. Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being of a quality of; being the concern of; being appurtenant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.
BELONGING, a. A quality. [Not in use.]
Beloved, ppr. [be loved, from love. Below, as a verb, is not used.]
Beloved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.
Paul.
BELOW, prep. [be and low.] Under in place; by the parish or town.
Great Bell. The Lesser Belt is the passage between the isle of Funen, and the coast of Jutland. Camden.
BELT, n. [Sax. belt; Sw. bälte; Dan. belte; L. balteus. Qu. Ir. balt, a belt. Class BI.]
1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in the building of mold on it, and applying tar and goose grease.
Encyc.
BELT, v. t. To encircle.
Warton.
BELUGA, n. [Russ. signifying white fish.]
A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus, from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. The fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin. Permanent.
BELVIDERE, n. [L. bellus, fine, and video, to see.]
A sort, a species of cheneepedium, goose-foot or wild orchid, called scopolan or annual monk cypress. It is of a beautiful pyramidal form, and much esteemed in China, as a salad, and for other uses.
Encyc.
2. In Italian architecture, a pavement on the top of an edifice; an artificious garden.
Encyc.
BELÉM. [See Belém.]
BÉLMA, n. [Gr. βέλμα.] A chancel. [Not in use.]
Bé Transformers, in ancient Greece, a stage or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.
Mitford.
BÉMAD, v. t. (be and mad.) To make mad. [Not in use.]
Shak.
BÉMA, n. [be and mangle.]
1. To mingle; to mix. [Little used.]
Swifl.
BÉMAZE, v. t. To bewilder. [See Maze.]
[Little used.]
BÉMETE, v. t. (be and mete.) To measure. [Not in use.]
Shak.
BÉMINGLE, v. t. (be and mingle.) To mingle; to tear aunder. [Little used.]
Shak.
BÉMIN'GLE, v. t. (be and mangle.) To mangle; to tear asunder. [Little used.]
Beaumont.
BÉMIN'GLO, v. t. To make mad.
Shak.
BÉNOYR, n. One who laments.
BÉMOAN, v. t. (be and moan.) To lament; to bewail. [Little used.]
Shak.
BÉMOUR, v. t. To weep or mourn over.
Shak.
BÉMOUR'STER, v. i. (be and monster.) To make monstrous. [Not in use.]
Shak.
BÉMIST', v. t. (be and mist.) To cover or involve ill mist. [Not used.]
Felton.
BÉMIST', v. t. (be and mist.) To cover or involve ill mist. [Not used.]
Felton.
BÉMIST', v. t. To juggle. [Not used.]
Shak.
BÉMOANABLE, a. That may be lamented.
BÉMOAN, v. t. (be and moan.) To lament; to bewail. [Little used.]
Shak.
BÉMOUR'N, v. t. To weep or mourn over.
Shak.
BÉMENT', v. t. To strain, or to crook by straining; as, to bend a bow.
Shak.
BÉMAD', u. (be and mad.) To make mad. [Not in use.]
Shak.
BÉNBED, v. t. (preet. bended or bent.) pp. bended or bent. [Sax. bendeon, to bend; Fr. bander, to bend or tie; D. binden, the same; Sw. banda, to bind; Dan. binder, to bind; L. pando, pandare, to bend in; pando, pandere, to open; pandus, bent, crooked; It. bando, sidewise; benda, a fillet or band; benda, a crook or crooked crown; Sp. pendurar, to bend or be inclined, to bulge out, to belly; pandea, a bulge or protuberance; pandeo, jutting out. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain. Bend and bind are radically the same word.]
1. To be or to crook by straining; as, to bend a bow.
2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect; as, to bend the arm.
3. To direct to a certain point; as, to bend our steps or course to a particular place.
4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch; as, to bend the mind to study.
5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain.
6. To stretch; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to bend a man to our will.
7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to bend a man to our will.
8. To sew; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to bend a man to our will.
9. In seamanship, to fasten, as one rope to another or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to an anchor. Mar. Dict.
10. To bend the bow, is to knit the bow; to seowl; to frown.
Camden.
BEND, v. i. To be crooked; to crook, or be curving.  [Sndys.]
2. To incline; to lean or turn; as, a road bends to the west.
3. To put over; as, a bending cleft.
4. To resolve, or determine.  [See Bent on.]
5. To bow or be submissive.  In. lx.

BEND, n. A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; a flexure; an incurvation.

BENDY, n. In heraldry, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, or with varying lines.

BENDLET, n. In heraldry, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield.

BENDING, ppr. Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning as a road or river; inclining; leaning; appling closely, as the mind; fastening.

BENT, a. Made crooked; inclined; subdued.

BENDER, n. The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.

BENDING, pp. Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning as a road or river; inclining; leaning; appling closely, as the mind; fastening.

BENDLET, n. In heraldry, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield.

BENDWITH, n. A plant. Did.

BENDY, n. In heraldry, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color.

BENE, n. Bene. The popular name of the sesame orientale, called in the West In-...
2. To overtake with night; as a benighted traveler.

BENGALESE, n. The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

BENGAL, n. A thin stuff made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from Bengal in the E. Indies.

BENIGHT, v. t. [be and night] To involve in darkness.

BENT, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

BENT, pp. of bend. Inclined; inclined; proned to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

BENT-GRASS, n. In botany, Agrostis, of several species. Encyc.

BENT, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

BENT, pp. of bend. Inclined; proned to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

BENTING-TIME, n. The time when the bent of a people toward; as the bents and turns of a subject.

BENIGNANT, a. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable.

BENIGNITY, n. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favorable.

BENIQUEATH, v. t. [Sax. becwimthan; becwin, to leave; becwime, to leave destitute.] To take away from.

BERKEN, pp. Involuted in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.

BENIGN, a. benigne. [L. benignus, from the same root, as bene, well, and volo, to will or wish. See Bene, well, and volo.]

BENIGNLY, adv. benignly. Favorably; kindly; graciously.

BENISON, n. s. a. [Fr. benir, to bless; benissant, blessing; from the root of bene, bonus, boon. See Bonn.] Blessing; benediction.

BENJAMIN, n. A tree, the Laurus Benzois, a native of America, called also spice-bush. It grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a very branchy head.

2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. [See Benzois.]

BENJAMIN, n. The herb benett, or avens, known in botany by the generic term Geum. Farn. of Plants.

BENNET FISH, n. A fish of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold.

BENT, pp. of bend. Incurvated; inclined; prone to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

BENT on, having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.

BENT, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

2. Declivity; as the beat of a hill. [Unusual.]

BENT, pp. of bend. Inclined; inclined; proned to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

BENT, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction; as the bents and turns of a subject.

BEND, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

BEND, pp. of bend. Inclined; inclined; proned to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

BEND, pp. of bend. Inclined; inclined; proned to or having a fixed propensity; determined.

BEND, n. The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.

5. Application of the mind; a bending of the mind in study or investigation.

BEND, n. A kind of grass, called Bent-grass, of several species. Encyc.

BENTING-TIME, n. The time when pigeons feed on beants, before peas are ripe.

BENUMMED, corruptly BENUMB, v. t. [Sax. benumman, benummen, pp. benummen, to seize, de beno, and numan, Sax. and Goth., to take or seize. This root is retained in withernam. It is to be observed, that b after m, in number, becomes n.

BENUMMED, pp. Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupified.

BERK, n. [Sax. ber, barley.] The name of a species of barley in Scotland. Gray.

BERNE, n. [Sax. ber, barley.] The name of a species of barley in Scotland. Gray.

BERAISE, v. t. [be and praise.] To praise greatly or extravagantly.

BERATLE, v. t. [be and rattle.] To fill with rattling sounds or noise.

BEREAVED, pp. Deprived; stripped and left destitute.

BEREARE, pp. Deprived; stripped; left destitute.

BEREAVEMENT, n. Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.

BEREAVING, ppr. Stripping bare; depriving.

BEREFED, pp. of bereave. Deprived; made destitute.

BERENGARIANISM, n. The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, and of his followers, who deny the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. Encyc.

BERE, n. [Sax. bere, barley.] The name of a species of barley in Scotland. Gray.

BEREAVED, pp. Deprived; stripped and left destitute.

BEREAVED, pp. Deprived; stripped; left destitute.

BEREAVEMENT, n. Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.

BEREAVING, ppr. Stripping bare; depriving.

BEREAFED, pp. of bereave. Deprived; made destitute.

BERENGARIANISM, n. The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, and of his followers, who deny the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. Encyc.

BERG, n. [Sax. ber, bear, a hill, a castle.] A borough; a town that sends burgesses to Parliament; a castle. [See Berg.]

BERGAMOT, n. [Fr. bergamote; Sp. bergamota.]

1. A species of pear.
BER'NARDINS, n. An order of monks, founded by St. Bernard, who grafted a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. Hence

BEROB', v.t. [beauArob.] To rob. [JVotin

BERME, n. In foHiJicalion, a space of ground of three, four or five feet in width, between the rampart and the moat or quick-set hedge. Encyc.

BERLUC'CIO, n. A small bird, somewhat ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a man or a woman lives or can live, whether at anchor or at a wharf.

BER'TRAM, n. [L. pyrethrnm, said to be from pyre, fire, from its acrid quality.]

BERGMASTER, n. [Sax. beorg, a hill or castle, and master.]

BERGWOTE, n. [Sax. beorg, a hill, and mote, a meeting.]

BER'GERET, n. [Fr. lergcr, a shepherd.]

BRR'RIED, a. Furnished with berries. [See Bright.]

BERYLLINE, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BER'YLLINE, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BER'YLLINE, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BER'YLLINE, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BER'YLLINE, a. Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing nacked seeds. Or in more technical language, a succulent pulpy pericarp, or seed vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering over them, and are commonly round or oval. This botanical definition includes the orange and other like fruits. But in popular language, berry extends only to the smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules.


BERRY, v. i. To bear or produce berries.

BERRY-BEARING, a. Producing berries.

BERT. Sax. beorht, berht ; Eng. blight

BER'THYME, v. t. [be and rhyme.] To mention in rhyme or verse; used in contempt.

BESANT, v. t. [be and set.] To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible.

BESANTING, /!/))•. Surrounding; besieging; wounding.

BESEECH, v. t. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by a person; as, “I beseech you by the meekness of Christ,” 2 Cor. x.; or by a thing; as, “I beseech you for mercy.”

BESEECHING, ppr. Entreating.

BESEEK, v. t. To beseech. [Not used.]

BESEEKING, ppr. Entreating.

BESIEG'ING, n. 1. To surround; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are beset with enemies; a city is beset with troops. Hence, to press on all sides, so as to perplex; to converge, so as to render escape difficult or impossible. Adam sore beset replied. Milton.

To waylay. Shak.

4. To fall upon. Spenser.

BESIE'GING, v. t. pret. and pp. besought. [Sax. beaeg, to seek, enquire, follow; D. bezoeken; Ger. ersuchen; from seek, seuer, to follow, with be, by, near, about; that is, to follow close, to press. See Seek and Essay. The Saxon has greater.]

To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by a person; as, “I beseech you by the meekness of Christ,” 2 Cor. x.; or by a thing; as, “I beseech you for mercy.”

BESIEC'HER, n. One who beseeches.

BESEEC'HING, pp. Entreating.

BESEEK, v. t. To beseech. [Not used.]

BESEEEM, v. t. [be and seem.] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

What form of speech or behavior beseecheth us, in our prayers to God? Hooker.

BESIE'MING, pp. or a. Becoming; fit before. Bagster.


BESILE'LLY, a. Becoming; fit; suitable.

BESINE'N, a. Adapted; adjusted; [Not used.]

BESET, v. t. pret. and pp. beset. [Sax. besetan, to place, of ic and setlan, to set; D. besetten; Ger. besetzen. See Set.]

1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are beset with enemies; a city is beset with troops. Hence,

2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to converge, so as to render escape difficult or impossible. Adam sore beset replied. Milton.

3. To waylay. Shak.

4. To fall upon. Spenser.

BESETTING, v. t. Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.

BESETTING, v. t. Habituially attending, or possessing; as a besetting sin.

BESHINE, v. t. To shine upon. [Not used.]

BESHRES, v. t. [be and shreie.] To wish a curse to; to excommunicate. Dryden.
degree or extent, applicable to the greatest; as, he is at best very short.

To make the best of, to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost; as, to make the best of a sum of money, or a piece of land. Also, to make the best possible inconvenience; as, to make the best of ill fortune or a bad bargain.

The best of the way. We had made the best of our way to the city; that is, the most, the greatest part of the distance. [This is the primary sense of the word.]

BEST, adj. In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, love one best; to like this best; to please best.

2. To the most advantage: with the most ease as, "which instrument can you best use?"

3. With most profit or success; as, money is best employed in manufactures; this medicine will best answer best in the present case.

4. Most intimately or particularly; most securely these of brutes. [Little used.]

BEST-EAD', v. t. bested', pret. and pp. bested. [See best.]

1. To snatch up; to take; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to bestow ourselves to arms, or to action. If generally implies a motion towards an object, as to bestow ourselves to a shady grove; or an application of the mind or faculties, corresponding with such motion, as to bestow ourselves to study or to view.

2. To take care of; to make, or bring; to fit; to make like a beast. [Syn. to Straddle.]

BESTIR'DED, pp. Roused into vigorous action.

BESTIR'RING, ppr. Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.

1. To give; to confer; to import; with the sense of gratuity, and followed by on or upon.

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may bestow on you a blessing. Ex. xxiii.

BES

THOUGH I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

This word should never be followed by to.

2. To give in marriage; to dispose of; I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman.

Talbot.

3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use; as, to bestow our whole force upon an object.

4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for; as, to bestow money for what we desire. Deut. xiv. 26.

5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe-keeping; to stow; to place.

I have no room where to bestow my fruits. Luke xii.

B.E.STOWAL, n. A conferring; disposal. [Little used.]

B.E.STOWED, pp. Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping.

B.E.STOWER, n. One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

B.E.STOWING, ppr. Confering gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.

B.E.STOWMENT, n. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.

God the father had committed the bestowment of the blessings purchased, to his son. Edwards on Redemp. 372.

If we consider this bestowment of gifts in this view, Chann. v. 1. Sat. 155.

Whatever may be the secret counsel of his will respecting his own bestowment of saving grace, Smalley, Serms p. 37.

2. That which is conferred, or given; a donation.

They strengthened his hands by their liberal bestowments on him and his family. Christ. Mag. iii. 665.

The fee and munificent bestowment of the Sovereign Judge. Thoadey.

B.E.STRAGH'T, a. Distracted; mad. [Not used.]

B.E.STRADDLE, v. t. To bestride. [See Straddle.]  

B.E.STRES'W, v. t. pret. and pp. strewed; bestrown. [be and streu.]

B.E.STREW', v. t. To strew; to scatter; as, to strew the leaves of a tree with straw, or with the leaves of the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the ivy. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals; during a visit, it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little areca is wrapped in them with the chinam, a kind of flower made of shells. Errey.

B.E.THINK', v. t. pret. and pp. thought. [be and think.]

To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; generally followed by a reciprocal pronoun, with of, before the subject of thought.

I have bethtought myself of another fault. Shak.

B.E.THINK', v. i. To have in recollection; to consider.

B.E.THELEME, n. [Heb. the house of food or bread.]

1. A town or village in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem; famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity.

2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into Bethlem.


2. In church history, the Bethelmites were a sort of Monks, introduced into England in the year 1257, who were like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or
star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Savior. There is an order of Bethlemites also in Peru. Encyc.

BETHOUTH, bethowth, pret. and pp. of bethow.

BETHRALL, v. t. [be and thrall.] To en-slave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [Little used.] Shak.

BETHUMP, v. t. [be and thump.] To beat sound, or weight, so as to make a noise. [Little used.] Shak.

BETIDE, v. t. pret. betid, or betided; pp. betid, and tide. Sax. tidan, to happen. See Tide.

To happen; to befall; to come to; of good or evil. What will betide the few? Milton

BETIDE, v. i. To come to pass; to happen. What will betide thee? but this is unusual or improper. Milton

BETIME, ad. [be and time, that is, by time.] To overcome. Shak.

BETIMES, n. the time. To come soon; in a short time. Shakspeare

BETIDE, v. i. To come to pass; to happen. What will betide the few? Milton

BETIMES, adv. [be and time, that is by time.] 1. Seasonably; in good season; or before it is late. To measure life betimes. Milton


BETOKEN, v. t. betoken, [be and token.] Sax. betokenan. 1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs. A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow betokening peace from God. Milton

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often betokens a storm. Thompson

BETOKENED, pp. Foreshown; previously indicated.

BETOKENING, pp. Indicating by previous signs.

BETONY, n. [L. betonica.] A genus of plants, of several species. The purple or woodbine grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corrombant. Encyc.

BETOOK, pret. of betoke. Shak.

BETON, n. Torn in pieces.

BETOSS, v. t. [be and toss.] To toss; to throw; to put in violent motion. But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me. Shak.

BETRIM, v. t. [be and trim.] To deck; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate. Johnson, Boswell

BETRIMMED, pp. Adorned; decorated.

BETRAY, v. t. to betray. [Chaucer wrote betrav, betrass, and the Fr. trahir is a contraction of traire ; Arm. tragaz, to betray; Norm. trair, to draw in, to betray; treive, a traitor; Fr. trahir, which seems to be the L. treabo. From trahir, is formed trahissant, and trahison, treason. If treabo is the root, the sense is, to draw aside, to withdraw, or lead away; which would agree with the D. betrayeren, G. betrügen, Sw. bebrogga, Dan. betrager, to deceive; and treachery, Fr. tricherie, is from the root of trick. I do not find betrogan in the Saxon, but bedrog is rendered fidelit, and this is from dragaen, to draw. Betray then seems to be a compound of be and dragoen; to draw; and betrass, supra, may be from a different root. In strictness, to fail in duty; to be guilty of breach of trust; to violate the confidence reposed. The word does not in itself import to deliver up; but by usage, either with or without the word enemies, it signifies to deliver up, in breach of trust.

1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust as, an officer betrayed the city.

2. To violate by fraud, or unfaithfulness; as, to betray a trust.

3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret, or that which was intrusted; to expose; followed by the person, or the thing; as, my friend betrayed me, or betrayed the secret.

4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal.

Be swit to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance. Watts

Hence.

5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen; as, great confidence betray a man into errors.

Nor, after length of years, a stone betray the place where once the very ruin lay. Addison

This river betrays its original in its name.

All the names in the country betray great antiquity. Bryant

6. To show; to discover; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.

Nor, after length of years, a stone betray the place where once the very ruin lay. Addison

But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me. Shak.

7. To fail, or deceive.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me. Shak.

BETRAYED, pp. Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known: discovered.

BETRAYING, pp. Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing; discovering.

BETRIM, v. t. [be and trim.] To deck; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate. Shak.

BETRIMMED, pp. Adorned; decorated.

BETRIM MING, pp. Decking; adorning; embellishing.

BETROTHED, pp. Contracted for future marriage.

BETROTHING, ppr. Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousings.

BETROTHMENT, n. A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals. Encyc.

BETRUST, v. t. [be and trust.] To entrust; to commit another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. This is less used than entrust.

BETRUSTED, pp. Entrusted; committed in trust.

BETRUSTING, ppr. Entrusting; committing in trust.

BETRUSTMENT, n. The act of entrusting; the thing entrusted. Chipman.

BETSO, n. The smallest Venetian coin. Mason.

BETTER, a. comp. of bet. See Best. [Sax. bet, more, better; betere, betura, better; Sw. bätter; D. beter; G. besser; D. bät, profit; bätten, to beat, to avail; Sans. bhadrä, good. The primary sense is, more, or advanced further; and in America, this is a common popular signification. This vessel contains better than half, that is, more than half; he walked better than a mile, is, more than a mile.]

1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired or moral qualities; as a better soil, a better man, a better physician, a better house, a better air, a better harvest.


3. More acceptable.


5. More upright.

6. To be better off, to be in a better condition. Beddoes, Hygeia. This is a very common phrase; but ought not off; to be off it is not elegant.

7. To have the better, to have the advantage, superiority or victory; followed by of before or that over which the advantageous is enjoyed; as, the English had the better of the Spaniards.

8. To get or gain the better, to obtain the advantage, superiority or victory; as, to get the better of an enemy.

9. For the better, is for the advantage or improvement.

BETTER, adv. In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage or success; as, to perform work better; plan a scheme better; land better cultivated; laws better executed; government better administered.

2. More correctly, or fully; as, to understand a subject better than another.

3. With superior excellence; as, to write or speak better than another.

4. With more affection; in a higher degree; as, to love one better than another.

5. More acceptable.

6. To be better off, to be in a better condition. Beddoes, Hygeia. This is a very common phrase; but ought not off, to be off it is not elegant.

7. To have the better, is to have the advantage, superiority or victory; followed by of before or that over which the advantageous is enjoyed; as, the English had the better of the Spaniards.

8. To get or gain the better, is to obtain the advantage, superiority or victory; as, to gain the better of an enemy.

9. For the better, is for the advantage or improvement.

BETTER, v. t. [Sax. beteirian, betieran. See Better.]
1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase:
the good qualities of; as, manure bettered
land; discipline may better the morals.
2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that
which cannot be bettered.

Hooker.

Qu. is not the sense, made better.

3. To intraveht to support; to give advantage
to; as, to better a party; to better a cause.

BETTER, n. A superior; one who has a
claim to precedence on account of his
rank, age, or office; as, give place to your
better. It is generally or always used in
the plural.

BETTERED, pp. Improved; meliorated;
made better.

BETTERING, pp. Making better; improving.

BETTER, n. [from bet.] One who bets or
lays a wager.

BETTY, n. [Supposed to be a cant word
from the name of a maid; but qu. is it
not from the root of beat or L. peto?]
An instrument to break open doors.

BETULTMLED, a. [be and tumble.]
Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.

BETWEEN, prep. [Sax. between, betwy-
nan; of be and between, two, Sax. tweg.
Tweyn. The Saxons used, in the same
sense, betwah and betweh, betwco. See
Twain, Twin.]
1. In the intermediate space, without regard
to distance; as, New-York is between Bos-
ton and Philadelphia; the Delaware river
runs between Pennsylvania and New-Jer-
sey.
2. From one to another: passing from one
to another, noting exchange of actions or
intercourse; as, things go well between the
parties.
3. Belonging to two or more, in common or
partnership: as, two friends have but one
soul between them; twenty proprietors
own a tract of land between them. We
observe that between is not restricted to
two.
4. Having mutual relation to two or more:
as, discords exist between the families.
5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one
from another; as, to distinguish between
right and wrong.

BETWINT', prep. [Sax. betwey, betwerten,
betvoc, betvoh; be and twixt, two.]
1. Between; in the space that separates two
persons or things; as, betwixt two oaks.
2. Passing between; from one to another,
noting intercourse. [See Between.]

BEVEL, n. [Fr. beucer. Qu. It. biuca livel-
ta, oblique level.]
Among masons, carpenters, joiners, &c., an
instrument, or kind of square, one leg of
which is frequently crooked, according to
the sweep of an arch or vault. It is
moveable on a point or center, and so may
be set to any angle. An angle that is not
square is called a bevel angle, whether ob-
tuse or acute. Bailey, Johnson. Engr.

BEVEL, a. Crooked; awry; oblique.

BEVEL, v. t. To cut to a bevel angle.

BEVEL, v. i. To curve; to incline towards
a point, or from a direct line.

BEVELED, pp. Formed to a bevel angle.

BEVELED, n. A hewing of timber with
a proper and regular curve, according to a
mold laid on one side of its surface.

BEVELING, n. 
1. The curve or bevel of timber.
2. An instrument to break open doors.

BEVE'RING, n. To take a small repast be-
 tween meals.

BEVE'AGE, n. [It. bereve, or bere, to drink.
Drink; to drink, bevaggro, drink; Sp. beber,
from L. bibo; Fr. bever, a tippler; bevette, a
buvett, a tavern; but-
rotter, to sip, to tipple; Arm. beveurah,
beverage.]
Drunk; liquor for drinking. It is generally
used of a mixed liquor. Nectar is called
the beverage of the gods.

In the middle ages, beverage, beveragium,
or beveragion was money for drink given
to an artificer or other person over and
above his hire or wages. The practice has-
existed, as it does now, among the Jews,
within my memory, and I know not but it
still exists in some parts of this country.
A person who had a new garment, was
called on to pay beverage, that is, to treat
with liquor. Hence,

1. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes,
or on receiving a suit from the tailor; also
a treat on first coming into prison; a gar-
ner.
3. In England, water-cider, a mixture of
cider and water, made by putting water
into pumice before it is pressed.

Mortimer. Johnson.

BEV'EL, n. [See Bevel.]
In heraldry, a
lance or incline of a surface from a
right and wrong.


BEWILDER, V. t. [Dan. forvildcr, wider;
D. vevilderen; G. vertoulern; from u>ild.]
To confound with mazes; to perplex for
want of a plain road; to perplex with
intricate or complicated forms.

Dryden.

BEWILDERED, pp. Losing in a path-
less place; perplexing with confusion or
intricacy.

BEWILLDERING, pp. Losing in a path-
less place; perplexing with confusion or
intricacy.

BEWIN TER, v. t. To make lamentation.

Little used.

BEWEEP, v. t. [be and weep.]
To weep;
to bewail.

Little used.

BEWEST, v. i. To go over; bedewed with
ears.

Little used.

BEWET, v. t. [be and weet.]
To wet; to
water.

Little used.

BEWILDER, n. [Dan. forvilder, wilder;
D. verwilderen; G. verwildern; from wild.]
To lead into perplexity or confusion; to
lose in pathless places; to confound for
want of a plain road; to perplex with
intricacy; to perplex.

Dryden.

BEWILLDERED, pp. Lost in mazes; per-
xplexed with disorder, confusion, or
intricacy.

BEWILLDERING, pp. Losing in a path-
less place; perplexing with confusion or
intricacy.

BEWIN TER, v. t. To make like winter.
[Not used.]

Cowley.

BEWITCH', v. t. [be and witch.]
To fasci-
nate; to gain an ascendancy over by
charms or incantation; an operation which
was formerly supposed to injure the per-
son bewitched, so that he lost his flesh, or
beheld, mine arm is like a blasted sapling
withered up. Shak.

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such
a degree as to take away the power of
resistance.

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch.

Dryden.
To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture. Acts viii. 9.

BEWITCHED, pp. Fascinated; charmed. 

BEWITCHER, n. One that bewitches or fascinates. 

BEWITCHERY, n. Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases. 

BEWITCHFUL, a. Alluring; fascinating; charming. 

BEWITCHING, ppr. Fascinating; charming. 

BEWITCHING, a. That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing. 

BEWITCHINGLY, adv. In a fascinating manner. 

BEYOND, prep. [Sax. begeond, begeondn, signify to reveal, as discover, as if from Sax. wrecan, to tell. In the same as the Arabic ع. [See Besc.] 

BEYOND, a. [Ber. beyonde, beyend, beyond, outside, a distance, at a place not yet reached. 

BEYOND', prep. At a distance; yonder. 

BEYOND', at. A distance; yonder. 

BEZANT, n. A gold coin of Byzantium. 

BEZALED, pp. Inclined from a right line; biaised, to use shifts, evasions or tricks. 

BEZOAR'DI€, n. A medicine compounder: with bezoar. 

BEZOAR DI€, a. Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar. 

BEZOAR DIC. a. Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar. 

BEZOAR DIC, n. A medicine compounded with bezoar. 

BEZOAL, n. A fish of the truttae kind of a dusky blue color, nearly of the size of a herrings. Dict. of Nat. Hist. 

BEZ'ZLE, t-. I. To waste in riot. [Not used. [See Embezze].

BEKham, n. A. [Hindu, bhu, blue, and champae, a plant. 

BEK, v. t. [L. bis, twice, and angulus, an angle. 

BEK, n. In commerce, a small shell called a coory, much valued in the East Indies. 

BEKULATE, a. B. Johnson. Having two angles or corners. [Little used.] 

BEKRANT, v. t. To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often biased by interest. 

BEK, n. A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast. 

BEK, v. t. [L. bibo; Sp. beber; It. bevere; Gypsy, pwee; to drink; Slav. pit, pita, drink.] 

BEK, v. t. To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [Little used.] 

BIACIOUS, a. [L. bibas. See Bib.] 

BIACUT, a. Dissipated from a right line; warped; prejudiced. 

BIACUTING, ppr. Giving a bias, particular direction or propensity; warping; prejudicing. 

BIB, n. A. A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. 

BIB, n. [Gr. βιβας, a book.] 

BIB, n. To waste in riot. [Not used. [See Embezzle]. 

BIB, v. t. [L. bis, twice, and angulus, an angle. 

BIBBLE, n. Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [A low word, and not used.] 

BIB, v. t. [L. bibo; Sp. beber; It. bevere; Gypsy, pwee; to drink; Slav. pit, pita, drink.] 

BIB, v. t. To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [Little used.] 

BIB, n. A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. 

BIB, n. [Gr. βιβας, a book.] 

BIB, n. A. A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. 

BIB, n. [Gr. βιβας, a book.]
THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments. The Bible should be the standard of language as well as of faith. — Anon.

BIble, n. [See Bib.] A tipler; a great drinker.

biblIcal, a. Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as biblical criticism.

biblIographic, t. Pertainin

biblIolite, n. [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and θησ, a stone; called also phytobiblia and lithobiblia.]

Bookstone; a species of shistous stones.

biblIomaniac, n. One who has a rage for books; a maniacal lover of books.

A kind of divination, performed by means of the sacred writings; as biblical criticism.

biblIomania, n. [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and νομος, madness.]

A delirium arising from too great an application to reading; a kind of madness; a mania of the mind.

biblIotek, n. A library.

A bookkeeper.

2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

BiblIothekary, n. A librarian.

BiblIography, n. A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

biblIomancy, n. [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and μανια, divination.]

A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

biblIomancy, n. [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and μανια, divination.]

A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

having two heads or origins; it signifies having two heads or origins; it signifies to beat, to strike, to thrust at, or to make at by repeated thrusts or blows.

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is to make repeated attacks. [But in this sense I believe rarely used.]

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to deal in querulous altercation.

3. To move quickly; to quarrel; to be tempestuous, like flame or water; as the flickering flame; the flickering stream.

Milton. Thomson.

BickEri, n. One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

Bickering, pp. quarreling; contending; quivering.

BickErment, n. Contention.

[Matthew.]

1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Bidding, ppr. Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See Abiding.]

Bide, v. t. To endure; to suffer.

Bide, v. t. To endure; to suffer.

Bid, v. i. [Of W. pig, a beak, or beak and iron.]

A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns.

Bicorns, n. A plant, bur marigold.

Biding, ppr. Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See Abiding.]

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price at an auction.

4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice.

O. S. Bards thir bide. Shak.

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to bid a welcome.

6. To denounce, or threaten; as, to bid defiance.

7. To wish or pray.

Neither bid him good speed. 2 John 10.

To bid beads, is to pray with beads, as the Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters.

Encyc. To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

Bid or BidDEN, pp. of bid. Invited; offered; commanded.

Bid, n. An offer of a price; a word much used at auctions.

Bid, n. One who offers a price.

Bidders at the auction of popularity.

Bidding, pp. Inviting; offering; commanding.

Bid, n. Invitation; command; order: a proclamation or notification.

Bide, v. t. [Sax. bidan, see Abide.] To dwell; to inhabit.

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent, in a place or state. [Nearly antiquated.]

Bide, v. t. To endure; to suffer.

Bide, v. t. To endure; to suffer.

Bidens, n. A plant, bur marigold.

Bidental, a. [L. bidens, of bid, and dens, a tooth.]

Having two teeth.

Bide, n. [Fr.] A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

Bide, v. t. Dwelling; continuing; remaining.

Biding, pp. Dwelling; continuing; remaining.

Biding, n. Residence; habitation.

Rove.

Bide, v. t. To endure; to suffer.

Bide, v. t. To endure; to suffer.

Biden, n. A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen.

Benedict, a. [L. bidens, of bid, and dens, a tooth.]

Having two teeth.

Swift.

Bident, n. A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

B. Jonson. Encyc.

Biding, pp. Dwelling; continuing; remaining.

Biding, n. Residence; habitation.

Rove.

Biden, n. A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen.

Benedict, a. [L. bidens, of bid, and dens, a tooth.]

Having two teeth.

Swift.

Bident, n. A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

B. Jonson. Encyc.

Biding, pp. Dwelling; continuing; remaining.

Biding, n. Residence; habitation.

Rove.
BIE-R-BALK, n. The church road for burials. [Not used in America.] Homilies.

BIE-STINGS, n. plu. [Sax. byst, or bysting; D. bies, biest, biesten; Ger. biztich.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. B. Jonson.

BIFARIOUS, a. [L. bifarius; bis and fero, or Teutonic, bom, to go.] Forked; divided into two branches.

BIFARIOITY, n. A double form.

BIFARIOUSLY, adv. In a bifarious manner.

BIFARIOUS, o. [L. bifarius; bis and fero.] Having two flowers.

BIFURCATION, n. A forking, or division into two branches.

BIFURCATE, a. [L. bifurcus, of bis, twice, and furmata, form.] Twin-forked; used of a compound leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets, at the end of each division.

BIFURCAL, n. A quadrupled of the East Indies, somewhat like a rain or dew drop, but its head resembles that of a horn.

BIFURCATE, a. [L. bifurcatus, of bis, twice, and furcata, fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.

BIFURCATION, n. A forking, or division into two branches.

BIG, a. [In W. baic is a load; beiciau, to load, or lay on; beiciau, pregnant; and bog is a swelling; beiciau, to bellow; Dan. bug, the belly. These words seem to be allied to big, but I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. Bulky, ponderous; pregnant, applied to females. Big, in the sense of pregnant, is followed by with; as, big with child. The use of of, big of child, is not good English.

2. Great; large; in a more general sense: applied to any body or object.

3. Full; fraught; and about to have vent, or be brought forth. The important day, big with the fate of Rome. A. Addison.

4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion. Thy heart is big, get thee apart and weep. Shak.

5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien; or indicating haughtiness; proud; as, big looks; big words; to look big.

6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave. Have not I a heart as big as thine? Shak.

BIG, n. A kind of barley.


BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMY, n. [L. bis, twice, and Gr. γαμίς, to marry, γαμος, marriage. In Ar. بی四是 is to collect; to come together; to agree, or lie in accord; to sleep together; to be glad.

The crime of having two wives at once. But the term is ordinarily used as synonymous with Polygamy, and may be more justly defined, the crime of having a plurality of wives. Blackstone.

In the canon law, bigamy was the marrying a second wife after the death of the first, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and holding ecclesiastical offices. Blackstone.

BIG'AMOUS, a. Having a bigamy advanced in pregnancy.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMIST, n. [See Bigamy.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.
balsam, blue-berry; the Ger. heidelbeer, heath-berry.

The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of Vaccinium or whortle-berry. The name with us is given to the taller shrub, and its fruit which is of a bluish color.

BILGE, n. [Spanish bilgo, in Spain billo, bil.] A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from Bilboa in Spain, where the best are made. Ash. Johnson.

BILBOES, n. plu. On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, for the purpose of confining the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.

BILD, v. t. pret. billed, bill; pp. id. [G. bilde; Dan. billed; Sw. billed.]

To construct; to erect; to set up and finish; to bilge, to spring a leak by a fracture in the horizontal direction, on which she would rock or an anchor, and springs a leak.

BILD'STEIN, n. [G. bill, shape, and stein, stone.] Agalmatolite, or figure-stone. A massive mineral, with sometimes a slaty structure of a color gray, brown, flesh red, sometimes spotted, or with blue veins. It forms into a transparent glass. Brongniart calls it staeitide pagodite, from its coming from China in grotesque figures. Ure.

This mineral resembles staeitide in its physical characters, but differs from it essentially in its composition. It is soft, easily cut with a knife, and reducible to a fine unctuous powder. Cleaveland.

BILE, n. [L. bilis; Fr. bile.]

A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the pori biliarior and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum. Encyc.


BIL'BOES, n. phi. Onboard of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, for the purpose of confining the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.

BIL'BOES, n. phi. Onboard of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, for the purpose of confining the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.

BIL'STITUTE, n. [bile and stone.] A concretion of viscid bile. Darwin.

To construct; to erect; to set up and finish; to bilge, to spring a leak by a fracture in the horizontal direction, on which she would rock or an anchor, and springs a leak. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be bilged, to be bilged, or to bilge.

BILGE, v. i. To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a fracture.

BILGE-WATER, n. Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

BILL, n. [Sax. bil; G. beil, an ax or hatchet; D. byl; Dan. bille; W. bwyell; Pers. bil.]

1. A bill of a fowl.
2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers and gardeners, made in the form of a creptent, and driven into the ground.

When short, it is called a hand-bill; when long, a hedge-bill. It is used for pruning trees, &c.

BILL, n. [Sax. bil; G. bill, an ax or hatchet; D. byl; Dan. bile; W. bwyell; Pers. bil.

2. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature under the hand, and sometimes the seal of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a note, a note of hand, or a promissory note.

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some cases, statutes are called bills; but usually they are qualified by some description, as a bill of attainder.

4. A paper written or printed, and posted in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods, or particular things; an advertisement.

5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.

6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as a bill of charges or of bequests; a physician's bill of prescriptions; a bill of fare or provisions, &c.

7. A bill of exchange is an order drawn on a person, in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer.

Bills of exchange are either foreign or inland; foreign, when drawn by a person in one country upon another residing in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the drawer; the person to whom the request or demand is made, is called the drawee; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the payee.

A bill of entry is a written account of goods entered at the custom house, whether imported or intended for exportation.

A bill of lading is a written account of goods shipped by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe and sound at the place directed, a risk of transport excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.

A bill of parcels is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.

18. A bill of sale is when a person borrows money on the security of goods, and it is the security which becomes security for the lender as security, and at the same time, gives him a bill, empowering him to sell the goods, if the money is not repaid at the appointed time with interest.

In the United States, a bill of sale is a writing given by the seller of personal property, to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate, but without seal.

12. A bill of mortality is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. In these bills it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.

13. Bank-bill. [See Bank.]

14. A bill of rights is a summary of rights and privileges, claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1685. In America, a bill of declaration of rights is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.

15. A bill of divorce, in the Jewish law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife.
by which the marriage relation was dissolved.
16. [See Indictment.]
B IV, n. [from bill, a hook.] To join bills, as cloven, or in foulness. Dryden.
BILL, v.t. [from bill, a writing.] To ad-
vertise by a bill or public notice; a cant
word. L'Estrange.
BILLARD, n. A bastard or imperfect can- nom: also a fish of the cod kind. John.
BILL, n. [dim. of bill; Fr. billet; It. biletta.]
A small paper or note in writing, used for
various purposes; sometimes it is a short
letter, addressed to some person; some-
times a ticket directing soldiers at what
house to lodge.
In heraldry, billet is a bearing in the form of
a long square. Encly.
Billet-doux, bil’k-doo. [Fr.] A love billet.
A game played on a rectangular table, cover-
ed with a green cloth, with small ivory balls,
A million of millions; as many millions as
there are units in a million.
BILLOW-BEATEN, a. Tossed by billows.
BILLOW, n. [Dan. bolge, Sw. bolja, a swell,
A large wave or surge of the sea, occasioned
usually by violent wind. It can hardly be
applied to the waves of a river, unless
in poetry, or when the river is very
large.
BILLOW, v.t. To swell; to rise and roll in
large waves, or surges.
BILLOWING, ppr. Swelled into large
waves or surges.
BILLOWY, a. Swelling, or swelling into
large waves; wavy; full of billows, or
surges.
BILOBED, a. [L. bis, twice, and Gr.
leukoboeus, a lobe.] Divided into two cells,
or containing two cells internally; as a bilocular pericarp.
BILOBE, a. [L. bis, twice, and locu-
tus, from a place, an edge.] Divided into
two cells, or containing two cells internally; as a bilocular pericarp.
BILOVA, n. The Hindu name of a plant, the
Brahma Tarmalox of Linne.
BIMA’NOUS, a. [bis and manus.] Having
two hands. Man is binamous. Lawrence.
BIME/DIAL, a. [L. bis, twice, and medius.]
In mathematics, if two medial lines, A B and
B C, commensurable only in power, and
containing a rational rectangle, are com-
pounded, the whole line A C will be irra-
tional, and is called a first bimedial line.
Encly.
2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a
particular combination of two other quan-
tities.
BIRN, n. [Sax. birn, or bime.]
Binary arithmetics, the invention of Leibnitz,
Is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1,
are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multi-
plying every thing by two, as in common
arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is
two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five;
110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight;
1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. It is said this
species of arithmetic has been used by the
Chinese for 4000 years, being left in enig-
ma by Foh. Encly.
Binary measure, in music, is that used in
common time, in which the time of rising
in beating, is equal to the time of falling.
Encly.
Binary number is that which is composed of
two units.
Encly.
BINARY, n. The constitution of two.
Encly.
BINF, n. [Sax. binn, or bimie.] A wooden
box in which the compass is kept.
BINATE, a. [L. binus, See Binary.] Be-
ing double or in couples; growing in pairs.
A binate leaf has a simple petiole, connect-
ing two leaflets on the top; a species of
digitate leaf.
Mortyn.
BIND, v.t.pret. bound; pp. bound, and obs.
bounden. [Sax. bindan, gebindan, pret.
bandan, and band, a band; also baand, a
hand; Hindu, bandna; Gypsey, bandopen;
Pers. bandoon, bandoon, a band, or
bundle.] To tie together, or confine with a
cord or any thing that is flexible; to fasten
as the binding force of a moral duty or of
a covenant, law, duty or any other moral
tie; to engage.
He bindeth the floods from overflowing.
Job xxviii.
If a man shall swear an oath to bind his
one who binds sheaves.
Kieran.
BINDER, n. A person who binds; one who
binds books; also one who binds sheaves.
BINDERY, n. A place where books are
bound.
BINDING, ppr. Fastening with a band;
confining; restraining; covering or wrap-
ping; obliging by a promise or other moral
tie; making constitutive; contracting;
making hard or stiff.
BINDING, a. That obliges; obligatory;
the binding force of a moral duty or of a
command.
BINDING, n. The act of fastening with a
band or obligatory; a bandage; the cover
of a book, with the sewing and accom-
panying work; any thing that binds;
that which secures the edge of cloth
or cloth.
2. In the art of defense, a method of securing
or crossing the adversary's sword with a
pressure, accompanied with a spring of the
wrist.
Encly.
Binding joints, in architecture, are the joints
of a floor into which the trimmers of staar-
cases, or well holes of the stairs and chimney ways, are framed. 

**BIND-WEEP, n.** A genus of plants, called *Convolvulus,* comprehending many species, as the white, the blue, the Syrian bindweed, &c. The black briosy or *Tamus* is called black bindweed; and the Silvius is called rough bindweed. 

**BING, n.** In alum works, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. 

**BINOCULAR, a.** [See Binocular] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once, as a binocular telescope. 

**BIRCH, n.** Made of birch; consisting of any fowl or flying animal. 

**BIRCH, n.** A tree, a species of Prunus, called *padus*; there are other species called by the same name. 

**BIRCHEN, a.** Of birch. 

**BIRD, n.** Burd. [Sax. bird, or hridd, a chick.] 

**BIRD-CAGE, n.** [bird and cage.] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker-work, forming open work, for keeping birds. 

**BIRD-CALL, n.** [bird and call.] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lappwings; a leek, that of nightingales; &c. 

**BIRD-CATCHER, n.** [bird and catch.] One whose employment is to catch birds; aowler. 

**BIRD-CATCHING, n.** [bird and catch.] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman. 

**BIRD-CAGE, n.** [bird and cage.] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker-work, forming open work, for keeping birds. 

**BIRD-EYE, a.** [bird and eye.] Seen from above, as if by a bird's-eye landscape. 

**BIRD-EYED, a.** Of quick sight. 

**BIRD-EYED, a.** [bird and eye.] A plant, the Ornithopus, whose legumen is articulately divided. 

**BIRDS'-EYE, n.** [bird and eye.] A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. 

**BIRDS'-EYE, n.** [bird and eye.] A species of Capsicum or Guinea-pepper; a shrubby plant, bearing a small oval fruit, more biring than the other sorts. 

**BIRDS'-NEST, n.** [bird and nest.] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and nurses her young. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT, n.** [bird and foot.] A plant, the Orchis, whose legumen is articulately divided, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT-TREFOIL, n.** A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT-TREFOIL, n.** A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT, n.** [bird and foot.] A plant, the Orchis, whose legumen is articulately divided, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT-TREFOIL, n.** A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT, n.** [bird and foot.] A plant, the Orchis, whose legumen is articulately divided, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow. 

**BIRDS'-FOOT-TREFOIL, n.** A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species.
2. A plant, a species of Ophrys or twitterblade: also a species of Orchis. Encyc.

3. In cookery, the nest of a small swallow, of China, and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. The nest is found in the rocks; it is of a hemispherical figure, of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resembles glass. In the East, these nests are esteemed a great luxury, and sold at a very high price. Encyc.

BIRDSTARE and BIRDSTONGUE: names of plants.

BIRD-IVITTED, a. Not having the faculty of attention. Beon.

BIREM, n. [L. biremis, bis and remus, an ear.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

BIRK'EN, v. t. [from birch, Sax. birce, byre] To cut or divide into two parts. In geometry, to divide a straight line into two equal parts; the division of any finite line, or quantity into two equal parts.

BIRIIOMBOID'AL, a. [bu and rhomboid.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

BIRDSTARES and BIRDSTONGU.: Strangled or suffocated in being born. Shak.

BIRD'S-WITTED, a. Not having the faculty of attention. Beon.

BIRDSTARES and BIRDSTONGU:.

BIRIIOMBOID'AL, a. [bu and rhomboid.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

BIRD'S-WITTED, a. Not having the faculty of attention. Beon.

BIRDSTARES and BIRDSTONGU:

3. In cookery, the nest of a small swallow, of China, and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. This kind of bird's-nest is applicable to any right which results from descent.

BIRTH'WORT, n. [birth and wort.] A genus of plants, Aristolochia, of many species. Of these are the snake root of America, and the contrayerva of Jamaica. Encyc.

BIS'€OTIN, n. [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marcellade and eggs.

BIS-€OT', v. t. [h. bis, twice, and sec- tum, to cut. See Section.] To cut or divide into two parts. In geometry, a line bisected another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BIS'€OT', v. t. [h. bis, twice, and sec- tum, to cut. See Section.] To cut or divide into two parts. In geometry, a line bisected another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BIS'€OTED, pp. Divided into two equal parts.

BISECTING, ppr. Dividing into two equal parts.

BISECTION, n. The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BIS'€OT', v. t. [h. bis, twice, and sec- tum, to cut. See Section.] To cut or divide into two parts. In geometry, a line bisected another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BIS'€OT', v. t. [h. bis, twice, and sec- tum, to cut. See Section.] To cut or divide into two parts. In geometry, a line bisected another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BIS'€OTED, pp. Divided into two equal parts.

BISECTING, ppr. Dividing into two equal parts.

BISECTION, n. The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BISÉ, n. [bis] A coin of Pegu, of the value of 1/2 ducat.

BISA, n. A coin of Pegu, of the value of 1/2 ducat.

BIZA, a. A coin of Pegu, of the value of 1/2 ducat.

BISA, n. A coin of Pegu, of the value of 1/2 ducat.

BIS'€OS, a. Consisting of both sexes.

BISH'OP, n. [L. episcopus; Gr. episcopus, of, over, and episcopos, inspector, or visitor: episcopus, to view, or inspect; whence episcopos, to visit or inspect: also episcopus, to visit.] A prelate, or person consecrated to the office of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concour in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish of any one or more states. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must have the formal of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs in the several provinces of the United States.

BISHOP, n. A prelate, or person consecrated to the office of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish of any one or more states. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must have the formal of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs in the several provinces of the United States.

BISHOP, n. A prelate, or person consecrated to the office of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish of any one or more states. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must have the formal of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs in the several provinces of the United States.

BISHOP, n. A prelate, or person consecrated to the office of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish of any one or more states. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must have the formal of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs in the several provinces of the United States.

BISHOP, n. A prelate, or person consecrated to the office of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish of any one or more states. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must have the formal of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs in the several provinces of the United States.

BISHOP, n. A prelate, or person consecrated to the office of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein, who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish of any one or more states. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must have the formal of approbation from the General Convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons differs in the several provinces of the United States.
BISHOP, v. t. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. Johnson.
2. Among horse-dealers, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse. Thos. Hazlitt.
BISHOPLIKE, a. Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop. Fulke.
BISHOPRIC, n. [bishop and ric, jurisdiction.] 1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. In England, are twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of Sodor and Man; in Ireland, eighteen.
2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office. Acts x. 20. BISHOPSWEED, n. [bishops and weed.] A genus of plants, with the generic name Bisnau.
BISHOPSWORT, n. A plant. BISK, n. [Fr. biseque.] Soup or broth, made of the ashes of a fowl, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 478° Fahr. and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin lamens investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt.
BISKET, n. A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.
BISMUTH, n. as z z. [G. wissmuth.] A metal of a yellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than silver, and scarcely, if at all, malleable; being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 478° Fahr. and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin lamens investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt.
BISSEXITILE, a. Pertaining to the leap year. BISSEXITILE, n. [L. bissexxtulis, leap year, twice every four years, by the intercalation of a day. Juswirth.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains, above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end of every century, divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4. Encyc.
BISSEXITILE, a. Pertaining to the leap year. BIS-SON, a. [Sax. bison.] Blind. [Not used.] Shak.
BIS-TER, n. [Fr. bistre, from bis, brown.] Among painters, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment. To prepare it, soot [that of beach is the best], which has been air-dried, is ground with two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bistre. Encyc.
BIS-BORING, ppr. Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; piercing, cutting, or wounding; as, acids bite the mouth. BITE, n. The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the bite of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish. This word is used, like jot and whit, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a bit wiser or better.
BITCH, n. [Sax. bicca, bice, biez; Dan. bikke. Qu. Ger. bitze; Basque, patson.] This word probably signifies a female, for the French biche signifies a hind. Johnson, Encyc.
1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.
BIT, n. 1. A small piece of any substance. 2. A small coin of the West Indies, a halfpence, about ten cents, or five pence-stere.
3. The point of an auger, or other borer; the bite.
This word is used, like jot and zeit, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a bit wiser or better.
BITCH, n. [Sax. bicca, bice, biez; Dan. bikke. Qu. Ger. bitze; Basque, patson.] This word probably signifies a female, for the French biche signifies a hind. Johnson, Encyc.
1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.
BIT, v. t. pret. bit; pp. bitten. [Sax. bitio; Sw. bito; Dan. bider; Ger. beissen; to bite.] 1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog. 2. To pinch or pain, as with cold; as a bitter north wind; the frost bites. 3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing; as, one poet praises, another bites. 4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as a biting faulton. Shak. 5. To make to smart; as, acids bite the mouth. 6. To cheat; to trick. Pope. [Not elegant, but common.] 7. To enter the ground and hold fast, as the root and palm of an anchor. Mar. Diet. 8. To injure by angry contention. If ye bite and devour one another. Gal. 5.
BITE, n. The seizure of any thing by the mouth of an animal, as the bite of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish. This word is used, like jot and whit, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a bit wiser or better.
BITINGLY, adv. In a sarcastic manner. BITTER, n. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait. 1. A sharper; one who cheats. 2. Who cheats or defrauds. BITERNATE, a. [L. bi and ternus, three.] In botany, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. Martyn. BITING, ppr. Seizing, winding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, pinching, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; eating.
BITING, a. Sharp; severe; sarcastic. BITINGLY, adv. In a sarcastic or jeering manner.
BITLESS, a. Not having a bit or bridle. Fanshaw.
BIT MOUTH, a. [bit and mouth.] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. Bailey, Ash. Encyc.
BITTACLE, n. [Qu. Fr. boite d'aiguille, needle box.] The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. [See Binnacle.]
BITTEN, pp. of bite. bit'ten. Seized or handled by the teeth; cliued. BITTER, a. [Sax. biter; Sw. D. Ger. and Dan. biter; from bite.] 1. Sharp, or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood. 2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as bitter enmy. Heb. i.
BITTERS, n. A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, the bitter taste of which is a decided feature of its composition.

BITTER-SALT, n. Epson salt.

BITTER-SAP, n. Rhombaspar, a mineral that crystallizes in rhombohedral forms. It is the magnesium variety of dolomite.

BITTER-SWEET, n. [bitter and sweet.] A species of Saururus, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

BITTER-SPAR, n. Rhombspar, a mineral.

BITTER-SALT, n. Epsom salt.

BITTER, n. A substance that is bitter.

BITTER-GOURD, n. [bitter and gourd.] A plant, a species of Cucurbita, called Cocoyhystis, Colocynth, or Quinquaquina. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very strong purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops.

BITTERS, n. A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, the bitter taste of which is a decided feature of its composition.

BITTERISH, a. Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.

BITTERISHNESS, n. The quality of being bitter or sour.

BITTERLY, adv. With a bitter taste.

BITTERNESS, n. The quality of being moderately bitter.

BIT'UMEN, n. [L. bitumen; Fr. bitume; Sp. betun; Ger. Bitumen.] A substance that is bitter.

BITUMINIFEROUS, a. Producing bitumen.

BITUMINATE, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

BITUMINATE, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, a. [bitumen and ferre, to produce.] Producing bitumen.

BITUMEN, t. [L. fr. bitumen; Sp. betum; It. bitume.] This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth.

BITUMENT, n. [Sp. bitumen; It. bitume.] It is remarkable that black, bleak and bleach are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan or sallow, from which has proceeded the present variety of significations.

BITUMENT, n. [Sp. bitumen; It. bitume.] It is remarkable that black, bleak and bleach are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan or sallow, from which has proceeded the present variety of significations.

BITUMINOUS, a. [bitumen and ferre, to produce.] Producing bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, a. Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

BITU'MINATED, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, a. [bitumen and ferre, to produce.] Producing bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATE, a. Impregnated with bitumen.
or whiteness: the darkest color, or rather, a destination of all color; as, a cloth has a good black.

2. A negro; a person whose skin is black.

3. A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in black.

BLACK, v. t. To make black; to blacken; to soil.

BLACK-ACT, n. [black and act.] The English statute 9. Geo. I. which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face blacked or disguised.

BLACK-BALL, v. i. To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK-BIRD, n. [black and bird.] In different species, or varieties of this fruit.

4. To make black; to blacken; as a black-browed gust.


BLACK-COCK, n. [black and cock.] A fowl, called also black-grous and black-game, the Tetrao tetrix of Linne.

BLACK-EAGLE, n. [black and eagle.] In Scotland, a name given to the Falco falkus, the white tailed eagle of Edwards.

BLACK'-EARTH, n. Mold; earth of a dark color.

BLACK ED, pp. Made black; soiled.

BLACK-EN, v. t. [Sax. blæcen. See Black.]

1. To make black.

The importation of slaves that has blackened half America. Franklin.

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud.

3. To soil.

4. Toully reputation; to make infamous; as a black-browed gust.

BLACK'-EYED, a. Having black eyes.

BLACK'-FACED, a. Having a black face.

BLACK-FISH, n. [black and fish.] A fish in the Orontes, about twenty inches long, in shape resembling the sheat-fish. Its eyes are placed near the corners of its mouth on the edge of the lower jaw.

Diet. of Nat. Hist.

2. In the U. Sates, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New-England.

BLACK-FOREST, n. [black and forest.] A forest in Germany, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hermitian forest.

BLACK-FRIAR, n. Black-frairs is a name given to the Benedictines. Encyc.

BLACK-FRIAR, n. Black-frairs is a name given to the Dominikan Order, called also Predicants and preaching friars; in France, Jacobins.

BLACK-GUARD, n. [said to be of black and guard; but it is not a corruption of black-earred black-kind.]

A vulgar term applied to a mean fellow, who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLACK-ING, pp. Making black.

BLACK-ING, n. A substance used for blackening shoes, variously made; any mixture of matter for making things black.

BLACKISH, a. Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLACK-JACK, n. A name given by miners to a kind of perch, called also a riffot pope.

BLACK-JACK, n. A kind of prunus, called also sloe. It is the ore comminuted by being into black powder, like fine sand.

BLACK-LEGS, n. In some parts of England, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs and sometimes in the neck.

BLACK-LY, adv. Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK-MAIL, n. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle or other thing, annually paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage.

Cowl.

BLACK-MOUTHED, a. Using foul or scurrilous language.

BLACK-ORNS, a. Using foul or scurrilous language.

BLACK-PLANTE, a. A negro; a man.

BLACK-MOUTHED, a. Using foul or scurrilous language.

BLACK-ROD, n. [black and rod.] In England, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament.

BLACK-THORN, n. [black and thorn.] A species of prunus, called also aloe. It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branched, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges.

BLACK'-TIAil, n. [black and tail.] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a ruff or pope. Johnson.

BLACK-SHORE, n. [black and shore.] A race of Turkmans in Armenia and Mesopotamia.

BLACK'-TIPS, n. [black and tips.] A kind of prunus, called also sloe. It is the ore comminuted by being into black powder, like fine sand.

BLACK-STRAPS, in a ship, are a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp-black.

BLACK-TAIL, n. [black and tail.] A fish, of America. Franklin.

BLACK-TINT, n. [black and tint.] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped and washed ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by being into black powder, like fine sand.

BLACK-VISAGED, a. Having a dark visage or appearance.

BLACK-WADD, n. [black and wadd.] An ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire, England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire, when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion.

BLACK-WORK, n. [black and work.] Iron wrought by black-smiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by white-smiths.

BLACK-APPLE, n. In botany, the carpus or a species of it. Parn. of Plants.

BLACK-APPLE, n. In botany, the carpus or a species of it. Parn. of Plants.

BLACK-APPLE, n. In botany, the carpus or a species of it. Parn. of Plants.

BLACK-APPLE, n. In botany, the carpus or a species of it. Parn. of Plants.

BLACK-BERRY, n. [Sax. blæcherian, black and berry.

BLACK-BERRY, n. [black and bar.] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of...
2. Any vesicle, blister or pustule, especially

2. A leaf. In this sense much used in the BLADDER, a. Resembling a bladder BLADDERED, a. Swelled like a bladder.

5. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a

4. The blade of the shoulder, shoulder-blade, or BLADED, pp. Having a blade or blades.

BLA'DERED, a. Swelled like a bladder.

BLA'DERED, a. Resembling a bladder.

BLA'DERED, a. Swelled like a bladder.

BLA'DERED, a. Swelled like a bladder.

In farriery, a pustule; a botch; a blister. In farriery, a pustule; a botch; a blister. In farriery,

BLA'MABLENESS, n. Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

BLA'MABLENESS, n. Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

BLA'MABLENESS, n. Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

BLA'MABLENESS, n. Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

BLAME, v. t. [Fr. blamer, for blasmer; It. biascarmare, to blame; biaso, for blasmo, blame.] To blame, to rebuke, to find fault with; to express censure or reproof; to distinguish by the word in bladder, to blasphem, and it seems to be of the same family as Fr. blesser, to bless, that is, to strike. [See Blasphem.] But it is not clear that the noun ought not to be arranged before the verb.

1. To censure, to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to oppose to praise or commend, and applicable most properly to persons, but applied also to things. I withstood him, because he was to be blamed. Gal. ii.

I must blame your conduct; or I must blame you for neglecting business. Legitimately, it cannot be followed by of.

2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [See Blasphem.]

She had blamed her noble blood. [Obs.]

To blame, in the phrase, he is to blame, signifies blamable, to be blamed.

Blame is not strictly a charge or accusation for what is supposed to be wrong.

To blame, in the phrase, he is to blame, signifies blamable, to be blamed.

Blame is not strictly a charge or accusation for what is supposed to be wrong.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLA'MABLY, adv. Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.
2. To deprive of color, the index of health.

3. Blank-ET, n. [Fr. blanchet, the blanket of a printing press.]


5. Blank, V. t. To make void; to annul.

6. Point-blank, in gunnery, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The distance between the piece and the point where the shot first touches the ground, is called the point-blank range; the shot proceeding on a straight line, without curving.

7. Blank, n. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument.

8. A bit by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize.

9. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.

10. A cloth for blankets.

This word is applied to various other objects, usually in the sense of destitution, emptiness; as a blank line; a blank space, in a book, &c.

BLANK, n. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument.

1. Void; empty; consequently white; as a blank paper.

2. White or pale; as the blank moon.

3. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.

4. With rhyme; as blank verse, verse in which rhyme is wanting.

5. Pure; entire; complete.

6. Not containing balls or bullets; as blank cartridges.

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

8. Aim; shot.

9. Object to which any thing is directed.

10. In coinage, a plate or piece of gold or silver, and of six; but they are now become moneys of account.

BLANKET, n. [Fr. blanchet, the blanket of a printing press.]

1. A cover for a bed, made of coarse wood bassely woven, and used for securing for soldiers, and blankets. Blankets are used also by printers, and for covering.

2. Kind of paper, sometimes written after the French, blanklet.

3. Among printers, wooden cloth or white baize, to lay between the typefaces.

4. Pure; entire; complete.

5. To toss in a blanket, by way of punishment; an ancient custom. The Emperor Otto used to sally forth in dark nights, and if he found a drunken

man, he administered the discipline of the blanket.

6. To cover with a blanket.

7. Cloth for blankets.

8. BLANKETING, n. The punishment of tossing up, to consume. The primary sense is to toss or drive; hence to strike.

9. BLANKET, n. [Sw. bläken, to throw; Fr. blâcher, to blow, to wave; Sw. blåsa, to blow; whence Ger. blasen; D. blasen; Sw. blåsa, to blow, whence Ger. blasen, D. blasen, Sw. blåsa, a blaster. Hence Eng. blast, which is primarily a blustering or nothing; ice, blast, to blow. Qu. Fr. blaser, to burn up, to consume. The primary sense is to rush or drive; hence to strike.

10. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind.

11. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument.

12. Any pernicious or destructive influence.

13. The injection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants.

14. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon.

15. A visible explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine.

16. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.

BLAST, r. t. [Literally, to strike.] To make with by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants.

2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to blast plants, or crops. The figurative senses of this verb are taken from the blasting of plants, and all express the idea of checking growth, preventing maturity, impairing, injuring, destroying, or disappointing of the intended effect; as, to blast credit, or reputation; to blast designs.

3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din.

4. To split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

The did not stop to blast this ore.

BLASTED, pp. Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTER, n. He or that blasts or blast off.

BLASTERING, ppr. Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTING, n. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion.

BLASTMENT, n. Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive influence.

BLAZED, pp. Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLAY, n. [See Bleak.] A small river fish, the bleak.

BLATERER, n. A noisy blustering boaster. [Not used.]

BLAY, n. [See Blank.] A small river fish, the bleak.

BLAZER, n. [Sw. blåzen; G. bläzen; D. bla-zen; Dan. blæse, to blow, and Dan. blæser, to burn, blaze, gleam; Eng. to blaze; Sax. blæze, a lamp or torch; Dan. blæse; Fr. blaser. The word seems primarily to express rushing or flowing, or violent agitation, and expansion.

1. Blaze; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas.

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. In
bleak, a. [Sax. blac, blwc, black, and pale, pale.]
bleak, n. A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus Cyprinus, and is called also by contraction bleak. Encyc.
bleak-eyed, a. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs the eyes; as the bleak-eyed owl.
blemish, n. Any mark of deformity; a blemish, and blemishes, broken; blemishment, blemissement, infringement, prejudice; blessee, pale, wan; from bleser, to injure, or its root, from which was formed the noun blesser, pale, wan, or black and blue, as we should now say; and the ș being dropped, blamer and blemir, were formed. See Blame.
blemished, pp. Injured or marred by blemish; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind.
blemish, v.t. To hinder or obstruct, says L'Estrange.
blemish, n. Disgrace. [Little used.]
blemish, v.t. [This evidently is the bleak "blemish" of Dryden, but see Blench] and perhaps the modern finech. To shrink; to start back; to give way.
bleach, v.t. To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.
bleak, n. The cry of a sheep.
bleaching, v.t. To bleach; to whitening; to make white or whiter; to take out color; applied to many things, but particularly to cloth and thread. Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays. Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances.
bleach, v. t. [Sax. bletican; L. blatero; D. bloode.] To bleach; to make white or whiter; to take out color; applied to many things, but particularly to cloth and thread. Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays. Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances.
bleachers, n. One who publishes and spreads reports.
bleachers, ppr. Flaming; publishing far and wide.
bleachers, a. Emitting flame, or light; as a blazing star.
bleazing-star, n. A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light.
bleazing, n. The art of describing coats of arms, in proper terms.
bleazing, v.t. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. Addison.
bleazing star, n. A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light.
bleazing, n. The art of describing coats of arms, in proper terms.
bleazing, v.t. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. Addison.
bleazing, v.t. To blazon. [Not used. See Blazon.]
bleazing, v.t. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.
bleazing, a. Whitening; making white; becoming white.
bleaching, v.t. Whitening; making white; becoming white.
bleathing, n. The art or art of whitening, especially cloth.
bleak, v. t. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.
bleaking, pp. Published far and wide.
bleaked, pp. Published far and wide.
bleaked, a. Sent forth or show a bright and expanded light.
bleaked, n. Light; expanded light; as the blaze of day.
bleaked, a. Pale. [But not often used in this sense, in modern French or Italian.]
bleaked, a. Darker; a dark color.
bleaked, n. A place for bleaching; a place for whitening cloth.
bleaked, v.t. To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim or partially obscure the sight. Dryden.
bleakness, n. Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness. Addison.
bleaked, v.t. [This word belongs to the root blaeten, blubber.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.
bleaked, n. The cry of a sheep.
bleaked, v.t. To hinder or obstruct, says L'Estrange. To shrink; to start back; to give way.
bleaked, v.t. To obstruct, says L'Estrange.
ner. "The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them, to *bless* the defenders' fight. Carреу. That is, to render the calamity *blessed* to render it intellectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot. Obs.

BLECH, n. A start. Shak.

BLECHEN, n. That which frustrates.

BLECH-HOLDING, n. A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, *blench*, that is, white money.

BLECKETON, n. [Ger. *blenden*, to blend; *blech*, a blind or screech.]

An ore of zinc, called also mock-lead, false galena and black jack. Its color is mostly yellow, brown and black. There are several varieties, but in general, the ore contains more than half its weight of zinc, about one fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. In chemical language, it is a sublurate of zinc.


BLEND, v. t. [Sax. *blendian*, to blend and to blind; *gieldsian*, to mix, to stain or dye; *blindan*, to blind; G. *blenden*; Dan. *blender*, to blend; Dan. *blender*, to blind, or blind.] 1. To mix or mingle together; hence to confound, so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.

2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt. Obs. Spenser.

3. To blind. Obs.

4. To blend. v. t. To be mixed; to be united. There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our conviviality. Being.

BLENDING, pp. Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLENDER, n. One that melds or confounds.

BLENDING, pp. Muddling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND-WATER, n. A distemper incident to cattle, called also more-hough. Encyc.

BLENNY, n. [Sax. *blinnan*, to cease.] A genus of fishes, of the order of Jugulars, in Ichthyology called *Blennius*. There are several species; the size from five inches to a foot in length.

In America, I have often heard a cutaneous wave or brandish, and to have received this blessing upon the incident of a small sum in silver, the blessing pronounced; a prayer implying happiness upon another.

BLENNIAS, n. Pertaining to blend.

BLEND OF, n. A disease incident to plants, affecting the leaves and branches.

BLENDING, n. The obsolete participle of blend.

BLENT, the obsolete participle of blend.

BLESS, v. t. pret. and pp. blessed or blest. 

BLESSER, n. One that blesses or bestows a blessing.

BLESSING, pp. Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, a. Made happy.

BLESS'EDLY, adv. Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'ED, pp. Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED, pp. Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ER, n. One that blesses or bestows a blessing.

BLEST, a. Made happy.

BLEST, pp. Made happy; looking up to heaven he blessed them. Luke.

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received.

BLESS the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me. Ps. civ.

7. To praise; to magnify; to extol, for excellence. Ps.

8. To esteem or account happy; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall bless themselves in him. Jer.


10. In this line of Spenser, it may signify to throw, for this is nearly the primary sense. His sparkling blade about his head he *blesk* Johnson supposes the word to signify to scowl or brandish, and to have received this sense from the old rite of blessing a field, by directing the hands to all parts of it.

Bless in Spenser for *blesk*, may be so written, not for rhyme merely, but because *blesk* is from the same root.

BLESS'EDLY, adv. Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'ED, pp. Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED, pp. Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, a. Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'TONIST, n. One who possesses the faculty of receiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

BLIGHT, n. A disease incident to plants, affecting the leaves and branches.

BLIGHT, v. t. To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth, and fertility; to frustrate.

BLIN, v. t. [Sax. *blihan*, to cause to appear; to make visible; Obs. Spenser.

BLIND, or BLINDE, See Blend, an ore.

BLIND, a. [Sax. *blind*; Ger. *D. blind*; Dan. *blindan*, to blind and to blind. This is the same word as *blend*, and was so written by Spenser. See Blend. Obscurity is from mixture.]

1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect, or by deprivation; not having the faculty of discernment.

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant; as, authors are *blind* to their own defects. Blind should be followed by of; but it is followed by of, in the phrase, blind of an eye.

3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark; sometimes implying contempt or censure; as, a blind corner. Hooker.

4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible; as, a blind path.

5. Headless; inconsiderate; undeliberating. This plan is recommended neither to blind approbation nor blind reprehension. Federalist, Jay.

6. In scripture, *blind* implies not only want of discernment, but moral depravity.

BLIND, v. t. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. Dryden.

3. To darken the understanding; as, to blind a man with wine.

1. To darken or obscure to the understanding.

He endeavored to *blind* and confound the controversy. Stillingfleet.

3. To eclipse. Fletcher.

BLIND, or BLINDE, See Blend, an ore.

BLIND, n. Something to hinder the sight.

Civilty casts a *blind* over the duty. L'Esirange.

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; as, one thing serves as a *blind* for another.

3. A screen; a cover; as a blind for a window, or for a horse.

BLINDEN, pp. Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLINDFOLD, a. [blind and fold.] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

2. To make to see; to inform.

3. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blesk* the seventh day and sanctified it. Gen. 2.

5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.

BLEW, pret. of blow.
BLINDFOLDED, pp. Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

BLINDFOLDING, ppr. Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.

BLINDING, ppr. Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.

BLINDLY, adv. Without sight, or under understanding; blindly.

2. Without discerning the reason; implicitly, without examination; as, to be blindly led by another.

3. Without judgment or direction. Dryden.

BLINDMAN'S BALL, n. A species of fun, Vossius, to cause, or make; to cause to go or run.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, n. A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company. Johnson.

BLINDNESS, n. Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.

BLINDNETTLE, n. A plant.

BLINDS, n. In the military art, a defense made of osiers or branches intertwined, and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five feet asunder, of the height of a man, to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy. Encyc.

BLIND SERPENT, n. A reptile of the species of Anguis, about eleven inches tongue, but harmless. Did. of Mit. Hist.

BLINDNESS, n. Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.

BLINDWORM, n. [blind and worm.] A small reptile, called also slow worm, a species of Anguis, about eleven inches long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BLINK, v. i. [Sax. blícan, to shine, to twinkle; blícend, clothed in white; ahúicæ, led.]. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to raise tumors on iron bars in a furnace, or the process of converting iron into steel.

BLISTERED, pp. Having blisters or tumours.

BLISTERING, ppr. Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLITHE, a. [Sax. blithe and bleat, bleather, gay, joyful. This probably is the same root as Lith, a name of the Irish Celts. L. lúteus; Eng. glad. See Bliss and Glad. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass.

1. A species of amaranth, or flower gentle.

2. Any tumor made by the separation of the matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLITZ, v. i. To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory.

2. To raise tumours on iron bars in a furnace, or by a vesicatory, as a block of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.

4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

BLITHEFUL, a. Gay; full of gayety.

BLITHELY, adv. In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHENESS, n. Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHESOME, a. Gay; merry; cheerful.

BLITHESOMENESS, n. The quality of being blithesome; gayety.

BLIGHT, v. t. [This word may be allied to blander, from the sense of inflating, swelling: W. blith, a puff, a blast; blígher, a fat paunch, a bloated person.

1. To swell or make turgid, with air; to inflate: to puff up; hence, to make vain; followed by up, but without necessity. To blow up with praise is less elegant than to blow with praise. Dryden.

2. To swell or make turgid with water, or other moisture; as a bloated limb. It is used to denote a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

BLIGHT, a. Swelled; turgid. [Not used.]

BLIGHTED, pp. Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLIGHTEDNESS, n. A turgid state; tur- gidity; dilatation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause. Arbatuth.

BLIGHTING, ppr. Swelling; inflating.

BLOBBER, n. [Fr. plub, or plubis, from vb. to plub. W. plub, a bulging out. Qn. bulb, by transposition. See Blusher.]

1. A bubble, pronounced by the common people in America, blubber. It is a legitimate word, but not elegant.

2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as a block of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.

4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction: a stop; hindrance; obstacle.

6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs; used also for the pulley, or the block itself and the sheaves, or wheels.

7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

8. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. Encyc.

9. In falconry, the perch where a bird of prey is kept. Encyc.

10. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. Encyc.

11. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. Encyc.


BLOBERLAPPED, n. Having thick lips.

BLOB, n. D'Estrange.

BLOCK, n. D. block; Ger. block; Fr. bloc; W. plub, from bloc, a mound; plaice, to block; to plug; Russ. plug, a block. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass.

1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.

2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as a block of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.

3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.

4. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction: a stop; hindrance; obstacle.

6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs; used also for the pulley, or the block itself and the sheaves, or wheels.

7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

8. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. Encyc.

9. In falconry, the perch where a bird of prey is kept. Encyc.

10. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. Encyc.

11. Among cutters in wood, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c. Encyc.


BLOC'KADE, n. [Fr. et, Port. blocqada, blocked up; Sp. blocqueta, Fr. blocus.]

1. The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions, and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks. To constitute a blockade, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no blockade of that port, where its force cannot be brought to bear.

2. To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabi-
BLOOD, n. [Sax. Sw. and Dan. blod ; Ger. blut, blood ; blulen, to bleed ; D. bloed, blood.] A fluid circulating in the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. This fluid is generally red. If the blood of an animal is not red, such animal is called exsanguineous, or white-blooded; the blood being white, or white tinged with blue.

1. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity.

BLOODY, adj. Very; as bloody sick, bloody drunk. [This is very vulgar.]

BLOODY-EYED, a. Having a bloody face or appearance. Shak.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTING, n. [blood and let.] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.

BLOOD-LET, v. t. To bleed; to let blood. BIBLICAL.

BLOOD-LETTER, n. One who lets blood; a phlebotomist.
BLOOM, n. [Sax. bloma, a mass or huiup; Goth. bloma, D. bloem; G. Blüte; fr. the verb blühen, to blossom. See Blossom.]

BLOOM'ING, ppr. Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS'SOMING, ppr. Putting forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

BLOS'SOM, V. i. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to blossom; to blow; to flower.

BLOOM'INGLY, adv. In a blooming manner.

BLOOM'INGLY, adv. In a blooming manner.

BLOOM, n. [blood and sweat.]

BLOODY-SWEAT, n. A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood, also a disease called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

BLOODY-SCEP'TERED, a. Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter.

BLOOD'Y-RED, a. Having the color of blood.

BLOOD'Y-SWEAT, s. Blood and sweat.

BLOODY-SCEP'TERED, a. Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter.

BLOOD'Y-RED, a. Having the color of blood.

BLOODY-SWEAT, n. A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood, also a disease called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

BLOOM, n. [Sax. bloma, a mass or huiup; Goth. bloma, D. bloem; G. Blüte; fr. the verb blühen, to blossom. See Blossom.]

BLOOM'ING, ppr. Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS'SOMING, ppr. Putting forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

BLOS'SOM, V. i. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to blossom; to blow; to flower.

2. To flourish and prosper.

BLOT, V. t. [Goth, hlauthjan; Sw. plottra blottra; Dan. blotter; W. blotir; to blot; blotter, to uncover; W. Woden, a flower, blossom, from blod, meal, blotter, to uncover; W. Woden, a flower, blossom, from blod, meal.

BLOT, n. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink. [Not in use.]

BLOT, V. t. To blot or efface; to erase; to cause to be unnot distinguishable; generally with out.

BLOT, n. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink. [Not in use.]

BLOTTED, pp. Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOTTING, ppr. Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOW, n. [This probably is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If g or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in element with the L. plag, Gr. πλάγιος, Eng. plag. But blow, a stroke, is written like the verb to blow, the Latin flabo, and to blow, to blossum. The letter lost is probably a dental, and the original was bl/o or bloh, in which case the word has the elements of loud, loudo, clado, lad, &c.]

1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument to an object.

2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.

3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first blow. Hence, to come to blows, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets or nations; and when by nations, it is war.

4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, plaga in Latin gives rise to the Eng. plague.

5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a blow, or by one blow. At a stroke is used in like manner.

6. A spot or egg deposited by a fly, on flesh or other substance, called a fly-blow.

BLOW, v. i. prel. blow; pp. blew. [Sax. bloven, bloven, to blow as wind; bloven, to blossom or blow, as a flower; D. bloeien, to blossom; G. blühen, to swell or inflate; L. flabo, to blow. This word probably is from the same root as bloom, blossom, blow, a flower; W. blothen. See Blossom.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind blows. Often used with it; as, it blows a gale.

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quickly.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing.

3. To breathe as, to blow hot and cold.

4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet.

5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.

How blows the citron grove.

To blow over, to pass away without effect; to be disregarded; as, the storm or the clouds are blown over.

To blow up, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLOW, v. t. To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to blow the fire; also, to fan.

BLOOM'INGLY, adv. In a blooming manner.
2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest blew the ship ashore.

3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming; as, to blow the fingers in a cold day.

4. To sound a wind instrument; as, blow the trumpet.

5. To spread by report.

And though the court his courtesy was blown. 
Dryden.

6. To deposit eggs, as flies.

7. To form bubbles by blowing.

8. To swell and inflate, as veal; a practice of butchers.

9. To form a current of air; to make a current of air; as, to blow up, to fill with air; to swell; as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble.

10. To inflate, as to fill with air; to swell; as, to blow up a scheme.

11. To inflame; to excite; as, to blow off from trees; to drive away; to prostrate by wind.

12. To blow away, to dissipate; to scatter with wind.

To blow down, to prostrate by wind.

To blow off, to shake down by wind, as to blow off fruit from trees; to drive backward, as to blow off a ship.

To blow out, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.

To blow up, to fill with air; to swell; as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble.

To blow upon, to make state; as, to blow upon an author's works. 
Addison.

BLOW, n. A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the U. States, and legitimate. In the Tatter, it is used for blossoms in general, as we use blows.

2. Among seamen, a gale of wind. This is also a legitimate word, in general use in the U. States.

BLOW-BALL, n. [blow and ball.] The flower or seed of the dandelion. 
B. Johnson.

BLOWER, n. One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin.

2. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove chimney. 
B. Mason.

BLOW-BLOW, n. [blow and blow.] The flower or seed of the dandelion. 
B. Johnson.

BLOWING, n. The motion of wind or act of blowing.

BLOWN, pp. Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swollen; inflated; expanded as a blossom.

BLOW-PIPE, n. [blow and pipe.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a nearby substance, to fuse or vitrify it.

BLOW-Pipe of the artist, a conical tube of brass, glass or other substance, usually a quarter of an inch in diameter at one end, and cylindrical or nearly so at the other, where it is bent nearly to a right angle. This is used to blow the wood, through the flame of a lamp or candle, upon the substance to be fused.

BLOW-Pipe of the mineralogist, the same instrument substantially as the foregoing, but usually fitted with an ivory or silver mouth-piece, and with several movable jets to produce flames of different sizes.

Its office is to produce instantly a furnace heat, on minute fragments of mineral substances, supported on charcoal, by platinum forceps, &c.

Compound Blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, invented in 1821, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs, in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice, at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal or any non-conducting substance, is such as to had everything but the diamond, to burn the metals, and to dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.

The blow-pipe of the mineralogist, Clarke, &c., is the compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, with some important modifications. 
Silliman.

BLOW-POINT, n. [blow and point.] A kind of play among children. 
Johnson.

BLOWTH, n. [Ir. blath, blath, a flower or blossom; D. bloesel; Ger. blühe.] The flower or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. Thus we say, trees are now in their blowth, or they have a full blowth.

BLOWZE, n. blowz. [From the same root as blossom; D. bloesel; Ger. blühe.] A flower, blossom, or that which is expanded.

1. A blobber, or bubble; a common vulgar word, but legitimate.

2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. It lies upon offensive weapon by low persons. 
Encyc.

BLUFF, a. [Perhaps allied to W. leif, Eng. leip, from shooting forward.] Big; surly; blustering. 
Dryden.

BLUFF, n. A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front.

BELKNAP, MAR. DIET.

BLUFF-BOWED, a. [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUFF-BOWED, a. [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUFF-HEADED, a. [bluff and head.] Having an upright stem. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUFF-HEADED, a. [bluff and head.] Having an upright stem. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUFFNESS, n. A swelling or blustered-ness; suriness. 
WORLD.

BLUSH, a. Blue in a small degree.

BLUSHINGNESS, n. A small degree of blue color. 
BOLJ.

BLUNDER, a. [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUSTER, a. [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUSTERY, a. [bluff and bow.] Having broad and flat bows. 
MAR. DIET.

BLUISHNESS, n. A small degree of blue color. 
BOLJ.

BLUE, n. [Sax. bleo, bleoh, Meow, color; Fr. bleu, bleu, bleu, color; D. blauerte; Ger. blau; Dan. blaae; Sw. bluv; Lat. bluvius, color; Rus. blau, blau, color; Sp. azul, azul, color; It. blu, color; Lus. azul, azul, color; Fr. bleu, bleu, color; Oryg. blye, color; Alem. blye, color; Dalm. blye, color; Corn. hlu.
] A small degree of blue color.

In Dan. bludene is blunder to wink, twinkle or dis- semble; allied to Fr. boire.

1. To mistake grizzly; to err widely or stupidly.

2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak or write with sudden and blind precipitance; as, to blunder upon a reason; to blunder round a meaning.

3. To stumble, as a horse; a common use of the word. 
Pope.
tance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.

BLUNDERBUSS, n. [blunder, and D. bus, a tube; Dan. buse; Sw. bussa, a gun.]
A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

BLUNDERER, n. One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUNDERHEAD, n. [blunder and head.]
A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

BLURT, v. t. [Allied probably to flirt, to 2. Coarseness of address; roughness of manner.
1. To sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to blur your degenerate country.
In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to blush.
Buckminster.
2. To bear a blooming red color, or any sort of bright color; as, the blushing rose.

BLUSH, r.t. [D. blozen; Sw. blösa, to blush]
1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp.
2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. Shak.
BLUNT' WITTED, o. [blunt onAimt.]
Dull; stupid. Shak.

BLUNT, v. t. To dull the edge or point, by a dark spot, or by a stain, whether upon the body or upon your visage; blush for your degenerate country.

BLUNT, n. [I have not found this word in any other language, but probably it is allied to the W. llur, black and blue, livid, L. luridus.

BLUSTERING, ppr. Making a noise; puffing; as a turbulent or noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, disfigure or surprise.
The rosy blush of love. Tennyson.
1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully and roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be windy, windy.
2. To attack; to make the first attempt upon.
3. Entertainment; food; diet: as, the price of board is two, five, or seven dollars a week.

BLUSTER, V. i. [Probably allied to blaie, blast; Dan. blusser, to blaze, to rage.]
1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger; as a turbulent or boasting person.
2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be windy, windy.

BLUS'TER, V. i. (Probably allied to blaze, blast; Dan. blusser, to blaze, to rage.
1. To be loud, noisy or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger; as a turbulent or boasting person.
2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be windy, windy.

BLUSH' Y, a. Like a blush; having the color of a blush. Harvey.
BLUSH, n. A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, disfigure or surprise.
The rosy blush of love. Tennyson.
1. A piece of undersized thin and of considereable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes.
2. A table. The thickness of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. "Lanti columnae capiunt: separata singulis sedes, et suacuique mensa." The Germans wash before they eat, and each has a separate seat, and his own table. Tacitus. De. Mor. Germ. 22.
3. A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim. See Blaze.

BOAR, r. i. In the manege, a horse is said to board, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOARD, n. (Sax. bord and bred, a board, or table; Goth. board, or Sw. bord, and bred; Ib. board, a board, hem, border, margin; Ger. bord, a board, a rim, border; and bord, a board, or plank; Dan. bord, a board, a table; bord, bord, bord, a board, or plank; and bred, a border; W. barz, a board or table; br, bord, a board. This word and broad seem to befallo in origin, and the primary sense is to open or spread, whence board, dilated.

1. A piece of undersized thin and of considerable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes.
2. A table. The thickness of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. "Lanti columnae capiunt: separata singulis sedes, et suacuique mensa." The Germans wash before they eat, and each has a separate seat, and his own table. Tacitus. De. Mor. Germ. 22.
3. A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim. See Blaze.

BOARD-SPEAR, n. A spear used in hunting bears.

BOARD, v. i. In the manege, a horse is said to board, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOARD, v. t. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.
2. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensated lodger or without lodgings, for a compensated residence.
3. Entertainment; food; diet: as, the price of board is two, five, or seven dollars a week.

BOAR, r. i. In the manege, a horse is said to board, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOARD, v. t. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.
2. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensated lodger or without lodgings, for a compensated residence.
3. Entertainment; food; diet: as, the price of board is two, five, or seven dollars a week.

BOAR, r. i. In the manege, a horse is said to board, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOARD, v. t. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards.
2. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensated lodger or without lodgings, for a compensated residence.
3. Entertainment; food; diet: as, the price of board is two, five, or seven dollars a week.
3. One who boards a ship in action; one boarded, pp. Covered with boards; boarding-school, n. A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

BOAST, v. i. [W. hostiaw, to boast, to blow; Sw. posit, to boast; L. hostium, to boast; Russ. chvasluyu, to boast; Sp. bote, a boat; D. boot; G. boot, a boat; It. dim. botello, a little boat, whence Fr. bateau: Sp. bote, a boat.]

BOAST, n. Expression of ostentation, pride; the cause of boasting; occasion of pride or vanity; a vaunting.

BOASTER, n. One who boasts, glories or vaunts ostentatiously.

BOASTING, n. Ostentatious display of personal worth or actions; a glorying or vaunting.

BOATING, pp. Transporting in boats.

BOAT-WAGES, n. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BOARISH, a. [from hoar.] Swinish; brutal; cruel. Shak.

BOAT, v. t. To transport in a boat; as, to boat goods across a lake.

BOAT, n. a. Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

Boat- clicks, a. Any little round thing, that pi

BOAT-paint, n. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word, as a pocket-boat, passage-boat, adver-

boat, &c.

BOAT, t. To transport in a boat; as, to boat goods across a lake.

BOAT-FLY or BOAT-_INSECT, n. A genus of insects, hemipters, known in zool-

ogy by the generic term Notocteninae. Encey.

BOAT-HOOK, n. [boat and hook.] An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

BOATING, ppr. Transporting in boats.

BOATMAN, 11. In seamen's language, bos'n. [Sax. batswein, from bat, boat, and swein, a boy or servant.]

BOATSWAIN, n. In seamen's language, bos'n.

BOB, i. To mock or delude. Ainsworth.

BOB, v. i. To cheat; to gain by fraud. Shak.

BOBBIN, n. [Fr. bobine; D. bobbin.] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pin, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool.

BOBBING, ppr. Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOBBIN-SPIN, n. [bobbin and spin.] A small machine; a little ornament to confine; a burned machine; a little ornament to confine the bowsprit of a ship downwarp to the stem.

BO'BSTAY, n. [bob and stay.] Ropes to fasten a boat, usually called a painter.

BO'CAGE or BO€AKE, n. An animal found on the banks of the Nieper, resembling a rabbet, but that its ears are shorter, and it has no tail. Diet. of Nat. Hist.

BOCASON, n. [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram.

BOCE, n. The spars, a beautiful fish.


BOC'E, 71. The spams, a beautiful fish.

BOCE-SWARM, n. In swarms of lice, boscum. [Sax. boscem, from bot, boat, and swin, a boy or servant.]


BO'CUT, v. i. To foreshow; to presage. To indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices bode evil to the country.

BOD, n. An omen.

BOD, v. i. To foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices bode evil to the country.

BOD, n. An omen.

BOD, v. i. To foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; most generally applied to things; as, our vices bode evil to the country.

BOD, n. An omen.

BOER, v. i. To mock or delude. Ainsworth.

BOES, n. An omen; portent; prognostic; a fore-showing. Obs. Shak.
gur, &c. In general, boiling is a violent agitation, occasioned by heat; to boil a liquid is to subject it to heat till it bubbles, and to boil any solid substance is to subject it to heat in a boiling liquid.

**BOIL, n.** The act or state of bubbling; **BOILERY, n.** A place for boiling and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once.

**BOILER, n.** A person who boils.

2. A vessel in which anything is boiled. A large pan, or vessel of iron, copper or brass, used in distilleries, pot-ash works, and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor.

**BOILERY,** a. A place for boiling and the apparatus.

**BOILING, n.** Bubbling; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

**BOILING, n.** The act or state of bubbling: agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

**BOOBO, n.** A green snake, found in America, an ell in length, called by the Portuguese, **cobra de verbo.** It is harmless, unless provoked; but its bite is noxious. **Encyc.**

**BOISTEROUS, a.** [Dan. *bust, a puff, a swelling with heat, ardor or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water; the act of dressing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.*]

**Boisterous, adv.** Violently; furiously.

**Boisterously, a.** Boisterous acid is the acid of Bole of Blois, a pale yellow color. **Encyc.**

**Boletus, a.** Boletus acid is the acid of Bole, a measure of six bushels, or of a bushel. **Encyc.**

**Bole, a.** Bole is of a pale yellow color. **Encyc.**

**Bole, n.** [Sw. *bol; Dan. *bols; Ger. *bohl; French *boîle, a bolster; Sp. *bula, a bud; G. *bult, a gen.; Fr. *boîte, rage, madness; Pers. *pālū, a wart, an ulcer, a boil; W. *bal, a prominence.*]

A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with swelling and inflammation; a sore angry swelling.

**Boiled, pp.** Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquid.

**Boisterously, adv.** To make bold, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. To be bold is better.

**BOLD, a.** [Sax. *bold, bœld; D. *boult, *bout; con- tractual; L. *balde, bold; Lat. *baldus, bøldus, an assumption; in *handzonne, to embolden. The sense is, open, forward, rushing forward.]

1. Daring; courageous; brave: intrepid; fearless; applied to men or other animals as, bold as a lion.

2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as a bold enterprise.

3. Confident; not timorous. We were bold in our God to speak to you. *Thess. ii.*

4. In an ill sense, rude, forward, impudent. lwarrion; showing great liberty of behavior or opinion; as, the figures of an author are bold.

5. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as bold figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

6. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as a bold shore, which enters the water almost perpendicularly; so that ships can approach near to land without danger.

Where the bold cape its warning forehead rears,

To make bold, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. To be bold is better.

**BOLD, v. t.** To make daring. [Not used.]

**Bolden, r. t.** To make bold; to give confidence to. This is nearly disused; being superseded by embolden. **Ascham.**

**Bold-face, a.** [Dan. *bølt, bul, a boil; G. *bohl; French *boîte, a bolster; Sp. *bula, a bud; L. *baldus, bøldus, an assumption; in *handzonne, to embolden. The sense is, open, forward, rushing forward.]

1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless; applied to men or other animals as, bold as a lion.

2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as a bold enterprise.

3. Confident; not timorous. We were bold in our God to speak to you. *Thess. ii.*

4. In an ill sense, rude, forward, impudent. lwarrion; showing great liberty of behavior or opinion; as, the figures of an author are bold.

5. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as bold figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.

6. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as a bold shore, which enters the water almost perpendicularly; so that ships can approach near to land without danger.

Where the bold cape its warning forehead rears,

To make bold, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. To be bold is better.

**BOLD, V. t.** To make daring. [Not used.]

**BOLD, v. t.** To make bold, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. To be bold is better.

**BOLD, V. t.** To make daring. [Not used.]

**BOLDLY, adv.** In a bold manner; courageous.

**Bolster, n.** 

1. A cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays or hull of a vessel.

2. To support with a bolster, a pillow, or any sort pad or quilt.

3. A bolster, pillow or any sort pad or quilt.

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

**Bolster, n.** To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

**Bolster, n.** To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

**Bolster, n.** To support with a bolster, pillow or any soft pad or quilt.

2. To support; to hold up; to maintain.
BOLSTERING, n. A prop or support. Taylor.

BOLT, n. [Dan. bolt; Russ. bolt; D. boor; G. bollen; Sax. boltus, catapultula, that which is driven, from the root of Gr. βολέω, L. pellō.]
1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft. Johnson.
2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, a plank, a chair, &c. In ships, bolts are used in the sides and decks, and have different names, as rag-bolts, eye-bolts, ring-bolts, chains, pin-bolts, &c. In gunnery, there are transverse-bolts, traverse-bolts, and bracket-bolts.
3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so called. Johnson.
4. [Norm. boller, a bolting sieve. Qu. Fr. bolle.] A large borer, used in ship-building; Ash.


BOLTING-MILL, n. [bolt and mill.] A machine or engine for sifting meal. Enecy.

BOLTING-TUB, n. A tub to sift meal in. Johnson.

BOLTO-ROPE, n. [bolt and rope.] A rope to which the edge of sails are sewed to strengthen them. Johnson. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the leech-ropes; that at the bottom, the foot-ropes; that at the top, the head-ropes. Mar. Dict.

BOLTING, ppr. Fastening with a bolt, or by any other means. Johnson.

BOLTING-HOUSE, n. [bolt and house.] The house or place where meal is bolted. Encyc.

BOLTING, n. The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly. Johnson.

BOLTING-MACHINE, n. A machine or engine for sifting meal. Enecy.

BOLTING, n. [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this name has been the original word; but I doubt it. See Bousspurit.]

BOLUS, n. [L. bolus; Gr. βόλος, a mass.] A soft mass of any thing medicinal to be swallowed at once, like a pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey. Johnson.

BOM, n. A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like bom. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BOMB, n. [L. bombus; Gr. βόμβως.] A great noise. Hacon.

BOMB, v. i. To sound. B. Jonson.

BOMBARDING, ppr. Attacking with shells or bombs. Encyc.

BOMB, n. [L. bombus; Gr. βόμβως.] A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire and the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence and often with terrible effect. The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1643. Enecy.

3. The stroke upon a bell. Johnson.

BOMB, v. t. To attack with bombs; to bombard. [Not used.] Prior.

BOMBARD, n. [bomb and ard, kind. Fr. bombarde; Sp. La bombarde.] 1. A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds weight. It is called also basilisk, and by the Dutch, donderbuss, thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use. Encey.

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment. Barlow.


BOMBARDMENT, n. To attack with bombs thrown from mortars. Johnson.

BOMBARDED, pp. Attacked with bombs. Bombarde'ry, n. One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars. Johnson.

2. Carabus, a genus of insects of the beetle kind. Johnson.

BOMBARDING, pp. Attacking with shells or bombs. Johnson.

BOMBARDMENT, n. An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort or ship. Addison.

BOMBARDO, n. A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy. Enecy.

BOMBSIN, n. s. s. A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other of wool. Johnson.

BOM BAST, n. Originally a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments. Enecy.
remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum.

Blackstone.

BOND, a. [for bound.] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive. Wrenns were Jews or Gentiles; whether we be bond or free. 1 Cor. xii.

BOND, v. t. To give bond for, as for duties or customs at a custom house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearance was given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

War in disguise.

In the U. States, it is applied to the goods on which the duties are secured by bond.

BONDAGE, n. Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In ancient English law, villegence.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the bondage of observing oaths. South.

3. In scripture, spiritual subjection to sin and bondage of observing oaths. South.

BOND, a. [for bound.] In a state of servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In ancient English law, villegence.

BOND'ED, pp. Secured by bond, as duties.


BOND'SERVANT, n. [bond servant.] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

BOND'SERVICE, n. [bond and service.] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

BOND SLAVE, n. [bond and slave.] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.


BONDSWOMAN, n. [bond and woman.] A woman slave.

2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

BONDSWOMAN, n. [bond and woman.] A woman slave.


BONE, n. [Sax. ban; Sw. ben; D. been; bone or leg; Ger. bein, a leg; Dan. been, leg or bone. The sense probably is, that which is set or fixed.]

1. A firm hard substance, of a dull white color, composing some parts of the framework of an animal's body. The bones of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibers, and cavities or sponginess at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fetus are distinct portions, called epiphyses. Bones are supplied with blood vessels, and in the fetus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are probably also furnished with nerves and absorptions, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the peristeenium, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed, is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the medulla or marrow. They consist of earthy matter, rather more than half; gelatin, one sixteenth, and cartilage, about one third of the whole. The earthly matter gives them their solidity, and in the human body, is composed of a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphat of magnesia.

Cyc. Wister. Thomson.

2. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.

To be upon the bones, is to attack. [Little used, and vulgar.]

To make no bones, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat that has no bones.

Bones, a sort of bobbin's, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also dice.

BONE, n. t. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.

To put whale bone into stays. Ash.

BONE-ACE, n. [bone and ace.] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him, wins the bone, that is, one half the stake.


2. Handsome; beautiful.


BONE-ACHING, a. Handsome, good. L. bonet, bonet; Sp. bonete; Arm. boned.

BON'IFY, V. t. To convert into good.

BON'FIRE, n. [Fr. bon, good, and Jire.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

BON'GRACE, n. [Fr. bonne, and grace.] A covering for the forehead. [Not used.]

Bonnet.

BON'IFY, v. t. To convert into good. [Not used.]

BONITO, n. [Sp.] A fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, and found in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white silvery belly.


BON' MOT, n. [Fr. bon, good, and mot, a word.]

A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced bone.

BON'NET, n. [Fr. bonnet; Sp. bonete; Ir. boined; Arm. boned.] A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.

2. In fortification, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.

Encyc.

Bonnet a prieur, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inwards.

Johnson.

3. In sea language, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail in small vessels, and in moderate winds.

Marc. Diet.

BON'NET-PEPPER, n. A species of Capscicum, or guinea pepper.

Fam. of Plants.

BON'NIE, n. [Fr. bonne, and belle.] A handsome girl. Spenser.

BON'NIE, n. [bonny and lass.] A beautiful girl. Spenser.

BON'NY, n. Among miners, a bed of ore, whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones. Wiseman.

BON'NY, a. [Fr. bon, good; L. bonus.] A handsome, beautiful.

BON'NY, n. [Fr. bon, bonne, good; L. bonus. See Bonn.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Till bonny Susan sped across the plain. Gay.

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

Blithe and bonny. Shak.

3. In familiar language, plump, as plump and healthful persons are most inclined to mirth.

[This word is much used in Scotland.]

BON'NY, n. Among miners, a bed of ore, differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein.

Bailey. Encyc.

BON'NY-CLABBER, n. [Qu. bonny, or Ir. baone, milk, and clabber; Ar. q was; plasters; G. lab, D. lab, rennet.]

A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

Johnson.
BOOK, n. [Sax. boc, a book and the beech tree; Goth. buka; Icelandic book; D. boek, a book, and the mast of beech; beuke, a tree; Dan. bog; Sw. bok; Russ. book; Gypsy, bukes. Like the Latin liber, book signifies primarily bark and beech, the tree being probably named from its bark.]

A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but appropriately, a printed composition bound; a volume. The word is given also to any number of written sheets when bound or sewed together, and to a volume of blank paper, intended for any species of writing, as for memorandums, for accounts, or receipts.

2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume.

3. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, &c. In books, in kind remembrance; in favor.

BOOK-Account, n. [book and account.] An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

BOOK-Binder, n. [book and bind.] One whose occupation is to bind books.

BOOK-Binding, n. The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material.

BOOKED, pp. Written in a book; registered.

BOOKFUL, a. [book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with learned reading. Pope.


BOOK-ISH, a. Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men. Shak.

BOOK-ISHLY, adv. In the way of being addicted to books or much reading.

BOOK-ISHNESS, n. Addictedness to books; fondness for study. Whitlock.

BOOK-KEEPER, n. [book and keep.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in public office.

BOOK-KEEPING, n. [book and keep.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. The books for this purpose are, 1. A Waste Book, or blotter, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place; 2. The Journal, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3. the Ledger, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles. In addition to these, several others are used: as cash-book; book of charges of merchandise; book of house-expenses; invoice-book; sales-book; bill-book; receipt-book; letter-book; pocket-book; the use of which may be understood from the names.

BOOK-LAND, n. [book and land.] In old times, lands held by deed under certain rents and free services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

BOOK-LEARNED, a. [book and learn.] Versed in books; acquainted with books.

BOOK-LESS, a. [book and less.] Without books; unlearned.

BOOK-MAKING, n. The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK-MAN, n. [book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books.


BOOK-OATH, n. The oath made on the book, or Bible.

BOOK-SELLER, n. [book and sell.] One whose occupation is to sell books.

BOOK-WORM, n. [book and worm.] A worm, or quite thin person.

BOOK-ISH, a. Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men. Shak.

BOOKISHLY, adv. In the way of being addicted to books or much reading.

BOOKISHNESS, n. Addictedness to books; fondness for study. Whitlock.

BOOKLESS, a. Without books; unlearned. Shenstone.

BOOKED, pp. Written in a book; registered.

BOOKFUL, a. [book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with learned reading. Pope.


BOOK-ISH, a. Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men. Shak.

BOOK-ISHLY, adv. In the way of being addicted to books or much reading.

BOOK-ISHNESS, n. Addictedness to books; fondness for study. Whitlock.

BOOK-KEEPER, n. [book and keep.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in public office.

BOOK-KEEPING, n. [book and keep.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. The books for this purpose are, 1. A Waste Book, or blotter, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place; 2. The Journal, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3. the Ledger, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles. In addition to these, several others are used: as cash-book; book of charges of merchandise; book of house-expenses; invoice-book; sales-book; bill-book; receipt-book; letter-book; pocket-book; the use of which may be understood from the names.

BOOK-LAND, n. [book and land.] In old times, lands held by deed under certain rents and free services, which differed nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

BOOK-LEARNED, a. [book and learn.] Versed in books; acquainted with books.

BOOK-LESS, a. [book and less.] Without books; unlearned.

BOOK-MAKING, n. The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK-MAN, n. [book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books.


BOOK-OATH, n. The oath made on the book, or Bible.

BOOK-SELLER, n. [book and sell.] One whose occupation is to sell books.

BOOK-WORM, n. [book and worm.] A worm, or quite thin person.

BOOKED, pp. Written in a book; registered.

BOOKFUL, a. [book and full.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with learned reading. Pope.
BOOT, n. [Sax. bot, bote, reparation, satisfaction, a making good, amends; Goth. botjan, to profit or help; Sw. bot, a fine; D. boete, fine, penalty, repentance; boeten, to amend, or repair; G. boas, boot, fine, penalty; Fr. boite, a box; Dan. bột, to repair, or requisite; boder, to expiate, or make atonement; W. buz, profit; buzzit, to profit. We observe this word is of the root of both, denoting more, or advantage. Eng. butt. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.]

1. To profit; to benefit. Hooker.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

To boot, in addition to; over and above:

BOOT, n. Profit; gain; advantage; that to which one is entitled.

BOOT-GEAR, n. See Boot.

BOOT-LEG, n. [boot and leg.] Leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

BOOT-LESS, a. [from boot.] Unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success.

BOOT-TOOTH, A. Without use or profit.

BOOT-TOPPING, n. [boot and top.] The operation of closing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grime, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur and resin.

BOOT-TREE, or BOOT-LAST, n. An instrument of a stretch and wide, having a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven.

BOOTY, n. [Sw. byte; Dan. bitte; It. bottino; Sp. botín; Fr. butin; D. buiten, to tove. See But.]

BOOTLESS, a. [from boot.] Unavailing; useless; without advantage or success. Shak.

BOOTY, n. To enrich; to benefit.

BOOT-LESS, a. To profit; gain; advantage.

BOOT-TOOTH, a. Without use or profit.

BOOT-TOPPING, n. The operation of closing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grime, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur and resin.

BOOTLESS, a. Unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success.

BOOTY, n. Profit; gain; advantage.
BOR

which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays six pence an acre.

BORE, n. In heraldry, a tract or compass of metal, color or form, within the escutcheon, and around it. [Bailey.]

BORE, v. t. [Sax. boror; Sw. borre; D. boren; Ger. bohren; Dan. borre; D. boor; Ger. bohren; Dan. borre; a borer; L. foro and ferreo, to bore, to perforate; Russ. bryores, a borer; Gr. προτειτο, to pierce or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with ferre, a spit, L. verro, iron thrusting or piercing, coincide in elements with this root. Pers. borer; a borer.]

1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body and make a round hole by turning an auger, gaullet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow; to form a round hole; as, to bore a cistern.

2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm.

3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor; as, to bore through a crowd. Gay.

BORE, v. t. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not bore well or is hard to bore.

3. To pierce or enter by boring; as, an auger bores well.

3. To push forward toward a certain point.

1. To pierce or enter by boring; as, an auger bores well.

2. To be born, or born again, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. John iii.

BORNE, p. p. Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow.

BORNE, n. The more correct orthography of born, a limit or boundary. [See Borne.]

BOR, n. One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.

BORER, n. One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.

2. Terebella, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BOREAS, n. [L. horcas; Gr. ὁρκός, the word or promise.]

BORE, n. The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol or other fire-arm; the caliber; whether formed by boring or not.

2. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gaullet or wandle.

BORNE, n. A tide, swelling above another tide. Burke. A sudden influx of the tide into a river or narrow strait.

BORE, pref. of bear. [See Bear.]

BORE-COLE, n. A species of Brassica or cabbage. Fourn. of Plants.

BOREAL, a. [L. borealis. See Boreas.] Northerly or pertaining to the north or north wind. [Pease.]

BOREALS, n. [L. boreas; Gr. βοραίος, the north wind; Russ. borya, boreas, and berya, a storm or tempest; buran, a tempest with snow. The Russ. gives the radical sense.]

1. The northern wind; a cold northerly wind. Milton.

BORED, pp. Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow.

BOREE, n. (Fr.) A certain dance, or movement in common time, of four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quaver or last crotchet of the measure. Busby.

BORER, pp. of bear, boren. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of produced, or brought forth, write the word born; but in the sense of carried, write it borne. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation.

1. To be born, is to be produced or brought into life. For the word used, in this case, that of man born a prince or a beggar. It is followed by after, by the mother or ancestors.

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. Job xiv.

2. To be born, or born again, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. John iii.

BOROUGH, n. burro. [Goth. baergis; Sax. burg, burh, bearh, boerge, byrig; Ir. breg; Fr. bourg; It. borgo; Sp. burgos; D. burg and beg; Dan. borg; Arm. bourg; G. burg and berg; Gr. προτειτο, Ar. بور.] Sans. burra. This word, in Saxon, is interpreted a hill, heap, mountain, fortification, castle, tower, city, house and tomb. Hence Perga, in Pamphylia, Berga, in Norway, Burgos, in Spain, and probably, Prague, in Bohemia. In W. bur, berge, signifies a wall, rampart, or work for defense, and bardais is a barracks. But the original sense probably is found in the verb, Sax. waerg, D. and G. weergen, Russ. weergen, to keep, or save, that is, to make close or secure. Hence it coincides with park, and L. parces, saving. See the next word. If the noun is the primary word, denoting hill, this is from throwing together, or in sense allied to that of one making fast or close. Or, if the word weerg is simply a form of weergan, to make fast or close.

Originally, a fortified city or town; hence a hill, for hills were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term city was substituted to denote an Episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of borough was retained for the same. At present, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to Parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, others are not. Blackstone. Enece.

BOROUGH, n. burro. [Sax. borg, or elastic gum. [See Caoutchouc.]

BORROW, v. t. [Sax. borrow; to borrow; D. borgen, to borrow, lend or trust; Ger. borgen, the same; Dan. borg, to bor-row; borgen, bail, surety, pledge, warrant, main-tenant; borg, trust, credit; Sw. borgen, a giving bail; borg, a fortress. The primary sense is, to make fast or secure.

1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to borrow a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to lend.

BORROWER, n. One who borrows; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.
3. To take or adopt for one's own use: sentiments, principles, doctrines and the like; as, to borrow a passage from a printed book; to borrow a title.

2. To take from another, for one's own use; as, to borrow a shape; to borrow the manners of another, or his style of writing.

BORROW, n. The act of borrowing. [Not used.]

But of your royal presence I'll adventure to borrow a week.

BORROWED, pp. Taken by consent of another, to be returned or its equivalent in kind; copied; assumed.

BORWER, n. One who borrows; opposed to lender. [See the verb.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.


BORROWING, n. [A contraction of borrowed.] The act of borrowing; the act of taking by consent of another, to be returned or its equivalent; as, to borrow a passage from a printed book; to borrow a title.

BO'SO, n. [L.] In zoology, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within and turned outward in the form of a cone; there are eight fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth. The species are, the Taurus or common ox, the Ursus, ursus or brown of Europe, the Bison or buffalo of North America, the Bubalus or proper buffalo of the Eastern continent, the Coffer, Cape buffalo, the Gnu or Cattila, and the Moschus or musk ox of Arctic America.

ENCYC. Cuvier.

BO'SOGE, n. [Fr. bosage, now boisage, a grove; It. bosco; Dan. busk; Ger. busch, a wood, or properly a thicket or underwood; Eng. bush.]

1. Wood; underwood; perhaps, sometimes, lands covered with underwood; also, a thicket.

2. In old laws, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.

3. With pinaster, a landscape, representing thickets of wood.

ENCY.

BO'SOCHAS, n. The common wild duck, or mallard, belonging to the genus Anas.

ENCY.

BO'SOLY, n. Outline; figure.

ENCY.

BO'SKET, n. [It. bacheca, a little wood; Bosque, n. from bosco. See Bos.]

ENCY.

BO'SKET, n. [Eng. cage.]

ENCY.

In gardening, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy.

ENCY.

BO'SKY, a. [See Boscage.]

ENCY.

BO'SOM, n. s as z. [Sax. bosom, boshein; D. boszel; G. busch. Qn. Ch. 7112 or 802; the breast, uber, mamma.]

1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.

2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast.

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the bosom of a church.

4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the bosom of fools. Eccles. vii.

Their soul was poured into their mother's bosom. Lam. ii.

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my bosom. Job xxxi.

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as the bosom of the earth or of the deep.

7. The tender affections; kindness; favor; as, the son of his bosom; the wife of thy bosom.

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom. Is. xi.

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. Ps. cxviii.

9. Inclination; desire. [Not used.] Shak.

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, affection and confidence; as a bosom-friend, an intimate or confidential friend; bosom-friend, bosom-fellow, bosom-intimate, bosom-breed, &c. In such phrases, bosom may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.

BO'SOD, v. t. To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care.

Shak.

2. To conceal; to hide from view.

To happy converts bosom'd deep in vines. Pope.

BO'SOLED, pp. Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BO'SON, n. A beatswain; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.

The merry boson. Dryden.

BOSPORIAN, a. [from Bosphorus.] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the Bosporian kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. T Boone.

BOS'PORUS, n. [Gr. bos peers, an ox, and peas, a passage.]

A narrow sea or a strait, between two seas or between a sea and a lake, so called, as it is supposed, being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait, a sound, that is, a strait. The term Bosphorus has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine, called the Thracian Bosphorus; and to the strait of Caffa, called the Cimmerian Bosphorus, which connects the Palus Meotis or sea of Azof, with the Euxine.

ENCY.

BOSS, n. Fr. bois; Arm. bosz.

1. In D. bos is a bunch, a bundle, a tass, a tuff, a bush, a shrub, whence bosch, G. busch, a bush, or thicket. In W. both is the boss of a buckler, the nave of a wheel, and a battle, and hence W. bothed, a rotundity, a bottle or any round vessel, a wheel or bluster.

A bos is a protuberance, either from shooting, projecting, or from collecting and forming a mass.

1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on briddles, harness, &c.

2. A protuberant part; a prominence.

3. A round or swelling body of any kind; as a boss of wood.

ency.

BOSSAGE, n. [from boss; Fr. bossage.]

A stone in a building which has a projecting, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.

ENCY.

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the stone in a building which has a projecting, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.

ENCY.

The bosage consists of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the stone in a building which has a projecting, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.

ENCY.

3. Bosage is the name given to a kind of stone which advance beyond the naked or level of the stone in a building which has a projecting, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.

ENCY.

4. A water-conduit, in form of a tun-bellied figure.


BO'SVELITE, n. [Gr. 6xovos.

A stone in a building which has a projecting, and is laid rough, to be afterwards carved into moldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.

ENCY.

BOSSHOLD, n. [A contraction of bosom-yester.]

1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.

2. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my bosom. Job xxxi.

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the bosom of a church.

4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the bosom of fools. Eccles. vii.

Their soul was poured into their mother's bosom. Lam. ii.

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my bosom. Job xxxi.

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as the bosom of the earth or of the deep.

7. The tender affections; kindness; favor; as, the son of his bosom; the wife of thy bosom.

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom. Is. xi.

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. Ps. cxviii.

9. Inclination; desire. [Not used.] Shak.

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy, affection and confidence; as a bosom-friend, an intimate or confidential friend; bosom-friend, bosom-fellow, bosom-intimate, bosom-breed, &c. In such phrases, bosom may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.

BO'SOM, v. i. To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care.

Shak.

2. To conceal; to hide from view.

To happy converts bosom'd deep in vines. Pope.

BO'SOMED, pp. Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BO'SON, n. A beatswain; a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.

The merry boson. Dryden.

BOSPORIAN, a. [from Bosphorus.] Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the Bosporian kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. T Boone.

BO'SPORUS, n. [Gr. bos peers, an ox, and peas, a passage.]

A narrow sea or a strait, between two seas or between a sea and a lake, so called, as it is supposed, being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait, a sound, that is, a strait. The term Bosphorus has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine, called the Thracian Bosphorus; and to the strait of Caffa, called the Cimmerian Bosphorus, which connects the Palus Meotis or sea of Azof, with the Euxine.

ENCY.
the different plants, and of the distinguishing marks by which each individual species may be known from every other.

Or, botany is the science of the structure, functions, properties, habits and arrangement of plants, and of the technical characters by which they are distinguished.

BOTAR GO, n. [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the residue of the mutton, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink.

Johnson. Chambers.

BOTCH, n. [It. bozza, [botzze, a swelling, or rather pezzo, a piece; the latter is the Eng. patch.] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

Botoches and blains must all his flesh inbass. Milton.

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending.

3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily; adventitious or ill-applied words.

If those words are not notorious botches, I am deceived. Dryden.

BOTCH, v. t. To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government.

Hudibras.

2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully, to make use of unsuitable pieces.

For treason botched in rhyme will be thy bane. Dryden.

3. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas botched with stains. Garth.

BOTCHED, pp. Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.

BOTCHER, n. A clumsy workman at mending; a member of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler. Edgew.

BOTCHY, a. Marked with botches; full of botches.

Bote, n. [The old orthography of boot, but retained in law, in composition. See Boot.]

1. In law, compensation; amends; satisfaction; compensation; bate, a compensation for a man slain. Also, payment of any kind.

2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the two, considered as distinct from others or rather pesez, a piece; the latter is the Eng. patch.

3. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the two, considered as distinct from others or rather pesez, a piece; the latter is the Eng. patch.

BO'TELESS, a. In vain. [See Bootless.

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

He will not hear the loss of his rank, because he can hear the loss of his estate; but he will hear both, because he is prepared for both. Bolingbroke on Exile.

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, he endeavored to render commerce both disadvantageous and infamous. Mickle's Lusisid.

BOTHE, the vulgar pronunciation of both. [See Both.

BO'THIC, a. Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses Bothnic, as a noun for the gulf, and uses Bothnian, in the same manner.


BOT'TOLE, n. A bird of the parrot kind, a sort of duck, Sp. pato, and urceus coriaceus in qua liquida circumferunt viatores. Cast.

1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The oriental use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in scripture. "Put new wine into new bottles." In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors of all kinds; and farmers use small eags or hollow vessels of wood. The small kinds of glass bottles are called vials or phials.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter and cyder, a bottle is nearly a quart; as a bottle of wine or porter.

3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

BOTTLE, v. t. To put into bottles; as to bottle wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.


BOTTLE-COMpanion, n. A friend or bottle-friend, companion in drinking.

BOTTLED, pp. Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles.

BOTTLE, n. A slender or protuberant belly. Shak.

BOTTLE-FLOWER, n. A plant, the cyanus, or blue bottle, a species of Centarea. Fam. of Plants.

BOTTLE-SCREW, n. A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOTTLING, pp. Putting into bottles.

BOTTLE, n. The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOTTOM, n. [Sax. bottum; Sw. botum; D. bodem; G. boden. It seems to be allied to Gr. βωτος, and to the Russ. под, a valley, a bed, to fall. The sense is from throwing down, setting, laying or beating down; a dialect perhaps of basis. Class B.d.

1. The lowest part of anything; as the bottom of a well, vat or ship; the bottom of a hill.

2. The ground under any body of water; as the bottom of the sea, of a river or lake.

3. The foundation or ground work of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.

4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; applied in the U. States to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England. Mitford.

5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; as, let us examine this subject to the bottom.


There is no bottom in my voluptuousness. Shak.

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow.

I do see the bottom of justice Shallow. Shak.

8. The foundation, considered as the cause.

This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.


It is often used as a substitute for nouns.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant.

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.


It is often used as a substitute for nouns.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant.

Both often represents two members of a sentence.
spring or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the bottom of the confederacy.

9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign bottoms pay a higher duty; than those imported in a state, a nation, or other known place; and in this case it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in one bottom; that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.

10. A ball of thread. [W. botwm, a button:

BOTTOM, ppr. Founding; building. BOTTOMED, pp. Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.

BOTOM, v. t. To found or build on; to fix upon as a support; followed by on, or sound reasoning is bottomed on just premises.

2. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to bottom a chair.

3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread. Bottom, v. t. To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

First on what foundation a proposition bottoms. Locke.

BOTOMMED, pp. Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.

This word is often used in composition, as a flat-bottomed boat, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.

BOTTOMING, ppr. Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, a. Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns &c., it signifies fathoms, whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as a bottomless abyss or ocean.

BOTTOMY, n. [from bottom. The act of borrowing money, and pledged the foot or bottom of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at respondentia, as he is bound personally to answer the contract.

Blackstone. Park.

BOTTOMY, n. [from the same root as bad, bottom]. In heraldry, a cross bottomly terminates at each end in three buds, knots or buttons, resembling in some measure the three-leaved grass.

BOUCHET, n. [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUGIE, n. An insect that beards in malt or other grain; called also a weevil. Diet.

BOUGIE, s. v. boug. [Fr. bouge, a lodge, the bight of a cask; from the root of boug, which see.] To swell out. [Little used.]
sests. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded.

BOUND-BAILIFF, n. An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the bond given for the faithful discharge of his trust. Blackstone.

BOUND-ED, pp. Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND-EN, pp. of bind. [See Bnd, and pp. Bound.]

BOUND-ER, n. One that limits; a boundary.

BOUND-ING, pp. Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND-ING-STONE, n. A stone to play on.

BOUND-STONE, n. [Dryden.]

BOUND-LESS, a. Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; as, boundless space; boundless power.

BOUND-LESSNESS, n. The quality of being without limits. South.

BOUN'TEOUS, a. [See Bounty.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.


BOUN'TIOUSNESS, n. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; munificence; kindness. The word in this sense obsolete; but retained in many names.

BOUN'TIHOUSLY, adv. Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUN'TIOUSLY, adv. Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUR'GEON, v. i. [Fr. bur'jon.]

BO'VINE, a. [Low L. bovinus, from bos, bovis, an ox; W. bu, baw, bug, buw, and the verb, buwen to bellow.]

BOVINE, a. [Low L. bovinus, from bos, bovis, an ox; W. bu, baw, bug, buw, and the verb, buwen to bellow.]

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.]

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.]

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.

BOY, n. [Sax. bygyn, bygyn; W. byw, and bace, to bend, to grapple; G. biegen, beugen; D. boogen, buigen; Sw. blygm.
part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.

8. Bow of a ship, is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inwards, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a lean bow; a broad one, a bold or bluff bow.

On the bow, in navigation, is an arch of the horizon, not exceeding 45 degrees, comprehended between some distant object, and that point of the compass which is right ahead. Mor. Dict.

BOW-REARER, n. [bow and rear.] An under officer of the forest, whose duty it is to inform of trespasses. Cowel.


BOW-DYE, n. A kind of scarlet color, sui-

BOW-BEARER, n. [boio and bear.] An under officer of the forest, whose duty it is to inform of trespasses. Cowel.

BOWMAN, n. [bow and man.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. Jocan, n. 29.

BOW-WOMAN, n. The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. Mor. Dict.

BOWNET, n. [bow and net.] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also bow-wheel. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inwards. Enae.

BOW-Piece, n. [bow and piece.] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship. Enae.

BOW-SHOT, n. [bow and shot.] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow. Gen. xxvi. 16. Boyle.

BOWSPRIT, n. [bow and spirit:] D. boog-

BOWSTER, v.i. To swell out. [See Bovge.]

BOWLING, ppr. Playing at bowls.

BOWLING GREEN, n. [bowel and green.] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

2. In gardening, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations. It may be used for bowling; but the French and Italians have such greens for ornament. Enae.

BOWSE, v. i. In vanvum's language, to pull or haul; as, to loose upon a tack; to bottom to pull all together. Enae.

BOWS-EN, v. t. To drink; to drench. [Not used.] Qu. house.

BOWYER, n. [bow, a corruption of bower, like sawyer.] An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bowes. [Little used.] Johnson.

BOX, n. [Sax. box, a cofler and the box- tree; Lat. buxus, the tree, and pyxis, a money chest.

A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. In

BOXES, n. [Sax. box, a box; Gr. xix, a box, and reo, the tree; ré, the fist; fr. buger, buks, Sw. bar-

box; Ger. buchbach; Dan. buklem; the box tree; Ger. bucker, a box; It. bussa, a box; Sp. box, the tree; Port. buza, the tree; buza, a stop-

ple; Pers. buks, a box tree; Ar. the same. Box may be from closeness, applied to the shrub, the fist and the case.] A cofler or chest, either of wood or metal. In general, the word box is used for a case of rough boards, or more slightly made than a chest, and used for the conveyance of goods. But the name is applied to cases of any size and of any materials; as a wooden box, a tin box, an iron box, a strong box.

2. The quantity that a box contains; as a box of quicksilver; a box of rings. In some cases, the quantity called a box is fixed by custom; in others, it is uncertain, as a box of tea or sugar.

3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room.

4. A box in which contains the mariner's compass.

5. A money chest.

BOWLING, n. [Sp. and Port. bolina; Arm.

bouline, " voile de biais pour recevoir le vant de côte," a slanting sail to receive a side wind; Gregoire; Fr. boulaine, a tack; boultier, to tack, to turn one way and the other, to dodge or shift. But in Dutch it is boultline, the line of the bow or bend.]

A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by which the parts, called bridles, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close hauled.

BOWLING-BRIDLES, are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail. Enae.

BOWLING-GREENS, are bowling greens.


BOWER, n. [from bow.] An anchor car-

BOWERS, n. [from bow.] Muscles that

BOWINGLY, adv. In a bending manner.

The term bowlder is now used in Geology for rounded masses of any rock, found on the surface of the most recent formations.

Granite, often of great size, are very common on the surface of the most recent formations.
2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially

3. To rehearse the several points of the com-

5. To sail round. [Sp. boxar.]

BOX, V. t. To inclose in a box; also, to fur-

BRACE, n. [D. bracben, to stammer.] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. Obs. Shak.

BRACE, v. t. To clamar; to contest noisily. Obs. Beaum. and Fletcher.


BRACE, n. [Fr. brac; Sp. brazo; Port. braço; Arm. breach, or breh; Ir. brach; V. braz; Corn. breck, or breh; L. bras; braico; brazo; brazalete. See the next word.] In architecture, a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber. The braces of a drum are not bands.

1. A pair; a couple; as a brace of ducks. Obs.

2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, name of

3. In printing, hooks; thus, [ ].

5. In marine language, to bring the yards to either side.

To brace about is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.

To brace sharp is to cause or check off the lee braces, and round-in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.

BRACE, pp. Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

BRACED, pp. The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. B. Jonson.

BRACHYLOGY, n. [Gr. brachys, short, and logos, expression.] In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner. Encyc.

BRACK, n. (G. brack; Dan. brack; Norm. brack; from break, which see.) An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a break; a broken part.

BRACKEN, n. Fern. [See Brake.]

BRACK IN, § of India. The brace-mane, or a branch of the ancient gymnosophes, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners. Encyc.

BRAD, n. (G. brach; Dan. brink; Norm. breke; from break, which see.) The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. B. Jonson.

BRACHIAL, a. [L. brachium, from the Celtic braic, brae, the arm.] Belonging to the arm; as the brachial artery.

Hoeper.

BRACHIAL, a. [See Brachial.] In bot-

any, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next. Mortyn.

BRACHIAL, n. [See the next word.] A writer in short hand. Gayton.

BRACHYGRAPHY, n. [Gr. brachys, short, and graphos, a writing.] The brevity or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. B. Jonson.

BRACHYLOGY, n. [Gr. brachys, short, and logos, expression.] In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner. Encyc.

BRACK, n. (G. brach; Dan. brack; Norm. brack; from break, which see.) A setting dog; Sp. braco, pointing or setting as a pointer.) A bitch of the hound kind.

Shak.

BRACHIAL, a. [L. brachium, from the Celtic braic, brae, the arm.] Belonging to the arm; as the brachial artery.

Cooper.

BRACHIAL, a. [L. brachium, from the Celtic braic, brae, the arm.] Belonging to the arm; as the brachial artery.
BRA

BRAGISH, n. [D. brag, overflowed; see break or Gr. ἀραγε, to water. Perhaps applied to land on which salt water has flowed.] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt.

BRAGISHNESS, n. The quality of being bragged; saltiness in a small degree.

BRAY, a. Brackish. [OE. braeg ; W. bragawd. See Brag.] A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.

BRAY, v. i. A game at cards.

BRAY, n. [See Break.] An instrument to break flax or hemp.

BRAY, a. Brackish; salt in a small degree.

BRAY, v. t. To break up, to break off.

BRAY, a. Brutish, silly; thoughtless; witless.

BRAY, v. t. To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

BRAY, a. Braggart; vain, pretentious.

BRAY, v. t. To conceive; to understand.

BRAY, a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

BRAY, n. [See Break.] A bird, a species of BRAY, a. A bird, a species of BRAY.

BRAY, n. [See Break.] A bird, a species of BRAY.
their sacred books are written: and to them are European nations indebted for their knowledge of the language. They worship Brahma, the supposed creator of the world, but have many subordinate deities.

BRAHMINITY, n. The wife of a Brahmin.

BRAHMINIC, a. Pertaining to the Brahmins, or their doctrines and worship; as the Brahminical system.

BRAHMINISM, n. The religion, or system of doctrines of the Brahmins.

BRAH, n. [W. bra, composed of b and rah, a piece, from rah, to rend or tear; Arm. bre, &c. and Fr. bran, a piece or bit. Arm. rama, &c. to tear.] The outer coat of wheat, rye or other furminaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.

BRAH-NEW, properly bran-new, a. [Q. brennen, to burn; brand, burning.] Quite new [fire burn]; bright or shining.

BRAH-CARD, n. [Fr.] A horse litter. [Wet in use.]

BRAUNCH, n. [Fr. branche; Arm. branch.] It is not radical, this word coincides with W. broun, the arm, a shoot. This is probably from branch.

1. The shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. Johnson restrains the word to a shoot from a main bough; but the definition is warranted neither by etymology nor usage. A division of a main stem, supporting the leaves and fructification.

2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing; as the branch of a candlestick or of an artery. Hence, from similitude, a smaller stream running into a larger one, or proceeding from it. Also, the shoot of a stag's horn, &c.

3. Any member or part of a body, or system; a distinct article; a section or subdivision; as, charity is a branch of christian duty.

4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock.

5. Branches of a bridle, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains and the curb. Envy.

6. In architecture, branches of ogives are the arches of Gothic vaults, traversing from one angle to another diagonally, and forming a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals.

BRAUNCH-PEDUNCLE, n. A peduncle growing out of branches.

BRAUNCHLESS, a. Destitute of branches, or shoots; without any valuable produce; barren; naked.

BRAUNCHLET, n. A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch.

BRAUNCH PEDUNCULE, n. A peduncle springing from a branch.

BRAUNCH PILOT, n. A pilot who has a branch or public commission.

BRAUNCH, v. t. To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions.

2. To adorn with needle work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.

BRAUNCHES, pp. Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRAUNCHER, n. One that shoots forth branches.

1. Any hawk when it begins to leave branches.

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a sword, either from brandishing, or from brandishing itself, to brandish; a disturber; G. brantneck, Fr. brandevin, brandy. See Burn. An ardent spirit distilled from wine. The same name is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the U. States particularly to that which is distilled from cyder and peaches.

BRA NY, n. [from bran.] A young hawk when it begins to leave branches.

BRAND, n. [Sax. brand; D. brand; G. branden; Fr. bronde, to burn; Dan. bronde; Sw. brand; from bran, a piece, from rhunu, to rend or tear; Arm. bren.; Ir. and Fr. bran; in Italian, bran, to tear.]

1. The outer coat of wheat, rye or other furminaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.

2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in some way or other, of the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.

3. To make the sides of the square, of one angle to another diagonally, and form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals.

BRANCHLESS, a. Destitute of branches; or shoots; without any valuable produce; barren; naked.

BRANCHLET, n. A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch.

BRANCHINESS, n. Fulness of branches.

BRANCHISHING, n. Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

BRANCHLESS, a. Destitute of branches; or shoots; without any valuable produce; barren; naked.

BRANCHLESSNESS, n. Fulness of branches.

BRAND-BRANCHLESSNESS, n. [Gr. μεγάλη, a great one; μεγαλόφυς, a great head; μεγαλόφυς, a great head.]

BRAND-NESS, n. [from bran; hence, bran.

BRANDING, n. Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

BRAND NEW, a. Quite new; bright as a brand of fire.

BRANDY, v. t. To brand or brandish, a. [D. branden; Ger. brennen, to burn; branden, to boil; brender, a distiller; G. brandung, Fr. brandevin, brandy. See Burn.]

A wriggle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.

SEIFL.

BRAND GLE, n. [Russ. bran, war, strife, noise, bood; braing, to hinder, to scold; I., frende. Qu. wrangle. Brandle, in Scottish, signifies to shake, or to threaten; Fr. brander,]

A wriggle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.

SEIFL.

BRAND GLEMENT, n. Wrangle; brandle.


BRANK, n. [So named probably from its joints, breaks. "Gallic quoque summ genus farris dedere; quod illic brancce vocant, qutuid non sandalum, ntitissimi Plin. 18. 7.

1. Backwheat, a species of polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the U. States, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.

2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a scolding-bridge, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a head-piece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue.

Plott. Ene.
BRA'SEN, n. A brawl, or dance. [Not used.]

BRAST, a. [q.v. brand, burnt or brown.]

A species of anas or the goose kind; called also 'braizn and brand-goose, which see.


BRAZEN, n. Made of brass. [See Brass and Brazen.]

BRAZER, n. bracazar. An artificer who works in brass.

1. A pan for holding coals. [See Brass.]

BRASS, n. [Hsix-brms; W.pres; Corn. bresl; Ir. pras. In Welsh, pres signifies]

1. An alloy of copper and zink, of a yellow color; usually containing about one third of its weight of zink, but the proportions are variable. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine or the oxyd of zink with granulated copper.

2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BRASS-E, n. The pale spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the luciplina.

BRASSICA, n. [L.] Cabbage.

BRASSINESS, n. A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRASS-PAVED, a. Hard as brass.

BRASS-SHED, a. Pertaining to brass; pargeting of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass.

2. Impudent; impudently hold.

BRAST, a. Burst. [Not in use.]

BRAT, n. A child, so called in contempt.

BRAVE, v. t. To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance.

BRAVE, n. A boast; a challenge; a defiance. 

1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; fearless of danger; as a brave warrior. It usually unites the sense of courage with
genius and dignity of mind; qualities often united.

The brave man will not deliberately do an injury to his fellow man.

2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having a noble mien.

Magnificent; grand; as a brave place.

3. Excellent; noble; dignified. But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things.

4. Excellent; noble; dignified. But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things.

BRAVE, pp. Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRAVELY, adv. Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In Spenser, finely; gaudily.

BRAVERY, n. Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy. The duellist, in proving his bravery, shows that he thinks it suspected.

3. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance.

The bravery of their tinkling ornaments. -ii.

2. To roar as water; to make a noise.

3. To make a harsh, disagreeable grating sound.

BRAWL, n. [Norm, brual] Noise; quarrel; commotion; tumult; tumultuous noise.

BRAWLING, n. The act of quarreling.

BRAWL, v. i. Formerly, a kind of dance.

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

2. To speak loud and indecently.

3. To roar as water; to make a noise.

To speak loud and indecently. 

To roar as water; to make a noise.

BRAWL, v. t. To drive or beat away.

BRAWLED, n. [Norm. bran.] Noise; quarrel; commotion; tumult; tumultuous noise.

1. Formerly, a kind of dance.

BRAVENESS, n. The quality of being bravous; strength; hardness.

BRAVERY, n. A. Muscular; fleshy; slovenly; having large, strong muscles; strong.

BRAZED, a. A brazen; strong.

BRAWER, n. A bawd killed for the table.

BRAZEN, n. A. Brash; or face. An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

BRAZEN-FACE, n. [brazen and face.] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

BRAZEN-FACED, a. Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.

BRAVENLY, adv. In a bold impudent manner.
BRAZIL. Wood, or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood for its color, and it is said that King Emanuel of Portugal gave this name to the country in America on account of its producing this wood. It was first named Santa Cruz, by its discoverer, Pedro Alvares Cabral. Lindley's Narrative of a voyage to Brazil. Med. Rep. Hex. 2. vol. 3. 200.

Brazil, or brazil-wood, or braziletto, is a very heavy wood of a red color, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries. It is used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is a species of Canarium.

BRAZILIAN. Pertaining to Brazil; as, Brazilian strand. Barlow.

BRAZILIAN. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to rend apart; as, to break a deer. Encyc. 17.

BREAK, v. t. To make breaches or gaps by battering in a wall. Shak.


BREAK, v. t. To break up; to break off; to break up house-keeping. Grew.


BREAK, n. The measure or extent of any plain surface; as, to break off a belt, or a cloak, from its size. Encyc. 21.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break one on the wheel. Mar. Diet.

BREAK, n. To open; to lay open; as, to break into a house. Shak.

BREAK, n. To break into; to break into. Shak.

BREAK, n. To break up; to break off; to break off a connection. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break up; to break off; to break up house-keeping. Grew.

BREAK, n. To break a deer; to break a fall; to break a thread. Shak.

BREAK, n. To break; to break; as, to break one on the wheel. Mar. Diet.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off an end; to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break up; to break off; to break up a house. Mar. Diet.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.

BREAK, n. To break; as, to break off a conversation. Dryden.
5. To disband; as, to break up an army.

6. To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body. (Pope)

7. To break in, to disengage itself from; to break away, as a sand bank, or the shore, exhibiting a white foam. (Mar. Diet.)

8. To break forth, as the fire breaks out; as, a wave breaks upon a rock. (Dryden)

9. To break from, to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehement. (Roscommon)

10. To break up, to dissolve itself and separate; to break away, as a fire breaks out; a sedition breaks out; a fever breaks out. (Dryden, Milton)

11. To break to, to issue forth; to break out, to issue with vehemence. (Pope)

12. To break with, to part in enmity; to break off, to part; to divide; also, to cease suddenly. (Shak)

13. To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body. (Pope)

14. To break wind, as a company breaks up; a meeting breaks up; a meeting breaks up; a fog breaks up; but more generally we say, fog, mist or clouds break up. (Dryden)

15. To break with, to part in enmity; to cease to be friends; as, to break with a friend or acquaintance. (Dryden)

16. To break with, to part in enmity; to cease to be friends; as, to break with a friend or acquaintance. (Dryden)

17. To break wind, as a company breaks up; a meeting breaks up; a fog breaks up; but more generally we say, fog, mist or clouds break up. (Dryden)

18. To break wind, as a company breaks up; a meeting breaks up; a fog breaks up; but more generally we say, fog, mist or clouds break up. (Dryden)

19. To break wind, as a company breaks up; a meeting breaks up; a fog breaks up; but more generally we say, fog, mist or clouds break up. (Dryden)
BREATHE, v. i. To respire; to inspire and exhale.

1. A single respiration; as, he swears at every breath.

2. Life.

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, I am out of breath; I am scarce in breath.

4. Respite; pause; time to breathe; let me take breath; give me some breath.

5. Breathe; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unselfed as a summer’s sex.
When not a breath of wind flies over its surface.

6. A single respiration; as, he swears at every breath.

7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act.

8. To give air or vent to; to open; as, to breathe a flower.

BREATHABLE, a. That may be breathed.

BREATHE IN, v. t. To inspire; to inhale.

When breathed in, the act of the lungs.

BREATHE OUT, v. t. To expel; to exhale.

After the breath is expired.

BREATHEING, n. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhalating air.

Vol. I.
The raising of a breed or breeds; as, the farmer attends to the breeding of sheep.

BREEZE, n. [Sax. bréona, from its sound, resembling a breeze.]

A genus of flies or insects, technically called Tabanus. There are many species, but the most noted is the <i>bacrimus</i>, great horsefly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood.

BREEZE, v. [It. <i>brezza</i>, a cold, windy mist; Sp. <i>brisa</i>, a breeze; Sw. <i>brisa</i>, to be furred, to boil, to murmur; Dan. <i>bruse</i>, to rush, rage, to boil, to foam; <i>brusen</i>, the rustling of the wind, a humming roar or foam, to rise in waves; G. <i>brüsen</i>, to boil, to stir, tumult, from <i>rheus</i>, something rough; and in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling and fermentation.

BRETHREN, n. plu. of brother. It is used among seamen.

She had her breeding at my father's charge. Shak.

1. By way of eminence, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decors of social life. Hence good breeding is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment.

2. A book containing the daily service of the church.

3. A genus of flies or insects, technically called Tabanus. There are many species, but the most noted is the <i>bacrimus</i>, great horsefly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood.

In architecture, the brest or breast is the edge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decors of social life. Hence good breeding is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment.

BRETT, n. A local name of the turbot, called by various names. Johnson.

The word, in the latter sense, is more generally written brief.

BRE'VIARV, n. [Fr. breviaire; L. breviaire, from brevis, short. See Brief]

1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome.

2. In a more restricted sense, to make beer, as when sugar is added to malt or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling and fermentation.

3. To mingle.

BREW, v. t. [Sax. breoan, to brew; broa, broth; D. brouwen, to brew, to contrive; G. brauen. These seem to be contractions of the Germanic <i>sw. bruggan</i>, to brew or to contrive.

BREW, n. A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl with a black neck and a white collar or line round it. [See Brant.]

BREW'ER, n. One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREW'ERY, n. A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW'HOUSE, n. [brew and house.] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, pp. Mixed, steeped and fermented; made by brewing.
BRIAR, [See Brier.]

BRIAR, n. [L. bramb., a brier.] A thorny shrub, esp. a species of Rubus, having black or purple fruit, and a prickly stem.

BRICK, n. [Sax. bryc; Sw. brod; D. broed; Ger. brod; Dan. brod; Arm. broed; Sp. broc; Pro. broc.] A block of hard earth, molded and dried in the sun, used in building.

BRICK, v. t. To lay or pave with bricks.

BRICK'CLAY, n. [brick and clay.] Clay suitable for making bricks.

BRICK'BAT, n. [brick and bat.] A piece or fragment of a brick.

BRICKLE, a. [from break.] Brittle; easy to break.

BRIDAL, a. [See Bride.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; conjugal.

BRIDAL'ITY, n. The celebration of the nuptial festival.

BRIDE, n. [Sax. bryd; Sw. brud; D. bruid; Ger. bruth; Dan. brod; Arm. broed; Sp. broc; Pro. broc.] A woman espoused, or contracted to be so.

BRIDE, v. t. To build a bridge or bridges.

BRIDGE, n. [Sax. bryc; Sw. brod; D. broed; Ger. brod; Dan. brod; Arm. broed; Sp. broc; Pro. broc.] Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or the like, for the passage of men and other animals over a river, pond, or lake.

BRIDEGROOM, n. [See Bridgeman.] A man who attends a bride at her wedding.

BRIDEMAN, n. [bride and man.] A man who attends upon a bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE, n. A stake or post set in the ground to dance round.

BRIDE'STANCE, n. A man who has the care of horses.

BRIDLE, n. [Sax. bridel, or bridet; Fr. bride, a bridle; Port. brida.] The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider.

BRIDLE, v. t. To curb or restrain a horse.

BRIDLE'WOOD, n. [See Bridgewood.] A house of correction, punishment, or correction.

BRIDLE'WORK, n. The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK, n. [brick and earth.] Clay or earth used, or suitable for bricks.

BRICK'KILN, n. [brick and kiln.] A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with ashes underneath to receive the wood or fuel.

BRICK'LAVER, n. [brick and lay.] One whose occupation is to build with bricks.

BRICKLAYER, n. A mason who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICKWORK, n. The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK, v. t. To bribe.

BRIBE, n. [Ir. brtab. In Pers. "ibar, briar." A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness or other person. A bribe is a consideration given or promised to a person to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice or rectitude. It is not used in a good sense, unless in familiar language.

2. To gain by a bribe.

Bribe, v. t. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. To bribe a judge is to bribe a man of his judgment; to buy a rea

3. A woman espoused, or contracted to be so.

But the name is applied to a woman about to be married, as well as after the ceremony.

2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.

BRIDESTAKE, n. A stake or post set in the ground to dance round.

BRIDESTANCE, n. A man who has the care of horses.

BRIDLE, n. [Sax. bridel, or bridet; Fr. bride, a bridle; Port. brida.] The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider.

BRIDLE, v. t. To cur or restrain a horse.

BRIDLE'WOOD, n. [See Bridgewood.] A house of correction, punishment, or correction.

BRIDLE'WORK, n. The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK, n. [brick and earth.] Clay or earth used, or suitable for bricks.

BRICK'KILN, n. [brick and kiln.] A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with ashes underneath to receive the wood or fuel.

BRICK'LAVER, n. [brick and lay.] One whose occupation is to build with bricks.

BRICKLAYER, n. A mason who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICKWORK, n. The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK, v. t. To bribe.

BRIBE, n. [Ir. brtab. In Pers. "ibar, briar." A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness or other person. A bribe is a consideration given or promised to a person to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice or rectitude. It is not used in a good sense, unless in familiar language.

2. To gain by a bribe.

Bribe, v. t. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. To bribe a judge is to bribe a man of his judgment; to buy a rea
BRIE, a. [Fr. bref; It. Sp. Port. breve; L. brevis, whence breve, to shorten, abbreviate. Brevis, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr. διαστάσεως, whence to abridge. The Greek word coincides in language, discourses, writings and time; as breve, brief.]...

BRIED, pp. Having a bridle on; restrained.

BRIEDE, n. [briddle and hand.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIDLER, n. One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.

BRIDLING, ppr. Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.

BRIDLE, v. t. To put on a bridle; as, to bridle a horse.

BRIDLE, v. i. To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

BRIDLE-HAND, n. [briddle and hand.]... The bridle-frown of wrinkled brows. Trombly.

BRIGHT, a. brīt. [Sax. bīrht, briht, beorht, corresponds exactly with the Sax. bereht, or brihtwile, signifies a moment, that is, the time of a beauty; the brightest fair. Pope.]

1. An epitome; a short or concise writing.
2. In a limited sense, the sweet-brier and shrub. Is. V. Judges viii. 7.
3. In music, the word, if I mistake not, is discourse or writing. Camden.

BRIEFLY, adv. Concisely; in few words.

BRIEFLY, n. [in this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.]

BRIEFNESS, n. Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.

BRIGADE, n. [Fr. brigade; It. brigata; perhaps from Ar. يهير, farīkān, agmen, turba hominum, major, that is, a division, from يهير, to break. This word comes to us from the south of Europe, and may have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. If this conjecture is not well founded, I know not the origin of the word. See Cast. Dept. Col. 3084.] A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions, or regiments.

BRIGADE, v. t. To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

BRIGADE-MAJORE. [See Major.] An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

BRIGAND, n. [Fr. brigand; W. brigant, a mountaineer, a plunderer, from W. brig, a top or summit.] A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow, who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers. Warburton.

BRIGANDAGE, n. Theft; robbery; plunder.

BRIGANDINE, n. [Qu. the origin of this word. In Pers. prakeh is helmet.] Awkwardly a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin jointed scales of plate, plant and easy to the body. Eneay.

BRIGANTINE, n. [Fr. brigantine; Arm. brigantion; It. brigantione; Sp. bergantin; Port. bergantim; D. bergantijn. Qu. from L. oprechtum, Gr. ὀπήρας, a vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually derived from brigant.]...

BRIGHT, n. brite, bright, byght, or byght, clear; shining, whence brightness, brightness, bearthyn, Goth. bartjunig, to shine or be clear, or to manifest; Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. ব্রিট to shine, or more probably, Eth. ḫ rgul bareth, to shine, as the Eth. partiple ḫ rggle berht or berht, corresponds exactly with the Sax. On. But I have not found this word in any other Teutonic or Gothic language, and the original verb is lost in the Saxon. In Saxon, bearthynle, or brithhuly, signifies a moment, the twinkling of an eye. This directs us to the primary sense of the verb to shine, which is, to shoot, to dart, to glance. That this is the primary sense, we have evidence from the Saxon. bearthyn, which is a derivative from brith, and which signifies a moment, that is, the time of a shot, or darting, like glance.

1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid; as a bright sun or star; a bright metal.
2. Clear; transparent; as liquor. Thomas.
3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes.

The evidence of this truth is bright. Watts.

4. Resplendent with charms; as a bright beauty: the brightest fair. Pope.

5. Photographed with science; sparkling with wit; as the brightest of men. Pope.

6. Illustrous; glorious; as the brightest period of a kingdom. Cotton.

7. In popular language, ingenious; possessing an active mind.

8. Promising good or success; as bright prospects.

9. Sparkling; animated; as bright eyes.


BRIGHT-EYED, a. Having bright eyes.

BRIGHT-HAIRED, a. Having bright hair.

BRIGHT-HARNESSED, a. Having bright armor.

BRIGHT-HARNESSED, a. Having bright armor.

BRIGHT-HARNESSED, a. Having bright armor.
BRIM'ER, n. A bowl full to the top. [Not used.]

BRIGUE, n. breg. [Fr. brique; Sp. brega; It. bregia, strike, disquiet; It. breggiato, to debate, to quarrel.]

A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [Little used.]

BRIGUE, v. i. breg. To canvass; to sollicit. [Little used.]

BRILL'ANCY, n. [See Brilliant.] Brilliancy; great brightness.

BRILL'IANT, a. [Fr. brillant, sparkling, from briller, to shine or sparkle; It. brillare, sparkling; brilllo, joy, gladness, also tipsey; Sp. brillar, to glitter; brillador, brilliant; brilllo, splendor; Ger. and Dan. brite, a pair of spectacles; hence Eng. bright and pearl.]

1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; as a brilliant gem; a brilliant dress.

2. Splendid; shining; as a brilliant achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid false mistakes, than to perform brilliant exploits. J. A. F. Ames.

BRILLIANT, n. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering.

Dryden. Encyc.

The upper edge of a vessel, whether vessel at the top.

The state of being brinded; spottedness.

BRILLIANT-NESS, n. Brilliancy; splendor; glitter.

BRILLS, s. The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, n. [Sax. brym; Sw. brejm; Dan. brynee; probably the extent or extreme.]

1. The rim, lip or broad border of any vessel or other thing; as the brim of a hat, or of a vessel.

2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as the brim of a cup or glass.

3. The top of any liquor; the edge or that next the border at the top.

The feet of the priests were clipped in the brim of the water. Josh. Hi.

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge.

Dryden.

BRIM, a. [Sax. bryme.] Public; well known; celebrated. [Not in use.]

Warner.

BRIM, v. i. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Milton.

BRIM, v. i. To be full to the brim.

Philips.

BRIM'FUL, a. [brim and full.] Full to the top; completely full; as a glass brimful; a heart brimful of tears.

BRIM'FULNESS, n. Fullness to the top. [Not used.]

Sarah.

BRIM'LESS, a. Having no brim.

Addison.

BRIM'MER, n. A bowl full to the top.

Dryden.

BRIM'MING, a. Full to the top or brim; as a brimming pail.

Dryden.

BRIM STONE, n. [Sax. bryne, combination, and stone, burn-stone, or burning stone. See Brand and Burn.]

 Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance; of a lemon yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. Hooper. Nicholson.

The primary sense is to lead, draw or cause to come; the sense of conveying or bearing is secondary. The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporeate into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to give its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb brings implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words.

To bring back is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.

To bring about, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.

To bring forth is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest; to disclose.

To bring forward, to cause to advance; to produce to view.

To bring in, to import; to introduce; to bear from a remote place within a certain precinct, or place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent or revenue; to induce to join; &c.

To bring off, to bear or convey from a distant place, as to bring off men from an island; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.

To bring on, to cause to begin, as to bring on an action; also, to originate or cause to exist, as to bring on a disease; also, to cause to proceed, as to bring on a quantity of goods; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing, as to bring one on his way.

To bring over, to bear across, as to bring over dispatches, to bring over passengers in a boat; also, to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.

To bring out, to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to bring out an accomplice or his crimes.

To bring under, to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.

To bring up, to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice, as to bring up a fashion or ceremony; also, to cause to advance near, as to bring up forces, or the body of reserve; also, to bear or convey upwards.

In navigation, to cast anchor.

In navigation, to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase, as to bring down high looks.

To bring to, in navigation, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each
other, and keep her near the stationery. She is then said to lie to. The phrase is used also in applying a rope to the capstan.

To bring by the lee, to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to the windward, and by laying the sails aft of her to expose her to the danger of oversetting. Mor. Dict.

BRINGER, n. One who brings, or conveys to.

Bringer in, the person who introduces. Brooker, an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is the father of an army. (achan.

BRINGING, ppr. Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRINGING FORTH, n. Production. Shak.

BRISNISH, a. [from brine.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRISNISHNESS, n. Saltiness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, n. [Dan. bred, to strut. The sense is, a bristling up. W. brysg, from brys, quick; brysiaw, to shoot.]

BRITISH, a. Pertaining to Britain; or in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as his Britannic Majesty. In the Encyclopaedia, article Argo Navis, it is applied to catalogue, the Britannic catalogue.

BRITCH, n. [G. britsche, a club or mace.]

BRITCHING, n. A strong rope, fastened round a pony or to the neck of a horse.


BRIT, n. A fish; probably a different species of Lychnas, bachelor's button or catch fly. Carew.

BRITISH, n. A fish; probably a different species of Lychnas, bachelor's button or catch fly. Carew.

BRITOL-FLOWER, n. A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button or catch fly. Form. of Plants. Linn.


BRITAN'NI€, a. Pertaining to Britain; or in its present use, to Great Britain. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh. Johnson.

BRITTLE, a. [Sax. briltan, brytan, to break; Sw. bryta; Dan. bryder, id.; W. brysg, from brys, quick; brysiaw, to shoot.]

BRITTLENESS, n. Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to toughness and tenacity. Boyle.

BRITTLELY, adv. In a brittle manner. Shecross.

BRISTLE, n. A spiky, and in some parts of the English dominions, an arm, and a bodkin. Eure.

BRISTLE, v. i. To rise or stand erect; as, the hair bristles. Boyle.

BRISTLE, v. i. To erect in bristles; to erect in a quill, as in anger, like a swine; as, to bristle the crest. Shak.

BRISTLE, v. i. To erect in bristles; to erect in anger, as a swine; as, to bristle the crest. Shak.

BRISTLE'LY, adv. In a bristle manner. Shecross.

BRISTOL-FLOWER, n. A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button or catch fly. Form. of Plants. Linn.


BRIT, n. A fish; probably a different species of Lychnas, bachelor's button or catch fly. Carew.

BROAD, a. brawd. [Sax. brad; Sw. bred; D. breed; G. borste, bristle; borslen, to bristle up; bresche, a bristle; a bristle, a briisl.

BROAD-BRI'NG, n. A strong rope, fastened round a pony or to the neck of a horse.

BROAD-BRIMMED, a. [broad and brim.]

BROAD-CAST, a. Cast or dispersed upon the water. Dryden.

BROAD-CAST, a. A musical instrument played by turning the handle. Johnson.

BROAD-CAST, a. A vessel or small utensil to fasten a vest. [See Broach.]

BROAD, v. t. [W. prociau, to thrust or stab.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit. Shak. Hakewell.

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. Hudibras.

3. To open, as a store. [Unusual.] Knoller.

4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown; as, to broach an opinion. Swift.

To broach to, in navigation, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting. Mor. Dict.

BROADCHASE, pp. Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BROACHER, n. A spiky, and in some parts of the English dominions, an arm, and a bodkin. Eure.


BROAD AX, n. [broad and ax:] Formerly, a military weapon. In modern usage, an ax for hewing timber. Pope. Dryden.


BROAD, adv. By scattering or throwing from a vessel. Dryden. Temple.

2. Wide; extensive; vast; as the broad expanse of ocean. Dryden.

2. Wide; extensive; vast; as the broad expanse of ocean. Dryden.

3. Large; as a broad mixture of falsehood. Locke.

4. Open; clear; not covered, confined or concealed; as in broad sunshine. Pope. Dryden.

5. Gross; coarse; as broad mirth; broad words. Pope. Dryden.

6. Plain; tending to obscurity; as a broad comment. Dryden.

7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved; as broad words. Shak.

8. Comprehensive.

It may be urged that the words in the constitution are broad enough to include the case. D. Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.

BROAD as long, equal upon the whole. L'Estrange.


BROAD BLown, a. [broad and blow.] Full blown. Shak.

BROAD-BREASTED, a. Having a broad breast. Hazlitt.

BROAD-BRIMMED, a. [broad and brim.]

BROAD-CAST, a. Having a broad breast. Hazlitt.

BROAD-CAST, a. CAST or dispersed upon the water. Dryden.
BROCATEL'LO, n. A species of wooden cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROADER, n. [See Broader, Broad.] To broaden; to extend.

BROADCLOTH, n. A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROADER, n. [See Broader, Broad.] To broaden; to extend.

BROAD-EYED, a. [See Broad, Eye.] Having a wide view or survey; as broad-eyed day.

BROAD-FACED, a. [See Broad, Face.] Having a broad face.

BROAD-LEAVED, a. [See Broad, Leave.] Having broad leaves.

BROADLY, adv. In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, n. Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; fulness.

BROAD-SPREADING, a. [See Broad, Spread.] Spreading widely.

BROCADE, n. Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or other ornaments.

BROADSWORD, n. [See Broad, Sword.] A sword with a broad blade, and a cutting edge.

BROAD-TONGUED, a. [See Broad, Tongue.] Having a broad tongue.

BROAD-WISE, adv. [See Broad, Wise.] In the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, n. [See Brocade, Brocaded.] A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea.

BROCADE, n. Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage and other ornaments.

BROCADE, n. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for upholstery. Newman says it is made of hemp and silk.

BROCADE, n. [See Brocade, Brocaded.] A variety of cabbage or Brassica.

BROCHÉ, adv. The truth, but not the complete orthography of broach.

BROCK, n. [See Brock, Brocket.] A red deer two years old. Bayley writes this brock or brocket. The French write it brocard.

BROCKET, n. [See Brock.] A red deer two years old. May. Diet.

BROCK'-EDER, n. A maker of brogues.

BROCK, n. A variety of cabbage or Brassica.

BROCK, n. A robe, a brocaded coat, and a girdle.

BROCKEN-HEARTED, a. [See Brocken, Broken.] Having the spirits depressed or dispirited by grief or despair.

BROKEN-HEARTED, a. [See Broken, Broken.] Having the spirits depressed or dispirited by grief or despair.

BROKENNESS, n. A state of being broken; unevenness.

BROKER, n. 1. A person or procurer. Shak. Johnson. 2. A stock-broker, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, for a fixed rate or percentage. Mar. Dict. 3. A pawn-broker, who makes it his business to receive and sell things of value for a certain rate of interest, and to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business for another in trade.

BROKEN, pp. of break. brok'en. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BROKEN-BACKED, a. A broken-backed ship is one which is so weakened in her frames as to droop or rate per cent. Mar. Dict.

BROKEN-BACKED, a. A broken-backed ship is one which is so weakened in her frames as to droop or rate per cent. Mar. Dict.

BROKEN-WINDED, a. Having short breath, as a horse.

BROKEN-HEARTED, a. [See Broken, Broken.] Having the spirits depressed or dispirited by grief or despair.

BROKER, n. [See Broke, Broker.] 1. An agent or negociator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, for a fixed rate or percentage. Mar. Dict. 2. One who transacts other business for his employers.

BROKERED, a. [See Broke, Brokered.] Stock-brokers, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandise, learn the rate of exchange and notify the parties.

BROKER, n. 1. Exchange-brokers, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandise, learn the rate of exchange and notify the parties. 2. Stock-brokers, who are employed to buy and sell shares in the stocks, whether of the public funds, of banks or of other corporations.

BROKER, n. [See Broke, Broker.] 1. A pimp or procurer. Shak. Johnson. 2. A man who makes it his business to lend money upon presents, that is, property deposited in pledge.

BROKERAGE, n. The fee, reward or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

BROKEN, pp. of break. brok'en. Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BROKER, a. Mean; servile. Jonson.

BROKER, n. The business of a broker. [Not used.]
3. A class of men of the same kind, profession.

In scripture, the term brother is applied to one that resembles another in manners.

BROW, n. [Sax. brwiv, brtiwa; D. braauw; Gr. φρατρα; Pers.  برادر; Corn. brèder; Fr. fratère, from L. fratér; Gr. φράτρα; Pers. برادر; Arm. braus; Br. Dutch, it appears that this word signifies one of the brood or breed. The common plural is brothers; in the solemn style brethren is used.

1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother, or brother of the half blood.

Blackstone.

2. A human male of the same kind, profession.

Brother-german is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only.

Encyc.

3. One that resembles another in manners.

Brotherly binding is a brotherhood. The origin of the name has been derived from the Ark of Noah, which contained a brotherhood of animals, and one of the most remarkable features of the Ark was the presence of the various kinds of animals in pairs, which was a symbol of brotherhood. Johnson.

BROW'ANTLER, n. [brow and antler.] The first start that grows on a deer's head.

Encyc. Davies.

BROW'BOUND, a. [brmv and froujirf.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. Shak.

BROWBEATEN, pp. Overborne by impudence.

BROW BEAT, v. t. [brmo and beat.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and domineering assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.

BROW BEATING, n. [brow and beating.] Among builders, a beam that goes across a building.

Encyc. Shaw, Arbuthnot.

BROW'BOUND, a. [brmv and froujirf.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem. Shak.

BROW'POST, n. [brow and post.] A party of Independents in Church government.

Encyc. Addison.

BROW-SICK, a. [brow and sick.] Diseased; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

Encyc. Suckling.

BROWN, a. [Sax. brun; D. bruin; G. braun; Dan. brun; Fr. brun; Sp. and L. brunus, from the verb, to burn.]

Brown refers to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish brown, London brown, clove brown, tawny brown. Brown results from a mixture of red, black and yellow.

Kewen.

BROWN, v. t. To make brown or dusky.

Brow mill. A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it brown musket is said to have derived its appellation.

Johnson.

BROWNISH, a. Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.

Brown ism, n. The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintained that any body of professing Christians united under one pastor, or confounding together, constitute a church independent of any other.

Encyc. Johnson.

BROWNIST, n. A follower of Brown. Brown, a puritan, or dissentor from the Church of England, who left England with his congregation and settled at Middleburg in Zeeland. He was the head of a party of Independents in Church government.

Encyc. Sidney.

BROWN, n. A brown color.

BROWN-SPEAR, n. Pearl spar, or siderocalcite.

Encyc. Ure.

BROWN-SPATULA, n. Brownish smell, or yellow figwort, with brown stalks.

Encyc. Fum. of Plants.


BROWSE, v. t. & a. z. [Gr. βρύζω, to eat or browse; βρούζω, food, but probably these words may be from sprouts; Arm. brunz, broz, sprouts, buds; Fr. broûter, to break or browse; Arm. brûta, to browse.

It is allied to brunz, W. bruze, luxuriant growth; bruize, vigor, luxuriance, wantonness.]

To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs or the young shoots, as cattle, or deer.

Spenser. Shak.

BROWSE, v. i. a. as z. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of trees and shrubs, as cattle, sheep and goats.

Arnithnot. Shak.

BROWSE, n. Brown. The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

Brown ing, pp. a as z. Feeding on branches, branches, or browse of trees.

Encyc. Ure.

BRUCITE, n. A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr. Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York.

Cleland.

BRUCIA, n. A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura.

Encyc.

BRUCINE, s. [bruice and icoii.] A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura.

Encyc.

BRUISE, n. A contusion; a blow upon the flesh of animals, upon parts or bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

Encyc. Chambers.

BRUISE, v. t. & a. z. [Sax. bryan, to bruise; Fr. friser, to break or bruise; frotter, to bruise; Arm. brûsta.]

To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

Encyc. Chambers.

BRUISE, n. A contusion; a blow upon the flesh of animals, upon parts or bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

Encyc. Chambers.

BRUISE, v. t. & a. z. [Sax. bryan, to bruise; Fr. friser, to break or bruise; frotter, to bruise; Arm. brûsta.]

To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

Encyc. Chambers.
BRUNET, n. [Fr. from brun, brown.]

BRUME, n. [Fr. brume; Sp. bruma. See BRUSH.]

BRUSH, n. [Fr. brosse; It. brusca; tip 3. A sudden effort. Bp. Hall i. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset.]

i. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; a sense common in the U. States.

2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a bush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off. Dryden.

3. To paint with a brush; hence, to brush up is often used for cleansing in general. Pope.

4. With off, to remove by brushing, as to brush off dust; also, to carry away by an act like that of brushing, or by passing over with a brush.

5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact. Dryden.

BRUSH, v. i. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to brush by. Prior.

2. To move or skin over, with a slight contact, or without much impression. Dryden.

BRUSHED, pp. Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly. BRUSHER, n. One who brushes.

BRUSHING, pp. Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly. BRUSHING, a. Brist; light; as a brushing rain. BRUSHY, adj. [brush and like.] Resembling a brush. Asiatic. Res.

1. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an election, a canvass. Dryden.

2. Savage; cruel; brutish; uncivil; as a brutish form. Milton.


4. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught. Hooker.

5. To make brutal, churlish or inhuman. BRUTALLY, adv. Cruelly; inhumanly; as a brutal manner. BRUTALITY, n. Inhumanity; savageness; brutality; insensibility to pity or shame. Locke.

BRUTALIZE, v. t. To become brutal; to brutalize the heart. Pope.

BRUTISHNESS, n. Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute. Swift.

1. A person deceived by an empty project. Prior.

2. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. Shak. Dryden.

3. To run with a gurgling noise; as a bubbling stream. Pope.

4. To brush by. Prior.

5. A redimple. [Not used.] Shak.


BRUCER, { [Fr. bruancer, to bruise.]

BRUCE, a. [Fr. brut, from L. brutus, senseless, irrational; and Sp. brutu, brutu. This word may be the Gr. βρυτικός foreign, strange, as the ancients expressed wildness and savageness by verbs which signify to depart or be distant.]

1. Senseless; unconscious; as the brute earth. Beattie.

2. Irrational; ferme; as a brute beast. South.

3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as, the brute violence. Milton.

4. Rough; uncivilized; as a brute philosopher. Pope.

5. A beast; any animal destitute of reason, and of course the word comprehends all animals except man, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts. South.

6. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low bred, unfeeling man. BRUTE, v. t. For brutal, to report. [Not used.]

7. In a rude manner. BRUTELY, adv. In a rude manner. Milton.


10. A man; a brute. ARBUTNUT.


12. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. Shak. Dryden.

13. To run with a gurgling noise; as a bubbling stream. Pope.

14. To throw out in bubbles. [Not used.]

15. To cheat; to deceive or impose on. Addison.


17. By n. (from the same root as bubble and bumb.) A woman's breast. Arbuthnot.


19. A. A. a. A fish, or flesh, to hunt oxen for their skins.

20. A buccaneer is said to be one who dries and smokes fish or flesh after the buccaneers; that is, by a smoking process. The name was first given to the French settlers in Haiti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards
applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.

BUCAO, n. A species of owl, in the philippine isles, of a beautiful plumage, and size of a peacock, but remarkable for a hideous nocturnal scream.

BUCCAL, a. [L. bucca, the cheek; W. toe].

BUCCAL, n. [L. bucctct, buccsa; fr. bucca; D. bukk; Ger. buke].

BUCCATELLA, n. [L. bucctaec, buccscs; W. buccs, a mouthful].

The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUCCINITE, n. Fossil remnants or petrifications of the shells called Buccinum.

BUCENTAVR, n. The state barge of Venice.

BUCEL'OLZITE, n. A newly discovered mineral, whose colors are white and black, which clothes are soaked.

BUCK, V. i. To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCK, n. [Sax. buc; bocce; D. bok; Ger. bucke; It. bucce; Sp. buce; W. bec; It. becco].

BUCK, V. i. To buckle with, to encounter with embrace; a popular verb is retained in the L. imbuo, for imbuculo, byka; Arm. bugad; Norm. buer. This form of a pail, but narrower and deeper, is used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires.

BUCKING, a. To buckle to, to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal.

BUCKING-STOOL, n. A washing block, used in America for breakfast cakes.

BUCKLING, ppr. Soaking in lye, cess of bleaching; washing.

BUCKLED, pp. Soaked in lye.

BUCK'-BASKET, n. [buck and basket].

A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash or to the lye in which clothes are washed.

BUCK'SKIN, n. The skin of a buck. An adjective, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck.

BUCK-STALL, n. [buck and stall]. A toil for bucks, to take deer.

BUCKTHORN, n. [buck and thorn]. A genus of plants, called Rhamnus, of many species. The common purging buck-thorn grows to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, the bark also dyes yellow. The sea buck-thorn is a genus of plants, called Hippophae.

BUCKWHEAT, n. [D. bueck-wiet; Ger. bueheweizten].

A plant and a species of grain; called also brank. It belongs to the genus Polygonum, or knot-grass. It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes.

BUCOLIC, a. [Gr. βουκολίκος, a herdsman; βουκόλης, pastoral; L. bucolius, an ox; bucolicus, pertaining to cattle, pastoral; W. buchkill, bugail or bugle; Ir. buckleach, a shepherd. See Buc., No. 34.]

A writer of pastorals.

BUCK, V. i. To butt or push; to thrust; to push or thrust; to vow; Gr. φυκος, φοι, to plant or beget, contracted from φυς; Ch. 3:23; Ar. نباتا; allied to pou, Fr. bouter. See class Bl, No. 34.]

A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protrusion on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower. It is called by botanists the hypernacle, the winter lodge or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epicotyl of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the enclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries.

Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves.

BUCK, V. i. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud.

BUCKRAM, n. [Fr. bucrane; It. buecrane; qu. from it. bucone, to make holes].

A coarse linen cloth, suffused with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths, and other merchandise. Encyc.

BUCK RAM, a. Still; precise.

BUCK RAMS, n. The same as wild garlic.

BUCKS' THORN, n. [buck and horn]. A plant, a species of Plantago, or plantain, called coriapusus.

The word buck-scorn is a species of Cochlearia, or scurry grass.

Fam. of Plants.
BUFFETED, pp. Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BUFF-DIISM, n. The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia.

BUFFING, pp. Putting forth buds; inoculating.

BUFF-DY, a. From bud. A hunting horn. The shepherd’s horn, or from the same root as the Fr. beugler, to bellow, from its sound. [Dict. of Nat. Hist.] An instrument to bellow the voice of the shepherd.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike. (See Buffet.)

BUFFALO, n. [It. and Sp. bufalo; Fr. buffle; L. bubalus.] The Bubalus, a species of the bovine genus, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the Bisons of North America. [See Bisons.]

BUFF-F, n. Buffalos head duck, anas bucephala, a bird with a short white bill, and a brown downy head shaggyly increased by the fulness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of Carolina.

BUFFET, n. [Fr. buffet; It. buffetto; Sp. bufete.] A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture. It is formerly and is still in some parts of the country, an apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a side-board substituted, which is now considered as the buffet. But as far as my knowledge edges extend, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced buffet.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFFET, v. t. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

BUFFETED, pp. Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFFETER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFETING, ppr. Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFFETING, n. A striking with the hand.

BUFFET, v. t. To exercise or play at boxing.

BULG, n. [L. bugula, or bugillo.] A genus of plants, Ajuga, of several species. *Encyc.


BUILD-WEED, n. A plant, the humble, virginsweed, valued as a remedy for hemoptysis, or spitting of blood.

BUGLOSS, n. [L. buglossus; Gr. βουγλος, of bound, an ox, and γλωσσα, tongue.] A genus of plants, called alkanet; in botany, a vulgar name for the species of the genus, called bugloss, as the bugloss, or common bugloss, Echium vulgare. *Montherberg.

The small wild bugloss, is the *Dryden.

The wiper's bugloss, is the Echium vulgare.

Bugwort, n. A plant, the Cinchifuga.*Humbert.

BUHRSTONE, n. A subspecies of silex or quartz, occurring in amorphous masses, partly compact, but containing many irregular cavities. It is used for mill-stones. *Cleveseland.

This word is often written barr-stone.

BUILD, v. t. bld; pret. built; pp. built.

BILD, v. t. bilt. The regular, pret. and pp. built, is sometimes used.[Sax. bylden, to confirm; byld, byldoe, byldy, constancy, firmness; biltih, a model, an image; Sw. bilda; D. afeelen, verbelden; Ger. bilden, abbildan; Dan. bildaer, abilder, to shape, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfiet; Sw. and Ger. bilt.]

BUILD', v. t. bilt. Framed and raised; constructed.

BUILDING, n. bild'ing. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend.

BULK', v. t. To build up an edifice in the form of a cone. *Spencer.

BUILD, v. t. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILD', v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILDING, n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILDING, n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILDING, n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILDING, n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILDING, n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.

BUILDING, n. A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, barn, shop, ship or vessel, a walk, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice, or any thing else; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.

2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to build up a head.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation; as, to build up a head dress or a cone.

4. In scripture, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle or establish and preserve. *Acts xx. 32. *Epiph. ii. 32.

BUILD, v. i. To frame, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. bild; [Sax. byldan, to confirm; hyld, bylde, byldo.
BULL'-FACED, a. Having a large face. Dryden.

BULL'-FEAST, n. [See Bull-fight.]

BULL'-FIGHT, n. [bull and fight.] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a toreador or picador attacks the bull in a circus or enclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horseman, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck; and at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of the matador.

BULL'-FACED, a. Having a large face. Philips.

BULL'-FINCH, n. [Indl & finch.] A bird of the Sparrow kind, whose breast, cheeks, and throat are of a crimson color; the rubicilla. Dic. of Nat. Hist.

BULL'-FLY, or BULL'-BEE, n. An insect. Exceq.

BULL'-FROG, n. [bull and frog.] The range, ocellata, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky brown color, mixed with a yellowish green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound, from which they probably received their name. Exceq.

BULL'-HAT, n. [bull and head.] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. This fish is called by some the Miller's thumb. Exceq.

BULL'-HEAD, n. [bull and head.] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. This fish is called by some the Miller's thumb. Exceq.

BULL'-LITE, n. A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus Bulla. Johnson.

BULLITION, n. [L. bullio, to boil. See Boil.] The act or state of boiling. Superseded by ebullition. Bacon.

BULLOCK, n. [Sax. bulliga ; G. bullock.] An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full grown ox. Johnson.

BULLY, n. [Sw. boil, to boil; buller, a tumult; Dan. bullen, swelled, puffed up; or more directly from Sax. bulgian, to boil.] A noisy, bustling, overhearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces, than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels. Addison.

BULLY, v. i. To insult and overbear with noise and bustling menaces. King.

BULLY, v. i. To be noisy and quarrelsome. Johnson.

BULL'-RUSH, n. [bole, or roll, and rush.] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson; but Dryden calls it the knotty bulrush. It is not a technical word.

BULTEL, n. [See Boll.] A bolt or bolting cloth; also, bram. [Not used.]

BULL WARK, n. [Sw. bolerock; D. bolwerk.] Ger. bolwerk; Dan. bolwerk; from D. bol, plump and a ball, Sw. bula, W. bol, a protuberance, and work; a projecting or outwork; Fr. boulevard; Sp. and Port. bulwarre; It. bulwardo.

1. In fortification, a bastion, or a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c. Exceq.

2. A fortification; also, any means of defense; as, a navy is the bulwark of a nation.

3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks. Is. xxi.

BULL WARK, v. t. To fortify with a rampart, or to secure by a fortification to protect. Addition. Bartlow.

BUM, n. The buttokes; the part on which we sit. Johnson.

BUM, v. i. To make a noise. Marston.

BUMBAFFIFF, n. [A corruption of boll-biff.] In England, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [A vulgar word.]

BUMBARD, n. [See Bombard.]

BUMBAST, n. [A different orthography of bombast, which see.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. Greer.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; padding. Shak.

BUMBLE BEE, n. [L. bombus, a buzzing.] A small black water vermin. Philips.

BUMBLEBOAT, n. A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore. Mer. Dict. BUMKIN, n. [See Bumpkin.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clue of the foresail to windward.

BUMP-BARK, n. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the hull. Mer. Dict.

BUMP, n. [W. pump; round mass; pump, to pump; allied to L. bombus, and Eng. pump, from swelling, thrusting out.]

1. A swelling or protuberance. Dryden.

2. A thump; a heavy blow. Dryden.

BUM' KIN, n. [See Bumpkin.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clue of the foresail to windward.

BUMP-BAST, n. [A different orthography of bombast, which see.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. Greer.

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; padding. Shak.
BUN/DLE, v. t. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by up: as, to bundle up clothes.

BUNG, n. [Fr. boudon; G. spund; L. spundus; W. bung, a bung hole.]
1. The stope of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.
2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG, v. t. To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUNG'ERY, n. (bung and hole.) The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG'ERY, adj. Clumsily; awkwardly.

BUNG, v. t. To stop a hole or orifice in the bilge with a bung; to close up.

BUNG, n. A bung; a plug; a stopper; a button; a stop; a bolt; a lid; a clasp; a latch; a catch.

BUNG, n. [Fr. hondon; G. spund; Dan. sponje; Sp. bungo, button; D. spon; Ger. spund; Lat. spundus; L. spundus; Fr. boudon; Sp. bungo; D. spon; L. spundus; W. bung, a bung hole.]
1. The stope of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.
2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG, v. t. To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with up.

BUNG, n. A bung; a plug; a stopper; a stop; a bolt; a lid; a clasp; a latch; a catch.

BUNG, v. t. To stop an orifice in the bilge with a bung; to close up.

BUNG-WORK, n. A bung; a plug; a stopper; a stop; a bolt; a lid; a clasp; a latch; a catch.

BUNGLE, n. A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance; Ray.

BUNGLE, v. i. bungle. To perform in clumsily, awkward manner; as, to bungle a thing.

BUNGLER, n. A clumsy awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

BUNTING, n. A bird of the genus Emberiza. The name is applied to different species, as the English bunting and the rye bunting. Also eel-pout.

BUNTING, v. i. bunting. To perform in clumsily, awkward manner; as, to bungle a thing.

BUR, v. t. burd. To load; to lay on; as, to burden the memory.

BUR, v. t. To support, or sustain; to keep from falling; as, to buffer the bottle; to buffer the ship.

BUR, n. Sax. bur, signifies a chamber or a cottage.

BUR, n. [Sax. bur, bur, signifies a chamber or a cottage.]
1. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chesnut, and burdock.
2. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear, used in tilting.

BUR TOT, n. [from L. barbarus, so named from its beard.]
A fish of the genus Gobius, shaped like an eel, but shorter, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also eel-pout.

BUR'TLES, n. A species of cantharides, of a nauseous scent, and biting severely.

BURDEN, v. t. burd'n. To load; to lay on; as, to burden the memory.

BURDEN, n. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tuns, a vessel will carry; as, a ship of a hundred tuns burden.

BURDEN, v. t. To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incumber with weight.

BURDENED, pp. Loaded with weight; inconsidered; oppressed.

BURDENER, n. One who loads; an oppressor.

BURDEN'OUS, a. Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive.

BURDEN'ERS, n. recruiters of burdons; agents for the purpose of burdening goods.

BURDEN'SOME, a. Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive.

BURDEN'SOMENESS, n. The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BURDOK, n. [bur and dock.] A genus of plants, called Acretium. They are troublesome weeds.

BURGO'S, adj. [from burg.]
A borough; originally a fortified town, but now a city or town, which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. See Borough.

BURG'AGE, n. [from burg.]
In English law, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the sites of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty.

BURG'AMOT, n. A species of pear. [See Bergamot.]

BURG'AN, n. A kind of perfume. [See Bergamot.]

BURG'ANET, n. [Fr. bourgagnon, from burg, burgess.]
A burgess.

BURGEOIS', adj. burg. In the sense of covering or guarding.

BURGEOIS', a. A species of fragrance. [See Bourgeois.]

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.

BURGEOIS', n. A borough.
BURGLARIOUS, a. Pertaining to burglary.

BURGLARY, n. The act or crime of nocturnal house breaking, with an intent to commit theft. One guilty of nocturnal house breaking; one who breaks and enters a house or building, with intent to commit theft. Blackstone.

BURGLARIously, adv. With an intent to commit burglary.

BURGH'ER-SHIP, n. The state or privilege of a burg. South.

BURGH, n. burg. A different orthography of burgh, borough, which see. 

BURGH-BOTE, n. [burgh and bote.] In old laws, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town. Encyc.

BURGH-BRECH, n. [burgh and breach.] A fine imposed on a burg, for a breach of the peace. English.

BURGHER, n. [from burgh.] An inhabitant of a burg or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. In America, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New-York.

BURGH'ER-SHIP, n. The state or privilege of a burguer.

BURGH-MASTER, n. [burgh and master.] A burgomaster; also, an officer in the government of a city. The burgomasters are the chief magistrates of the great towns in Holland, Flanders and Germany.

BURGOM'ASTER, n. [burg and mast.) officer in the government of a city. The burgomasters are the chief magistrates of the great towns in Holland, Flanders and Germany.

BURGUNDY, n. A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. Shenstone.

BURGUNDY pitch is turpentine boiled down to a firmer consistence. Blackstone.

BURU'ESS, n. [Fr. bourgeois, from bourg, burg.] "A burlesque entry. Blackstone.

BURLESQUE, n. To turn into ridicule; as, to burn a patient.

BURLESQUE, s. A composition in which a trifling subject is treated with a ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity. Blackstone.

BURLE'SQUE, n. Larcenous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.

BURLESK', s. [Fr.: It. burlesco, from berloere, to ridicule; burlesco, mockery, raillery; Port. and Sp. burlet, jest or scoff; berloere, a wag, a jester. The termination *quie answers to Eng. *quie.

BURLESK', v. t. To dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLESK', s. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth.

BURLESK', s. To shine; to sparkle.

BURLESK', s. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.

BUR'GRAVE, n. [burgh and G. Graf.] The court of a burgh or borough. Johnson.


BUR'grave, n. One who buries a deceased person. Shak.

BURL'Y, s. [The sense probably is swollen. Hence it accords with Russ. hurlyu, to be noisy, to swell as sound. Qu. W. brothaw. See Burlesque. 

BUR'GRAVE, s. In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

BURGUNDY, n. A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. Shenstone.

Burgo'ny pitch is turpentine boiled down to a firmer consistence. Blackstone.

BUR'SK, s. To burn a chimney; an extensive use of the phrase burnt to.

BUR'grave, n. To dry up, or to dry up dissipate; with up; as, to burn up tears.

BUR'grave, s. To dry up excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun burns the grass or plants.

BUR'grave, s. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits burn the stomach.

BUR'grave, s. To affect with heat in cooking, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. Hence the phrase burnt to.

BUR'grave, s. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to burn oyster shells, or lime-stone.

BUR'grave, s. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever burns a patient.

BUR'grave, s. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to burn colors.

BUR'grave, s. To turn to ridicule; as, to turn the fuel till the fuel is all consumed.

BUR'grave, s. To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount burned with fire.

BUR'grave, s. To shine; to sparkle.

BUR'grave, s. O quiere! O wherefore burn your eyes?

BUR'grave, s. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face burns.

BUR'grave, s. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain or acidity; as, the heart burns.

BUR'grave, s. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh burns with fire; a patient fumes with a fever.

BUR'grave, s. To burn up, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.
BUR, n. A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.
2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good burn.

BURNABLE, a. That may be burnt.

BUR-N-COW or BURST-COW, n. A genus of insects, with filiform feelers, of several species; very obnoxious to cattle.

BURNED, BURNT, pp. Consumed with fire; scorched or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURN, n. A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

BURNET, n. A plant, Poterium or garden pinzella.

BURNISH, v. t. To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright and glossy; as, to burnish steel.

BURNISHING, ppr. Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURNT, a. Powerful; vehement; as, a burning shame; a burning scent. Dryden.

BURNT-OFFERING, n. [burnt and offer.] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin: a sacrifice; called also humsacrifice. The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread and ears of wheat or barley.

BURR, n. The lobe or lap of the ear.

BURROW, v. i. To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as coneys or rabbits.

BURROWING, ppr. Lodging in a burrow.

BURROW, n. A different orthography of Burg, borough, which see.

BURSAR, n. [See Burse.) A treasurer, or master of the mint; a treasurer of trade and money, and to negotiate bills of exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America, such building is called an exchange. The new Burse in Paris is one of the most elegant buildings in the city.

BURST, v. t. prec. and pp. Burst. The old participle bursten is nearly obsolete. [Sax. bursten; D. bursten; G. bursten; Dan. brise; Sw. brista, to burst. The word bristle seems to belong to burst, denoting a shoot.]

1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with violence, or explosion, or both. Hence it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to burst from a prison; the heart bursts with joy. Milton.

2. To break away; to spring from; as, to burst from the arms. Pope.

3. To come on or fall suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, to burst upon our ears.

4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river bursts from a valley; a spring bursts from the earth.

5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to burst into tears.

6. To break or rush in with violence; as, to burst into a house or a room. It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, out, forth, away, from, or asunder.

BURST, n. A sudden disruption; a violent rending; more appropriately, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as a burst of thunder; a burst of applause; a burst of passion.

BURST, n. A rupture, a hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.

BURST, or BURST'EN, pp. or a. Affected with a rupture or hernia.

BURST, pp. Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'ENNESS, n. The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

BURST'ER, n. One that bursts.

BURST'ING, ppr. Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST' WORT, n. The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernias or ruptures.

BURT, n. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, 1. See Burden.}

BURTON, n. A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also top-burton-tackle.

BURY, n. bury. This word is a different orthography of burg, burh, borough. It signifies a house, habitation or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in...
The English bushel is used also in the U. States. Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity.

2. In popular language, a large quantity indefinitely. Johnson.

3. The curve of iron in the nave of a chandelier; in America, called a box. [See Bush.]

BUSHELAGE, n. A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Not used in the U. States.]

BUSINESS, n. biz'ness. [See Busy.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement—a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. Business is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, businesses. Business is also any temporary employment.

2. Affairs; concerns; what engages the care and attention.

BUSINESS, 7!. [from bush, bushy.] The name of the lip; at any rate, from the same radical sense, to push; Per. buz; the word for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips. [See Bush.]

BUSK, V. t. To kiss; to salute with the lips.

BUSK, n. A bush. [Not used in the U. States.]

BUSKED, a. Dresssed in buskins.

BUSTARD, n. [bus and tarda; It. orrada; Fr. ourarde. Ancient Celtic, tarda. Plin. 10. 22.] The turtledove, a species of fowl of the grallate order, and genus Otis. This fowl grows to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes its food on the wing.

BUSKLE, v. i. To kiss. [This word may be allied to busk, or to L. festinare.]

To stir quick; to be very active; to be

white bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays; a word dependent on fashion. Dryden.
1. Except; besides; unless.

2. Meddling person; one who officiously

3. Active in that which does not concern tli

4. Much occupied with employment; as a

Bust'o, n. A bust; sometimes perhaps used for a statue. Ashmole.

Bus'tling, ppr. bus'ling. Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation.

Bus'tle, 71. biis'l. Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult from stirring or agitation; combustion.

Buit'en deur, out of doors; buiten kuists, part or separate from; applied to persons, byta, to exchange; Dan. bytte, booty, a parting, division, distribution; bytter, to make good, to supply what is wanted.

But, n. [Fr. bout, end, extremity, and but, end, ein, design; Arm. but or buts. It is sometimes written but, especially when applied to the end of a plank. It occurred in sense and elements, with L. petra, Sp. bulte, a thrust, bulte, to cast, Fr. bulte, bulte, butare, Fr. boulte, boulter, Eng. boulter, and many other words. See But.]

1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the bound or limit of land; yet butted, for bounded, is often used.

2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written butt.

But, v.t. To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; a word used in America. (See But.)

But-end, n. [but and end.] The largest or blint end of a thing; as the but-end of a musket or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, but and end signifying the same thing; unless but is considered as equivalent to meddling, perturberent.

Butcher, v. t. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.

Butcher, n. [Fr. boucher; Arm. bozzer, a butcher; Fr. boucherie; It. becceria, butcherery, shambles. The primary sense probably is to stick or stab, as the Fr. boucher signifies to stop, that is, to set, to place, to fix, to establish.

1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may and often does include the person who cuts up and sells meat.

2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed human blood in abundance; applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life.

Loke.

Butcher-erliness, n. A cruel, savage, butchery manner.

The king-bird is now arranged under the genus Micsternia. Ed. Ecnoy.

More; further: noting an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate, or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence, or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.

Now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom. Prov. xi.

Our wants are many and grievous; but quite of another kind.

The house of representatives were well agreed in passing the bill; but the senate dissented.

This word is in fact a noun equivalent to addition or supply; but in grammatical construction, no inconvenience results from considering it to be a connective.

But, n. [Fr. bout, end, extremity, and but, end, ein, design; Arm. but or buts. It is sometimes written but, especially when applied to the end of a plank. It occurred in sense and elements, with L. petra, Sp. bulte, a thrust, bulte, to cast, Fr. bulte, bulte, butare, Fr. boulte, boulter, Eng. boulter, and many other words. See But.]

1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the bound or limit of land; yet butted, for bounded, is often used.

2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written butt.

But, v.t. To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; a word used in America. (See But.)

But-end, n. [but and end.] The largest or blint end of a thing; as the but-end of a musket or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, but and end signifying the same thing; unless but is considered as equivalent to meddling, perturberent.

Butcher, v. t. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.

Butcher, n. [Fr. boucher; Arm. bozzer, a butcher; Fr. boucherie; It. becceria, butcherery, shambles. The primary sense probably is to stick or stab, as the Fr. boucher signifies to stop, that is, to set, to place, to fix, to establish.

1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may and often does include the person who cuts up and sells meat.

2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed human blood in abundance; applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life.

Loke.

Butcher-erliness, n. A cruel, savage, butchery manner.

The king-bird is now arranged under the genus Micsternia. Ed. Ecnoy.
BUTCHERY, n. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market.

BUTCHERY, n. A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

BUTCHEST, n. [from butcher.] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

BUTCHER, n. A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

BUTCHERLY, a. [from butcher.] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous. Ascham, Shak.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, n. Ruscus; a genus of plants, called also kneeholly. It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.

BUTCHER'S HOOF, n. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.

BUTCHER'S MARK, n. A mark left on the skin of a slain animal, where the knife or sword has entered.

BUTCHER'S REIN, n. The rein of a horse, especially the one used to control the horse's movement.

BUTCHER'S TROTS, n. A disease of horses, characterized by stiffness and lameness of one or both hind legs.

BUTCHER'S WOUND, n. A wound inflicted by a butcher, usually in the course of slaughtering.

BUTCHERY, 1. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.

BUTCHERY, 3. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 4. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 5. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 6. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 7. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 8. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 9. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 10. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 11. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 12. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 13. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 14. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 15. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 16. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 17. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 18. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 19. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 20. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 21. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 22. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 23. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 24. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 25. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 26. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 27. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 28. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 29. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 30. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 31. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 32. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 33. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 34. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 35. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 36. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 37. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 38. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 39. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 40. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 41. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 42. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 43. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 44. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 45. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 46. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 47. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 48. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 49. The place where animals are killed for food.

BUTCHERY, 50. The place where animals are killed for food.
By, as an abbreviation, C stands for Caius, Car

C. In English, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like K, which occurs before a, o and u; the other, a sibilant, precisely like s, which occurs before e, i, and y. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by c, which may be called "k.

1. A number of persons united in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. It is sometimes synonymous with faction, but a cabal usually consists of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. This name was given to the ministry of Charles 11, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.

2. Intrigues; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design.

BY-WIPE, n. A secret stroke or sarcasm.

BY-WORD, n. [Sax. bi, or big, and word, as in bigword, and bigspell.] Either a passing word, or a town-saying.

A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.

BYE, n. [Sax.] A dwelling.

BYE'SINE, n. Made of silk.

BYE'SOLITE, n. [Gr. θεος, fine flax, and θεος, stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.]

A rare mineral, occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible and elastic. Their color is olive green, or brownish yellow, and their luster a little silky. Jameson places byssolite under amiantoid; Hutton arranges it under amiantoid.

Hausmann. Sausserre. Cleveland.

BYE'SUS, n. [L. byssus; Gr. θεος, fine linen, or cotton.]

The asbestus, composed of parallel fibers, is by some called by this name. Nicolson.

BYZANT. [From Byzantium.] A Byzantine.

BYZANTINE, n. Pertaining to Byzantium, or the ancient city of Thrace situated on the Bosphorus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople.

B. avile. Eneid.
Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish Rabbits, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science. 

Eneey. 

Buck.

CARAL, n. To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. 

Dryden.

CABALISM, n. The secret science of the cabalists. 

CABALIST, n. A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.

1. In French commerce, a factor or agent. Eneey.

2. A tavern; a house where horses are retailed. Bramhall.

3. Pertaining to a horse; as caballine aloes, so caballine tobacco. Johnson.

4. CABALLINE, a. [L. caballinus, from caballus, a horse; Russ. kohila, kobiela, a horse.] 

5. CABALIST, n. One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals. 

6. CABALIZE, v. i. To use the manner or language of the cabalists. 

7. CABALISTICALLY, adv. In the manner of the cabalists. Eneey.

8. CABAL, n. 

9. CABALISTICAL, a. Pertaining to a cabalistic language. 

10. CABALISTICALLY, adv. In the manner of the cabalists. 

11. CABALIZER, n. To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. Dryden.

CABALIST, n. A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.

2. In French commerce, a factor or agent. Eneey.

Eneey. 

3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a place. 

4. CABIN, n. [Fr. cabane, a cabin, a cottage; caban, a cloke; It. capanna, a cottage; Sp. and Port. cabana, a hut or cottage; It. cabina, W. caban, from cab, a hut, cot, or booth made in the form of a cone, with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top; Gr. xartavr, from xartav, a stable or inclosed place.]

1. A small room; an inclosed place. 

2. A cottage; a hut, or small house. 

3. A tent; any covered place for a temporary residence. Fairfax.

4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the commander. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-places in ships are also called cabins. Eneey. 

5. CABINED, pp. Inclosed; covered. 

CABINET, n. [Fr. cabinet; L. cabinetum; Sp. gabinete; See Cabin.]

1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. Bacon. 

2. A private room, in which consultations are held. 

3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. Dryden. 

4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. 

5. Any close place where things of value are kept. 

CABINET, n. t. To inclose. [Little used. Hovel.

CABINET, n. Council of a prince held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. Bacon. 

2. CABINET, pp. Inclosed in a private place. 

3. CABINET-MAKER, n. A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, beds-steads, and other similar furniture. 

4. CABIN-MATE, n. One who occupies the same cabin with another. Benham. 

5. CABINET-AN, n. [See the words before. One of the Cabiri. Faber. 

CABIRIAN, n. [Oriental 72 to be strong. 

CABIRITE, a. or powerful, to be great; CABIRITE, a. 

CABIRITE, n. whencesoever it signifies man, a lord, and in some languages, a giant. It is common to all the Semitic dialects. Perhaps L. vir, with a prefix.] 

Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient Pagans, in Greece and Phenicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Simonomachus makes them to be eight. They were worshiped with particular honors in the isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs.

In truth, the name which signifies great, or the mighty ones, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that preceded over the more striking operations of nature. Herod. ii. 51. Paus. ix. 25. 


CABLE, n. [Sp. Fr. cable; D. Dan. gabel; Arm. chabli; Fr. cablon; Russ. kabla, a bond; Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. 72 a chain; as a verb, to tie or bind; or 727 to tie or make fast, and a rope. If the first letter of the oriental word is a prefix, this coincides with bale, a package, that is, a tic.] 

A large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands: each strand of three ropes; and each rope of three twists. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathoms, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, a cable's length.

Stream cable is a hawser or rope, smaller than the hawser cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy waves.

To pay out, or to veer out the cable, is to slacken it that it may run out of the ship.

To serve the cable, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas &c., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.

To strike the cable, is to let it run out end for end. 

CABLED, a. Fastened with a cable. 

Dyer.
A fish which is said to void excrement when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels.

[Cadaver. Johnson.

To make a particular noise, as a goose or a hen.

[Cackling, pp. Making the noise of a go or hen.

To talk; talk in a silly manner.

The broken noise of a goose or hen.

To talk; talk in a silly manner.

A evil, and manners.

A species of the Theobroma, a native of the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white pithy substance.

Cacoehymy, n. [Gr. xaxoj, ill, and $w^r$, voice.

A vicious state of the vital humors, especially the blood.

Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

[Cacoehymical, " Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

[Cacoehymy.

A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged or vitiated state of the body without fever.

A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.

An evil spirit.

Anger.

In medicine, an incurable ulcer.

The general tone of reading verse. The cadence of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows.

The ordinary cadence is a fall of the last syllable of a sentence only.

The general tone of reading verse. The cadence of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows.

The manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close.

The manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close.

The fall of the voice in the general modulation of the voice in the general modulation of the voice in the general modulation of the voice in the general modulation of the voice.

A young man, in a military school.

A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant.

A barrel or cask. A cage of harrisons is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand.

In music, the termination of a harmonical phrase on a reprise or on a perfect chord.

In music, the termination of a harmonical phrase on a reprise or on a perfect chord.

A certain tone is taken, which is called the key, or key-note, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called cadence.

The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

A kind of tape or ribbon.

A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

A certain tone is taken, which is called the key, or key-note, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called cadence.

The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

A certain tone is taken, which is called the key, or key-note, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called cadence.

The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.


CAFTAN, n. [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment. [Johnson]

CAg, n. [Fr. cage; Dan. kag; allied probably to cage, that which holds.] A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few galls, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written Arg.

CAGE, n. [Fr. cage; D. kauwe and kooi. See Cag.]

1. A box or inclosure, made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker or wire, for confining game or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron. 

2. An inclosure made with paddles for confining wild beasts. 

3. A prison for petty criminals. 

4. In carpentry, an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it; as the cage of a wind mill or of a stairs case.

CAGE, v. t. To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. Donne.


CAGUL, n. A monkey of Brazil, of two species, one of them called the pongo, the other not more than six inches long. They are called also juncus and epilops. 

CAIL or CAIQUE, n. [Fr.] A skiff belonging to a galley.

CAIMAN. [See Cayman.]

CAINE, n. [Welsh, ear.] A heap of stones.

CAISSON, or CAISSOON, n. [Fr. from caisse, a chest. See Cae.]

1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under the foundations of a pier of a bridge. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron.

2. An inclosure made with paddles for confining wild beasts.

3. A prison for petty criminals. 

4. In carpentry, an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it; as the cage of a wind mill or of a stairs case.

CAGE, v. i. To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. Donne.

CAI'TIFF, n. [It. cattivo, a captive, a slave; rascal; cattivere, to master, to enslave. This word is from the L. captivus, a captive, from capto or capta, to take. The sense of knavery is from the natural connection between the degradation of a slave and vice.] A mean villain; a despicable knave: it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery. Johnson.

CAI'PEUT, n. An oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamom, obtained from the Melia leucodendron. Ence.

CAJO'LE, n. or t. [Fr. caijer, caijer; Arm. congul. See Gull.]

To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery. Hadubras.

CAJOL LER, n. A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOL LERY, n. Flattery; a wheedling to delude. Burke.

CAJO LING, ppr. Flattening; wheedling; deceiving.


CAKE, n. [D. kock; G. kuchen; Dan. kage; Sw. kakas; Ch. 饼; Pers. (convex); Syr. 圆饼.]

1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes. Sometimes written in the form of a cake, rather than high, but roundish; as a cake on a tree.

2. A mass of matter concreted; as a cake of ice. 

3. In New England, a piece of floating ice in a river or lake. 

4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.

CAKE, v. i. To form into a cake or mass.

CAKE, v. i. To concrete, or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh or any other substance. 

CAKE, v. i. To cackle. [Not used.] Ray.

CA) A BASHI, n. [Sp. calabaza, a pumpkin, a gourd, a calabash; Port. calabaça. Qu. Gr. καλαβάζα, a water-pot or pitcher.]

1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell or of the shell of a calabash tree, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, resin and the like. Ence.

2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or Cucurbita.

CA) A BASH TREE, n. A tree of two species, known in botany by the generic name Cucurbita. The cujipes have narrow leaves, but a large round or oval fruit. The latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes and other utensils. Ence.

CALA DE, n. The slope or declivity of a rising manage-ground. Ence.

CALAITE, n. A name given to the turquoises; which see.

CALAMANCO, n. [Fr. calimanque, calmande; D. kalmink; G. kcalmanck; Sp. calamanco. Qu. Sp. manco, a spot.]

A wooden stuff, of a fine green, and checker'd in the warp. Ence.

CALAMAR, n. [Sp. id.; it. calamaria, an ink-horn, and this animal.]

An animal, having an oblong body and ten legs, the belly of which is two bladders.joining one another; containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also sea-sieve and cuttle-fish.


CALAMBAC, or CAL'AMIN, n. Lapis calaminariss; or cadmia fossilius; an ore of tin, used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. Ence.

CALAMBOUR, n. A species of the aloe-wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calamine. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. Ence.

CALAMIFEROUS, a. [calamus and fero.] Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem. Chambers.

CALAMINE, or CAL'AMIN, n. Lapis calaminariss, or cadmia fossilius; an ore of zinc, much used in the composition of...
A plant, a species of Melissa, or bauni, an
"CALAMISTRATE, v. t. To curl or frizzle"
"CALAMINT, n. [L. calamiinth; Gr. xa-
1. Producing distress and misery; making
"CALAMIT, n. [L. calamus, a reed.]

A mineral, probably a variety of Tremolite. 

Waler-calamint is a species of Mentha, or

3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched;

1. Very miserable; involved in deep dis-

2. The operation of expelling from a substance

by heat, some volatile matter with which

it is combined, or which is the cementing

principle, and thus reducing it to a friable

state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime

are reduced to lime by calcination, or the

expulsion of carbonic acid.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an

oxyd, or metallic calx. This in modern

chemistry is called oxidation.

3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles

which unite.

CALCINE, v. i. To be converted into

a powdery or friable substance, or into a

calx, by the action of heat.

CALCIUM, n. [L. calx, the metallic basis of lime.

Davy.

Calco-GRAPHICAL, a. See Calca-

graphy. Pertaining to calcography.

CALCOGRAPHY, n. [L. calcographia.]

Partaking of calcography.

CALCAGROGRAPHICAL, a. See Calca-

graphy. Pertaining to calcography.

CALCOGRAPHICAL, a. See Calca-

graphy. Pertaining to calcography.

CALCULATE, v. t. To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other result. Thus, to calculate the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.

2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to calculate an eclipse.

3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, &c.

1. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to calculate the birth of a person.

Shak.

5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to calculate a system of laws for a free people.
CALCULATE, v. i. To make a computation; as, we calculate better for ourselves than for others.

2. The result of an arithmetical operation; reckoning; computation. Ohs. Howel.

CALCULATORY, a. Belonging to calculation. Johnson.

CALCULATOR, n. One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CALCULATORY, a. Belonging to calculation; tending to calculate. Burke.

CALCULATOR, n. One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CALCULATE, v. i. To make a computation; reckoning; computation. reckoning; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CALCULATION, n. The art, practice or manner of computing by numbers. The use of numbers, by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, for the purpose of arriving at a certain result. Thus computations in astronomy and geometry for making tables of numbers are called calculations.

CALCULUS, n. [L. See Calculate.] The production of heat in a body by the action of heat, or by the communication of heat from other bodies. Engeye.

3. The state of being heated. Johnson.

CALCULATORY, a. Belonging to calculation; tending to calculate. Burke.

CALCULATORY, a. Belonging to calculation; tending to calculate. Burke.

CALCULUS, n. [L. See Calculate.] The production of heat in a body by the action of heat, or by the communication of heat from other bodies. Engeye.

2. The state of being heated. Johnson.

CALCULATORY, a. Belonging to calculation; tending to calculate. Burke.

CALCULATE, v. t. To make warm or hot. Brown.

CALCIFY, v. i. To make warm or hot. Johnson.


1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in the manner of being heated. Johnson.


3. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things. Engeye.

4. The calves of the lips, in Hosea, signify the kidneys, nephritis. Encyc.

5. The thick fleshy part of the leg behind; a push, a swell. Engeye.

6. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

7. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

8. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

9. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

10. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

11. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

12. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

13. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

14. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

15. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

16. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

17. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

18. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

19. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

20. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

21. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

22. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

23. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

24. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

25. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

26. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

27. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

28. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

29. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

30. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

31. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

32. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

33. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

34. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

35. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

36. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

37. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

38. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

39. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

40. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

41. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

42. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

43. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

44. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

45. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

46. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

47. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

48. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

49. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

50. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

51. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

52. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

53. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

54. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

55. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

56. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

57. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

58. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

59. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

60. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

61. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

62. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

63. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

64. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

65. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

66. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

67. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

68. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

69. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

70. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

71. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

72. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

73. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

74. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

75. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

76. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

77. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

78. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

79. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

80. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

81. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

82. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

83. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

84. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

85. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

86. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

87. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

88. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

89. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

90. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

91. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

92. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

93. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

94. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

95. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

96. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

97. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

98. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

99. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.

100. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore. Engeye.
Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. calage, tow.  
1. To drive oaken or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their slipping or sliding.  
2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; the ears, to stop from slipping.  
CALK, v. t. cauk. [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. calafetar; It. calafatrice; Port. calafatar; Arm. calafet; Fr. calafeter, to smear with cement or mortar; Ar. kalafa, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. id. It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. kalk, calx, lime or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. calage, tow.  
1. To drive oaken or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their slipping or sliding.  
2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; the ears, to stop from slipping.  
CALK, v. t. cauk. [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. calafetar; It. calafatrice; Port. calafatar; Arm. calafet; Fr. calafeter, to smear with cement or mortar; Ar. kalafa, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. id. It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. kalk, calx, lime or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. calage, tow.  
1. To drive oaken or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their slipping or sliding.  
2. In some parts of America, to set upon a horse or ox shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; the ears, to stop from slipping.  
CALK, v. t. cauk. [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. calafetar; It. calafatrice; Port. calafatar; Arm. calafet; Fr. calafeter, to smear with cement or mortar; Ar. kalafa, to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. id. It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. kalk, calx, lime or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and
CALLOW, a. [Ir. calbh; L. calvus, bald. Dryden.

Hi a young bird. Milton. "Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as to the mind or heart. Cheyne. Bentley.

CALL, pp. Authority; command. [See usage.

CALL, v. t. To call; to summon; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALL, n. One who calls.

CALL, v. i. To call; to seck. [Not in var.]

CALLING, pp. Invoking; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.

CALLING, n. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named.

CAME, pp. Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALLER, n. One who calls.

CALLER, v. t. To call; to seck. [Not in var.]

CALLING, pp. Invoking; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.

CALLING, n. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named.

CAME, pp. Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALLER, n. One who calls.

CALLER, v. t. To call; to seck. [Not in var.]

CALLING, pp. Invoking; summoning; naming; addressing; inviting.

CALLING, n. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named.

CAME, pp. Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALLER, n. One who calls.

CALLER, v. t. To call; to seck. [Not in var.]

CALLING, pp. Invoking; summoning; naming; addressing; inviting.

CALM, a. To call; to summon; invited; as the mind, temper, or attention.

CALM, n. Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; applied to the elements, or to the mind and passions. South.

CALM, v. t. To still; to quiet; as the wind, or elements; to still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind, or passions.

Dryden. Atterbury.

CALM, n. The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make others or the mind quiet.

CALM, v. t. To calm; to quiet; to produce peace.

Spenser. Cowley.

CALOMEL, n. [Qu. Gr. χάλας, a red mercury, and ἐκ, out.] See Calce.

A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is called the sublimate or protochloride of mercury, and is prepared in various ways, by sublimation or precipitation, and also in the dry way. The following are the directions given in the last analysis of quicksilver. Take of unsoiled quicksilver one pound, and of purified quicksilver, nine ounces; rub them together till the globules disappear; then sublime, and repeat the sublimation twice more successively.

Webster.

CALORIC, a. Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CALORIFIC, a. That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.

Lavoisier and Lapla.

Lavoisier.

A galvanic instrument, in which the caloric influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

Hare.

CALOTTE, n. [Fr. calotte.] A cap or crown, or a sort of hat, with a low crown, worn in papish countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament.

CALOTTE, n. A crown, or a cap, with a low crown, worn in papish countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament.

In architecture, a round cavity or depression, in the form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the pavement.

CALVINGERS, or CALVORS, n. Monks of the Greek church, of three orders; archpriests, or novices; ordinary professed; and the more perfect, called megalokhimen. They are also divided into cosexuals, who are employed in reciting their offices, from midnight to sunrise; anchorites, who retire and live in hermitages; and recluses, who shut themselves up in grottos and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the faithful.

CALP, n. A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of a bluish black, gray or grayish blue, but its streak is white, called also argillo-ferruginous limestone. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl.

CALTROP, n. [Sax. coltrappe, a species of thistle, rendered by Lyce, rhammus, and cardus stellatus. The French has chaussette. The Italian calcettrope is from calcare, to tread, and tubulus, a thistle; l. tubulis.]

1. A kind of thistle, the Latin tribulus, with a roundish prickly pericarp; on one side, gibbous, often armed with three or four daggers; on the other side, angular, con- verging with transverse cells. It grows in France, Italy and Spain, among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle.

Fam. of Planta. Miller.

2. In military affairs, an instrument with four iron points, disposed in a triangular form, so that three of them being on the ground, the other points upward. These are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to check their progress by endangering the horses' feet.

Encyc. Dr. Addison.

CALUMET, n. Among the aboriginals of America, a pipe, used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify treaties and alliances, to Encourage strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

CALUMN, n. v. t. To accuse or charge one falsely, and knowingly, with some crime, offense, or some- thing inadmissible. Webster.

Encyc. Dr. Addison.

To accuse or charge one falsely, and knowingly, with some crime, offense, or something inadmissible; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.
CALUMNIATED, pp. Slandered: falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CALUMNIATING, pp. Slanderer.

CALUMNIATION, n. False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CALUMNIATOR, n. One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

CALUMNIATORY, a. Slanderous.

CALVENIST, n. A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC, a. Pertaining to Calvinism.

CALVINISTICAL, a. Pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism, or to his opinions in theology.

CALVISH, a. [from calf.] Like a calf. [More properly, calvish.]

CALX, n. plu. calces or calices. [L. calx; Sax. cælce; Dan. kæl; Fr. chaux.] The same word signifies chalk, lime, mortar, and the heel, and from that is formed calculus, a little stone. The word then signifies, primarily, a lump, or clod, or hard mass, and is allied to calyx. If calx is from chalk, the original word appears not observed by the Latins. See Calculater.

Propriety time or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by niter, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called oxides. They are heavier than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen.

CAME, n. [Ucameltis; Gr. xàIme, a camel; Dan. kamel; G. kamel; Heb. Syr. Eth. xàIm.] A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As a genus, the camel belongs to the order of Pecora. The characteristics are; it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary or Arabian camel has one hump on the back, four callosous protuberances on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two humps on the back. The Llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The Pecos or sheep of Chili has no hump. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink, for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa.

CAMBER, n. [Fr. cambrer, to arch, to vault, to bend, from L. campire, a vault, a chamber.]

Among builders, camber or camber-beam is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As a verb, this word signifies to bend, but I know not that it is used.

CAMBERED, adj. One which is higher in the middle, or arched, but drooping or declining towards the stem and stern; also, when it is irregular.

CAMBERING, pp. or a. Bending; arching; as, a deck lies cambering.

CAMBIER, n. A species of fine white wood, made of flax, said to be named from Cambay in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

CAME, prep. of came, which see.

CAMEL, n. [L. camelus; Gr. kamolos; D. kamel; Heb. Syr. Eth. kamolos; L. kamalum.] A slender rod of cast lead, of extremeness of bending; arched; as, a deck lies cambering.
CAMERADE, n. [L. camera, a chamber.] One who lodges or resides in the same.

CAMERALISTICS, n. [G. cameralist, a financier.] In Sp. camarista, is a minister of state; camarilla, a small room. The word seems to be from L. camera, a chamber.

CAMERALIS'T, a. [Infra.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Camera obscura, or dark chamber, in optics, a peculiar sort of onyx; also, a stone on parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet.

CAMELON mineral. [See Chameleon.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganeese, fused together, whose solution in water, at first green, passes spontaneously through colored rays to the red; and by the addition of potash, it returns to its original green.

CAMEL'O-PARD, n. [camelus and pardalis.] The giraff, a species constituting the genus Cameloparidae. This animal has two straight horns, without branches, six inches long, covered with hair, truncated at the end and tufted. On the forehead, is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much higher than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short mane. The color of the whole animal is a dirty white marked with very spotted color, which is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet. Egun.

CAM'EO, CAM'AIEU, or CAM'AYE, n. [It. cammeo; Fr. cameyau; Sp. and Port. camayao.] A peculiar sort of onyx; also, a stone on parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet.

CAMEO, n. [Sax. cammec, or cammoc.] A genus of plants, Anthemis, of many species: common sort is a trailing perennial plant, florets of the ray are more than five. The word signifies also a painting engraved on metal, which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other by, bore a shirt over their arms.

CAM'ISATED, o. Dressed with a shirt outwardly. Johnson.

CAM'ISATE, o. Dressed with a shirt outwardly. Johnson.

CAM'LET, n. [from camel, sometimes written cameloL] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat, also Angora. Camlets are now made in Europe. Egun.

CAM'LETED, a. Colored or veined.

CAM'LOC, n. [Sax. cammoc, or cammeo.] A plant, petty whim or reset-harrow, Ononis.

CAM'OMILE, n. [Fr. camomille; Arm. camomilla; D. kamille; G. id.; Dan. kamille-kamille-blanter; L. chamamelon, which seems to be the Gr. θαμμός, earth, and πρός, an apple.] A genus of plants, Anthemis, of many species. It has a chalky receptacle; the calyx is hemispherical and subequal, and the florets of the ray are more than five. The common sort is a trailing perennial plant, has a strong aromatic smell, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is accounted carminative, aperient, and emollient.

CAM'OUS, a. [Fr. camus; W. cam.] Flattened; depressed; applied only to the nose, and little used.

CAM'OUSED, a. Depressed; crooked.

CAM'MOUS, I [Fr. camis, a shirt; It. camisetta; Sp. camisa.] A thin dress. [No English.]

CAM'MOUS, i 

CAM'MOUS, I [Fr. camis, a shirt; W. camisette, or camisita.] A thin dress. [No English.]

CAM'MOUSLY, adv. Awry. Skelton.

CAM'MOUSLY, adv. Awry. Skelton.

CAM'ERATION, n. An arching or vaulting, vaulted; to vault; to ceil. [Little used.]

CAM'ERATED, a. [L. cameralus, from camera.] Vaulted; to vault; to ceil. [Little used.]

CAMPAIGN, n. [Camp in W. is a game, and camppian is to contend.] An open field; a large open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [See Campaign.]

CAMPAIGN, v. i. To serve in a campaign. Musgrave.

CAMPAIGN, v. i. To serve in a campaign. Musgrave.

CAMPAGNER, n. One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.


CAMPANIFORM, a. [L. campana, a bell, and forma, form.]

CAMPANIFORM, a. [L. campana, a bell, and forma, form.]


CAMPANULATE, a. [L. campianum, a field.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground. Mortimer.

CAMP'HOR, n. properly ecor. [Low L. camphora; Fr. camphre; It. camfora; Sp. alemorfor; Port. camfora; D. and G. kamfer; kafara, Heb. Ch. Syr. v kafar, to drive off, remove, separate, wipe away; hence, to cleanse, to make atonement. It seems to be named from its purifying effects, or from exudation. It will be seen that the letter m in this word is casual.]

CAMP'HOS, v. t. To impregnate or wash with camphor. [Little used.]

CAMP'HORATE, n. In chemistry, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

CAMP'HORATE, a. Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAMP'HORATED, a. Impregnated with camphor.

CAMP'HORIC, a. Pertaining to camphor, or pertaining to its qualities.

CAMP'HOR-OIL, n. [See Camphor-tree.]

CAMP'HOR-TREE, n. The tree from which camphor is obtained. According to Miller, there are two sorts of trees that produce camphor: one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best species; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries. But the tree grows also in Sumatra. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish color, and the ramification strong, close
and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken from it in small white flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soap water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly, and foot camphor. Camphor oil is camphor, and its derivatives, to plant or establish, to create, to be prepared; Eth. ἄρτος, to be, to become, to be made; Ch. San. as the Hebrew. See Class Gn. No. 29, 38. and 58. 42. 45. &c. Can in English is treated as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the infinitive being omitted, as in the phrases, I can go, instead of, I can to go; thou canst go; he can go.

1. To be able; to have sufficient strength, or physical power. One man can lift a weight which another cannot. A horse can pull a cart.

2. To have means, or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man can build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation cannot prosecute a war, without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand dollars, if I can.

3. To be possible.

Nicodemus said, How can these things be? John iii.

4. To have adequate moral power. A man can induce another to act, or be can refrain. He can restrain his appetites, if he will.

5. To have just or legal competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil or political obligation, or from any positive prohibition. We can use a highway for travel, for this is permitted by law. A man can or cannot hold an office.

The Jews could not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The House of Commons in England can impeach, but the House of Lords can only try impeachments. In general, we can do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.

How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God. Gen. xxxix.

I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more. Numb. xxvii.

6. To have natural strength, or capacity; to have the requisite knowledge, experience or skill. Young men are not admitted members of schools, till they can read tolerably Latin and Greek. An astronomer cannot calculate an eclipse, though he can not make a coat.

7. To have competent strength, ability, fortune, patience, &c., in a passive sense. He cannot bear reproofs. I cannot endure this impertinence.

This is a hard saying; who can hear it. John vii.

8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience or skill. Young men are not admitted members of schools, till they can read tolerably Latin and Greek. An astronomer cannot calculate an eclipse, though he can not make a coat.

9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments of experience or other objections. I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. Luke xiv.

I cannot rise and give thee—yet because of his unprofitableness, he will rise and give him. Luke xi.

10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel can not hold or contain the whole quantity.

CAN, v. t. To know. [Not in use.] Spenser.

CAN-BOY, n. In seamanship, a buoy in the passage of a vessel, large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shallows, &c.

Mar. Dict.

CAN-HOOK, n. An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by receiving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together.

Mar. Dict.

CAN-DIAN, a. Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

CAN-DIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CAN-AIL, n. [Fr. canaille; Sp. canalla; Port. canallia; It. canaglia. See Cane, a stick.]

Thecourser part of meat; hence, the lowest people; lees; dregs; offscouring.

CAN-AKIN, n. A little can or cup. Shak.

CANAL, n. [L. canalis, a channel or canal.]

These being the same word differently written; Fr. canal; Arm. can, or canel; Sp. Port. canal; It. canale. See Cane. It denotes a passage, from shooting, or passing.

The passage for water; a water course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water courses.

It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; whereas channel is applicable to a natural water course.

The canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie is one of the noblest works of art.

2. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

3. A surgical instrument; a splint. Caze.

CANAL-CAOL. [See Canet-coal.]

CANALICULATE. 

CANALICULATED, a. Pertaining to an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

1. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.


CANAL-CAOL. [See Canet-coal.]

CANALICULATE. a. Pertaining to an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

1. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.


CANALICULATED, a. Pertaining to an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

1. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.


CANAL-CAOL. [See Canet-coal.]

CANALICULATE. a. Pertaining to an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

1. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.


CANAL-CAOL. [See Canet-coal.]

CANALICULATE. a. Pertaining to an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

1. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

To annul, or destroy; as, to cancel an obligation or a debt.

Cancellation, n. The act of detaching by cross lines; a canceling.

Cancel, pp. Crossed; obliterat; amnullat.

Canceling, ppr. Crossing; obliterating; amnullating.

Cancer, n. [L. cancer; Sixx. cancre; Fr. cancre; D. kanker; S. cangrejo, cancro. In astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer, hence, the sign of the summer solstice. They have also two clawed palpi, and the claws which serve as hands; two distant eyes, supported by a kind of peduncles, covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as canned raisins.

Candled, pp. or a. [from candied.] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; as a candied orange.

Candied, pp. or a. [from candy.] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; as candied sugar.

Candle-berry tree, n. The Myrica cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America. The berries are used in making candles.

Candle-bomb, n. A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

Candle-bomber, n. (candle and bomb.) A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance.

Candle-light, n. [candle and light.] The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use.

Candlemas, n. [candle and mass.] The feast of the church celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simon, that our Savior was to be a light to lighten the Gentiles. On this day, the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But candlemens is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3.

Candle-stick, n. [candle and stick.] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood.

Candle-stuff, n. [candle and stuff.] A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c.

Candle-waster, n. [candle and waste.] One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candle-light; a spendthrift.


Candog, n. A plant or weed that grows in rivers. Walton.

Candor, n. [L. candor, from candere, to shine, to be white, or its root.] Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness; applied to the shell; xofxivoi, a cancer, is of the same root as Sp. cocar, to wrinkle, It. coccia. These words are probably from the same root as Sp. cocar, to wrinkle, It. coccia.

Candied, pp. or a. [from candy.] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; as candied sugar.

Candied, pp. or a. [from candy.] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; as candied sugar.

Candy, n. t. [It. candire, to candy, to preserve; candito, candized; Fr. candir. This seems not to be the Latin candio, for the Italian has also candire. Possibly it may be from L. candio, to be white. But in Ar. خنثا, kand, kandon, is the saccharine matter of the sugar cane, or concrete sugar, and it is the same in Persian; Sans. khand.] 1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar. 2. To form into congeals or crystals.

Candy, n. [candle and stick.] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood.

Candling, n. To form into congeals or crystals. Dryden.

Candying, pp. Conserving with sugar. Candying, n. The act of preserving...
simplifies in substance, by boiling in
sugar.

**CANDY-TUFTS.** A plant, the Iberis.

**Fam. of Plants.**


**Tate.**

**CANE,** n. [L. canna; Gr. κάννα; Fr. canne; W. cawn; Sp. caña; Port. cana or canna; It. canna; Arm. canen; Heb. כַּנָּה; Syr. כַּנָּה.] In the Arabic, a word of this family signifies a subterraneous passage for water, or canal. It probably signifies a shoot.

1. In botany, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Arundo, Calamus, Saccharum, &c. Among these is the bambo of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for pipes, poles, and walking sticks. The sugar cane, a native of Asia, Africa and America, furnishes the juice from which are made, sugar, molasses and spirit. [See Sugar Cane.]

2. A walking stick.

3. A lance, or dart made of cane. Dryden

4. Long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 39 inches; in Thoulouse in France, 5 feet 64 inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 54 inches.

**CANE,** n. t. To beat with a cane or walking stick.

**CANE-GLASS,** n. [cane and glass.] A bottle, or vessel made of cane.

**Ellick."**

**CANE-HOLE,** n. [cane and hole.] A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations. Edwards' W. Indies.

**CANE-TRASH,** n. [cane and trash.] Residue of cane, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice. Edwards' W. Indies.

**CANEKITES,** c. [L. canescentes.] Growing white or hoary.

**CANICULA,** ος [L. canicula, a little dog.]

**Cancille,** n. From cane, a dog.

A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the dog-star, or Sirius; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From this rising of this heliacally, or at its emanation from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned the dog-days.

**CANCILLOR,** a. [L. canicularis.] Pertaining to the dog-star.

**CANNABIN,** a. [L. cannibis, from canis, a dog.]

Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as a canine appetite, insatiable hunger; canis madness, or canine madness; to grow rusty, or to be oxidized, as a metal. Bacon.

**CANNIBAL,** n. A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagist. Bacon.

**CANNIBALISM,** n. The act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind.

**CANNIBALLY,** adv. In the manner of a canibal.

**CANNONADE,** n. The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship or fort. This practice generally implies an attack of some continuance.

**CANNONADE,** v. t. To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemy's army, town, fortress or ship; to batter with cannon-shot.

**CANNONADE,** v. i. To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

**CANNON BALL,** n. A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. Cannon bullet, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon balls were originally of stone.

**CANNONEER,** a. A man who manages cannon.

**CANNONIER,** n. A man who manages cannon.

**CANNON-PROOF,** a. Proof against cannon-shot.

**CANNON-SHOT,** n. A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

**CANNON,** n. [Sax. Fr. Sp. Port. canon; It. canone; L. canon; Gr. κανών.] Dr. Owen deduces the word from the Heb. יָּרָן a cane, reed or measuring rod. In Eth. כנן, signifies to set, to establish, to form a rule, whence canon, a rule. But this verb is probably from the noun. The word is from one of the roots in Class Gn, which signifies to set, or to quell. The Welsh unit at it with the root of can, to sing, W. canon, a song, a rule, a canon, from can to sing, L. cano, the sense of can is that which is set or established.

1. In ecclesiastical affairs, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.

A law or rule in general.

2. In the genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred canon, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.

A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

A cardinal canon is one attached to a church, inordinatus, as a priest to a parish.

Domiciliary canons, are young canons, some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this kind are called field pieces.
not in orders, having no right in any particular chapters.

Expectative canons, having no revenue or prebend, but having the title and dignities of canons, a voice in the chapter and a place in the choir, till a prebend should fall.

Foreign canons, such as did not officiate in their canonyres; opposed to mansionary or residency canons.

Lay, secular or honorary canons, laymen admitted out of honor or respect, into some chapter or canons.

Regular canons, who live in monasteries or in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows.

Tertiary canons, who have only the third part of the revenue of the canonicate. Encyc.

5. In monasteries, a book containing the rules of the order.

6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Roman Church.

7. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the Pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service, on their knees, and in a voice lower than their own, so as to be heard by none but themselves.

8. In ancient music, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes, invented by Ptolemy.

9. In modern music, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning over another, repeat incessantly the same air.

10. In geometry and algebra, a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature with the present inquiry. Every last step of an equation is a canon.

11. In pharmacy, a rule for compounding medicines.

12. In surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.

Canon-law, is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government. Encyc.

Canonize, v. t. [L. canonizare, from cano, to sing; Sp. canizar, to chant; Fr. chanter: Arm. cana; from L. canare, to sing. The primary sense is to throw, thrust or drive; in singing, it implies a modulation or inflexion of voice. In Welsh, can, with a different sound of the vowel, signifies a song and white, L. canus, canes, and canes. These are from the same root and have the same radical sense, in throw or sing, as rays of light, to shine, probably applied to the sun's morning rays. W. canu, to sing; Sanscr., gana; Persic, kundam.]

1. In popular usage, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push or thrust; as, to toss over a pull or a book. Mar. Dict.

2. To toss; as, to cast a ball.

3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected singing tone.

[In this sense, it is usually intransitive.]

4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. Swift.

Cant, n. A toss; a throw, thrust or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a cant. [This is the literal sense.]

2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words with a combination of conversation or preachment.

3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.

4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized.

5. Any barbarous jargon in speech.


Cant, n. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction.

This use of the word is precisely equivalent to auction, auctio, a hawking, a crying out, or in the vulgar dialect, a singing out, but I believe not in use in the United States.

Cant, n. [D. kant, a corner.] A niche; a corner of a house's mouth.

Cant, n. A woman who enjoys a prebend, affiliated, by the foundation, to monasteries, without obliging them to make any vows or renounce the world. Encyc.

Canonical, a. [L. canonicus.] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule.

Canonical books or canonical scriptures, are those books of the scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church, to be of divine origin. The Roman catholic church admits the Apocryphal books to be canonical; the Protestants reject them.

Canonical hours, are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In Great Britain, these hours are from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which masses are sung, and other religious orders to their superiors.

Canonical punishments, are such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

Canonical life, is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and more restrained than the secular.

Canonical sins, in the ancient church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted; as idolatry, murder, adultery, and the like.

Canonical letters, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.

Canonical epistles, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic.

Canonically, adv. In a manner agreeing canonical.

Canonicalness, n. The quality of being canonical.

Canical, a. plu. The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

Canical, n. The office of a canon.

Canist, n. A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

Canonizing, a. Having the knowledge of a canonist.

Canonicization, n. The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. This act is preceded by beatification, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person, after which the Pope decrees the canonization.

Addison. Encyc.

2. The state of being sainted.

Canonize, v. t. [from canon.] To declare a man a saint and rank him in the catalogue of saints; to call a canon.

Cant, n. A cantle or border, a kind ofawks, a singing out, or in the vulgar dialect, a singing out, but I believe not in use in the United States.

Cant, a. [D. kant, a corner.] A nestle; a corner or retired place.

Cantar, v. t. To call a cantor; to sing, to praise, to crow; Fr. chanter; Arm. cana; from L. canare, a song; white, L. canus, canes, and canes.

Cant, a. [This is the literal sense.]

Cant, a. In architecture, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it. Encyc.

Cantar, a. An eastern weight; at Cantaro, a. [See Canto.] Covered with a canopy.

Cantar, a. In Cantaro, an eastern weight; at Cantaro, a. [See Canto.] Covered with a canopy.

Cantar, a. Covered with a canopy.

Cantar, a. A measure of capacity, of 4 rubies; the ruby, in Cochin, a measure of 3 gallons. In Egypt, it consists of 100 or 150 rotolos; at Naples, it is 25 pounds; at Genoa, 150; at Leghorn, 150, 1 or 160. Encyc.

At Alicant in Spain, the cantaro is a liquid measure of 3 gallons. In Cochin, a measure of capacity, of 4 rubies; the rubi, 32 rotolos.

Cantar, n. [Italian, from canto, to sing; L. canto.] A poem set to music; a composition or song, choral or cantorial; to be sung, chanted, or chanted by men or boys.

Cantar, n. [It. cantina.] A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

Chambers
2. One who cants or whines.

ANTHARIS or pl. CANTHARIDES, n. [Gr. xorSaptj.] Spanish flies; a species of Meloe.

CANTERBURY TALE, n. A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANTERING, pp. Moving or riding with a slow gallop.

CANTHARIDIN, n. [Infra.] That peculiar substance existing in the Meloe vesicatorius, or cantharides, which causes vesication. Thomson.

CANTHARIS or pl. CANTHARIDES, n. A species of Meloe. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining green color, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesication. They are sometimes imported from Italy, but the best from Spain.

CANTUS, n. [Gr. xwSoj; D. kant, a corner.] A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a book. In Italian, canto is a division of a song. Obs. Dryden.

CANTO, n. [It. canto, a song; L. cantus. Obs. M. Stuart.] A coarse cloth made of hemp, or flax, used to cover the top, or end; to spread over; as, a bone is capped at the head of another. Shak.

CANVAS, n. [Fr. canaves, canvas, and chanvre, hemp; Arm. canvases; Sp. canavaro; Port. canavas; It. canavareo, canvas, and canapa; D. kragen, canvas, and hennep, hemp; G. kanten, canvas, and hanf, hemp; Dan. kanef, canvas, and canel, hemp; Russ. kamen. It is from the root of cana, cane; perhaps an adjective; as, to canvass for a public officer.

CANTONING, ppr. Dividing into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops. Nelson.

CANTONMENT, n. A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops; separate quarters.

CANTRE, n. [L. centum.] A hundred. CANTRE, n. villages, as in Wales.

CANTILE, n. [Sp. y It. cantile; L. centum, from canto. See Cant.] To chant; to recite with musical tones. M. Stuart.

CANTILLA'TION, n. A chanting; recitation with musical modulations. Thomson.

CANTING, pp. Dividing into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.

CANTONEER, v. t. To divide into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CANTON, v. t. [Sp. acantonar.] To divide into small parts or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions.

CANTONER, n. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest.

CANTY, a. [from cane.] Consisting of cane or abounding with canes. Milton.

CANTZONE, n. [It. a song. See Cant.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as a cantata; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement.

CANTON, v. t. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to canvass the votes for a public officer.

CANNON, n. [Am. cando, a cap, and a cap, a cloak; D. kappe and haube; Dan. kappe, a robe or coat; Sw. kappa, a cloak, a cape; W. capp, a cloak; E. cap.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

CAP, n. [Sax. cceppe, a cap, and a cape, a robe; D. kappe; G. kappe and haube; Dan. kappe, a robe or coat; Sw. kappa, a cloak; E. cap.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

CAPPO, n. [It. canto, a song; L. centum, a hundred. See Canto.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

CAPPING, n. The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CANY, a. [from cane.] Consisting of cane or abounding with canes. Milton.

CAP, v. t. To uncover the head in reverence or respect, made by uncovering the head. VEstrange.

CAP, n. [Sax. cceppe, a robe or coat; D. kappe; G. kappe and haube; Dan. kappe, a robe or coat; Sw. kappa, a cloak; E. cap.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

CANVAS, n. [Fr. canaves, canvas, and chanvre, hemp; Arm. canvases; Sp. canavaro; Port. canavas; It. canavareo, canvas, and canapa; D. kragen, canvas, and hennep, hemp; G. kanten, canvas, and hanf, hemp; Dan. kanef, canvas, and canel, hemp; Russ. kamen.] It is from the root of cana, cane; perhaps an adjective; as, to canvass for a public officer.

CAP, n. [Sax. cceppe, a cap, and a cap, a cloak; D. kappe; G. kappe and haube; Dan. kappe, a robe or coat; Sw. kappa, a cloak; E. cap.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

CANTON, v. t. [Sp. acantonar.] To divide into small parts or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions.

CANTONEER, n. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest.

CANTON, v. t. To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to canvass the votes for a public officer.

CANNON, n. [Am. cando, a cap, and a cap, a cloak; D. kappe; G. kappe and haube; Dan. kappe, a robe or coat; Sw. kappa, a cloak, a cape; W. capp, a cloak; E. cap.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.

CAP, n. [Sax. cceppe, a cap, and a cap, a cloak; D. kappe; G. kappe and haube; Dan. kappe, a robe or coat; Sw. kappa, a cloak; E. cap.] A vessel in form of a cap. Wilkins.
being used to make caps to hold commodities.
Boyle.

Cap-sheaf, n. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CAPABILITY, n. [See Capable.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capability.

CAPABLE, a. [Fr. capable, from L. capio, to take. See Class Gb. No. 68. 69. 75. 83.]

1. To have the power; to be able; to be entitled; to be qualified; to be qualiﬁed; to be competent; to be entitled to do.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

3. Active power; ability; applied to men or things; but less common, and correct.

4. State; condition; characteristic; profession; occupation. A man may act in the capacity of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political capacity.

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualiﬁcation; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate.

6. CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

7. In chemistry, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any ﬂuid, as the capacity of water for caloric.

CAPARISON, V. t. To cover with a cloth; to equip; to provide with a harness; to ornament; to adorn; to dress; to array.

CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

CAPABLE, a. [Fr. capable, from L. capio, to take. See Class Gb. No. 68. 69. 75. 83.]

1. To have the power; to be able; to be entitled; to be qualiﬁed; to be competent; to be entitled to do.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

3. Active power; ability; applied to men or things; but less common, and correct.

4. State; condition; characteristic; profession; occupation. A man may act in the capacity of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political capacity.

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualiﬁcation; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate.

6. CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

7. In chemistry, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any ﬂuid, as the capacity of water for caloric.

CAPARISON, V. t. To cover with a cloth; to equip; to provide with a harness; to ornament; to dress; to array.

CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

CAPABLE, a. [Fr. capable, from L. capio, to take. See Class Gb. No. 68. 69. 75. 83.]

1. To have the power; to be able; to be entitled; to be qualiﬁed; to be competent; to be entitled to do.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

3. Active power; ability; applied to men or things; but less common, and correct.

4. State; condition; characteristic; profession; occupation. A man may act in the capacity of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political capacity.

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualiﬁcation; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate.

6. CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

7. In chemistry, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any ﬂuid, as the capacity of water for caloric.

CAPARISON, V. t. To cover with a cloth; to equip; to provide with a harness; to ornament; to dress; to array.

CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

CAPABLE, a. [Fr. capable, from L. capio, to take. See Class Gb. No. 68. 69. 75. 83.]

1. To have the power; to be able; to be entitled; to be qualiﬁed; to be competent; to be entitled to do.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

3. Active power; ability; applied to men or things; but less common, and correct.

4. State; condition; characteristic; profession; occupation. A man may act in the capacity of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political capacity.

5. Ability, in a moral or legal sense; qualiﬁcation; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate.

6. CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

7. In chemistry, that state, quality or constitution of bodies, by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any ﬂuid, as the capacity of water for caloric.

CAPARISON, V. t. To cover with a cloth; to equip; to provide with a harness; to ornament; to dress; to array.

CAPACITY, n. The act of making capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to capacitate one for an ofﬁce.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.

CAPABLE, a. [Fr. capable, from L. capio, to take. See Class Gb. No. 68. 69. 75. 83.]

1. To have the power; to be able; to be entitled; to be qualiﬁed; to be competent; to be entitled to do.

2. Endued with power competent to the obligations of its ofﬁce.
4. Taking away life, as a capital punishment; or affecting life, as a capit
al trial.

5. Great, important, though perhaps not
capital; as, a town possesses capital advan
tages for trade.

6. Large; of great size; as capital letters, which are of different form, and larger than common letters.

Capital stock, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. As the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not.

A capital city or town is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.

CAPITAL, n. [L. capitellum.] The upper
dest part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and pla
ced immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature.

By the customary omission of the noun, to
which the adjective, capital, refers, it stands for,
1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.
2. A large letter, or type, in printing.
3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.
4. Large; of great size; as capital letters, or capitals, in printing.
5. Large; of great size; as capital letters, or capitals, in printing.
6. Large; of great size; as capital letters, or capitals, in printing.
7. Capital, n. [from capit.
8. A government house.

CAPITANEY, a. Pertaining to the capit
al city or town.

CAPITANION, n. The act of capitulat
ing, or surrendering to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to any situation in which they are subdued or controlled, or to the surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions.

CAPITULATE, adv. In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, or chapter.

CAPITULAR, a. Relating to the chap
ter of a cathedral.

CAPITULATION, a. Pertaining to the capit
tol in Rome.

CAPITOL, n. [L. capitolium, from caput, the head.] In Rome, the Senate of Rome anciently as
dicated the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many
instances, the term is applicable to the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.

CAPITOLIAN, a. Pertaining to the capi
tol in Rome.

CAPITOLINE, a. Pertaining to the capi
tol in Rome. The Capitoline Games were
game of piquet. Johnson.

CAPITOLIUM, n. [L. capitulum, a head or
upmost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and pla
ced immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature.

By the customary omission of the noun, to
which the adjective, capital, refers, it stands for,
1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.
2. A large letter or type, in printing.
3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.
4. Taking away life, as a capital punishment or affecting life, as a capital trial.

CAPITOLINE, a. Pertaining to the capit
tol in Rome. The Capitoline Games were annual games instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitoline, and in conmemoration of the preservation of the city from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian and celebrated ev
cery five years. Encyc.

CAPITULAR, a. [L. capitulum, a head or
upmost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and pla
ced immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature.

By the customary omission of the noun, to
which the adjective, capital, refers, it stands for,
1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.
2. A large letter or type, in printing.
3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.
4. Large; of great size; as capital letters, or capitals, in printing.
5. Large; of great size; as capital letters, or capitals, in printing.
6. Large; of great size; as capital letters, or capitals, in printing.
7. Capital, n. [from capit.
8. A government house.

CAPITANEY, a. Pertaining to the capit
city or town.

CAPITANION, n. The act of capitulat
ing, or surrendering to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to any situation in which they are subdued or controlled, or to the surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions.

CAPITULATE, adv. In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULARY, or chapter.

CAPITULAR, a. Relating to the chap
ter of a cathedral.

CAPITULATION, a. Pertaining to the capit
tol in Rome.

CAPITOL, n. [L. capitolium, from caput, the head.] In Rome, the Senate of Rome anciently as
dicated the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many
instances, the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government.
C A P

horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the height of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, and near it. It differs from the croupage in this, that, in a croupage, a horse does not show his shoe, and from a balustrade, in which he does not jerk out.

Farrier's Dict.

CAP'RIED, a. [L. caper, a goat, and pes, foot.]

Having feet like those of a goat.

CAP'SLE, n. Guinea pepper.

CAP'SIZE, v. t. To upset or overturn; a seaman's phrase.

Mar. Dict.

CAP'STAN, n. sometimes written capstern.

[Fr. cabaistre; Sp. cabestrante; Port. cabrestante, from cabestro, Sp. cabestro, a halter; L. capistrum; Sax. capster, or cabestr, a halter. The Spanish has also cabaza, an axle-tree, and cabrio, a rafter. Cabsten is probably from L. capio, to hold, with some other word.]

A strong massy cylinder of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work, that requires a great power. It may be set down through the deck of a ship, and so fixed, that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. Mar. Dict.

CAP'SULAR, a. Hollow like a chest.

CAP'SULARY, n.

1. Capsular ligament, is that which surrounds, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work, that requires a great power. It may be set down through the deck of a ship, and so fixed, that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. Mar. Dict.

2. Capsular ligament, is that which surrounds, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work, that requires a great power. It may be set down through the deck of a ship, and so fixed, that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. Mar. Dict.

CAP'TAIN, n. [Fr. capitaine; Sp. capitan; Port. capitao, from capitan, a chief commander. Shak. But in this sense rarely used, in composition.

U. States.

Captain-General, is the commander in chief of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a Captain-Lieutenant.

Shak. Captain-General, is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia. The governor of a state is Captain-General of the militia.

Shak. Captain-General, is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia. The governor of a state is Captain-General of the militia. Captain-Lieutenant, is an officer, who with the rank of captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Thus the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a Captain-Lieutenant.

Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

Shak. Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

CAP'TAINANCY, n. The rank, post or command of a captain.

Washington.

2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.

Shak. Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

CAP'TAINRY, n. The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship.

Shak. Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

Shak. Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

Shak. Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.

Shak. Captain-Bashaw, or Captain Bashaw, in Turkey, is the High Admiral.
2. In architecture, a staircase in a helix or spiral form. Encyc.

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of digression or expansion of thought. Dryden.

CAR'ACOL, n. [Sp. carraca; allied to It. caraco, a burden, cargo.]

CARABINE'R, n. A man who carries a short gun or firearm, carrying a ball of lead in it. Encyc.

CARABINE, n. [Fr. carabine; Sp. carabina; It. carabina; D. karabin; G. karabin; Gr. xiphtov, a little horn, a carbuncle.]

CAR'ACOLY, n. A mixture of gold, silver, and some other metals. Encyc.

CAR'AT, n. [It. karato; Fr. carat; D. karaut; G. karat; Gr. xiphtov, a little horn, a carbuncle.]

A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CAR'AVEL, n. [Sp. caravela; It. caravello; Fr. caravelle.]

CAR'AVAL, n. [Sp. caravela; It. caravello; Fr. caravelle.]

1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 35 to 30 tons burden.

2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CAR'AVEL, v. t. To convert into carbon. Lavoisier.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air and, subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IZATION, n. The act or process of carbonizing.

CARBONIZE, v. t. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire; to transform into a solid or other substance all volatile matter.

CARBONIZED, pp. Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CARBONOHY DROUS, a. [carbon and Gr. ωάτον, water.] Composed of carbon and water.

CARBON'OUS, a. Carbonous acid is carbon not fully saturated with oxygen.

CARBONATE, n. In chemistry, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with an alkaline earth or alkali. Encyc.


CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and ethereal acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is discharged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than air, and subsides into low places, as in mines. Encyc.
which grow in a pod, have a warm aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine.

CARD, n. [D. kaard; G. cardetsche; Dan. kort; Ir. cairt; perhaps from bark, caro, a comb. It seems an instrument for combing, opening and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and making it fine for carding. 

CARDINALATE, n. The office, rank or dignity of a cardinal.
5. In falconry, a flight or tour of the hawk, CAREE'NED, pp. Laid on one side; inclined. CAREE'N, v. i. To incline to one side, as a CARE'R, 11. [Fr. carrière; L. curio, from the sense of running.] CAREE'NING, n. The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship. CAREE'NING, ppr. Heaving down on one side; inclining.

GA'REFUL, a. [See Care.] Full of care; anxious; solicitude. May. CARE', v. t. [Fr. carer, from carere, the side and keel of a ship, L. curare; Sp. curar; Port. curar; It. curare.]

1. In sea language, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of cleaning, repairing, cleansing, or paying over with pitch, the other side. Mar. Dict.

2. To incline to one side, as a car, or to frame a course by a side or under a press of sail. Mar. Dict.

CAREENED, pp. Laid on one side; inclined. CAREENING, ppr. Heaving down on one side; inclining.

CARELESSLY, adv. In a careless manner or way; negligently; inattentively; regardless; without care or concern. CARELESSNESS, n. Heedlessness; negligence; manner without care. CARENTANE, n. [Fr. quarentaine, forty.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. Taylor.

CARElessness, n. [L. carissimus, from caro, flesh.] A description of the plants of the genus Carex or sedge. Dewey, Journ. of Science.

CARI'COUS, a. Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone. Wiseman.

CARI'ILLON, n. [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a number of bells; a carillon. Encyc.

CARI'ING, pp. Distressing; perplexing; taking anxiety. Obs. CARICATURE, n. [It. caricatura, from carico, a load, caricare, to load; burden, charge; Arm. cargi. See Charge.]

The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The landing within the hold is called the inboard cargo, in distinction from horses, cattle and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant to proceed with, oversee and dispose of the lading, is called a supercargo.

CARGOUSE, n. A fowl belonging to the genus Colymbus, called the crested diver. The 9 miles long and 2 miles wide are surrounded with a long pendant ruff, of a bright tawny color, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.

CARI'ATED, a. Carious. [Not used. See Carious.]

CARI'BOO, n. A quadruped of the stag kind.

CARI'CA, n. The papaw, a tree bearing a fleshy fruit of the size of a small melon.

CARI'CATURE, n. [It. caricatura, formed from carico, a load, caricare, to load. See Cargo.]

A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.

CARI'CATURIST, n. One who caricatures others.

CARI'OGRAPHY, n. [carax, sedge, and graph.] To draw, to describe.

A description of the plants of the genus Carex or sedge. Dewey, Journ. of Science.

CARI'Cous, a. [L. carica, a fig.] Resembling a fig; an epithet given to tumors that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles. Encyc.

CARI'ES, n. [L.] The corruption or mortification of a bone; an ulcerated bone. Cazc.

CARI'LLON, n. [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a number of bells; a carillon. Dewey, Journ. of Science.

CARI'NATE, a. [L. carinatus, from carina, a keel.] In botany, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominence on the back like a keel; applied to a calyx, leaf or petal.

CARI'NTHIN, a. A mineral from Carinthia, regarded as a variety of hornblend. Cleveland.

CARI'OSITY, n. [See Carius.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone. Wiseman.

CARI'OUS, a. Mortified; corrupted; ulcerated; as a bone. Wiseman.

CARK, n. [W. care, care, restraint; carcer, a prison. L. carcere; Sax. earc, care; carcere, to cark, to ercak, to grumble. The primary sense is, to strain.]

Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress. Obs. Sidney.


CAREFULLY, adv. With care, anxiety, or solicitude. Though he sought it carefully with tears. Heb. xii.

2. heedfully; watchfully; attentively; as, consider these precepts carefully.

If thou carefully hearken to the Lord. Deut. xix.

3. In a manner that shows care.

Envy, how carefully does it look. Collier.

4. Providently; cautiously. Johnson.

CAREFULLY, v. t. Treating with endearment, or affection. Cost.

CAREFULLY, adv. With care, anxiety, or solicitude. May.

CARLINE, or CAROLINE, n. A silver coin in Naples.

CARLING, v. i. To act like a churl. [J.Nov. used.]

CARMELITE, n. [from Mount Carmel] A mendicant friar. The Carmelites wear a scapulary, or small woolen habit, of a brown color, and serving to sustain the deck. Encyc. Cleaveland.

CARNIVAL, n. [Sp. Port, carnavales; Fr. carnaval; It. carnovale, carnavale; L. Carnalius, a flesh.] A time of rejoicing, before Lent, observed in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c.

CARNIVOROUS, a. Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CARNOSITY, n. [Fr. carnosité, from L. caro, flesh.]

CAROL, n. [It. carola; W. carawl; Arm. coroll, a dunce; V. corn, karol, a choir.]

CAROCHETTE, n. Placed in a caroche.

CARNATION, n. [Fr. caration, the naked part of a picture, flesh color; It. incarnato; carnagione, complexion; Sp. carminato; Port. carmar; from L. caro, flesh.]

CARNALMINDEDNESS, n. Grossness of mind.

CARNAVALE, v. T. To make carnal; to debauch carnality. Scott.

CARNALLY, adv. In a carnal manner; according to the flesh or sensual desire. Lev. xviii. 6. Rom. viii. 6.

CARNAGE, and shambles; It. carnaccia, surfeit; It. sbruffo, a confusion of appetite for flesh. Pope.

CARPODOROUS, a. [L. caro, flesh, and voro, to eat.]

CARNIVOROUS, a. Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CARPODOROUS, a. [L. caro, flesh, and voro, to eat.]

CARPODOROUS, a. Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.
it signifies also to be noisy, as bashechan- 
ious.

CAROUSE, n. carouz'. A drinking match; a 
hearty drink or full draught of liquor; a 
noisy drinking match.

CAROUSER, n. A drinker; a toper; a noi-
isy eater, or bacchanalian.

CAROUSING, n. Drinking hard; revel-
ing.

CARP, n. [L. carpum, to seize, catch, pick
up.] A fish, a species of cyprinus, an excellent fish
for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow
to a large size, and live to a great
age.

CARP, n. [Fr. Port. carpe; Sp. carpa; It.
carpere; Port, carpenteiro; It. carpentiere, a
coach-maker; L, carpus, a species of cyprinus; Sp.
carpeta; G. karpfen; Dan. karpe; Sve.
karp; It. carpo, to seize, catch, pick up; carpe;
see Carve.]

CARP, v. [L. carpum; Sp. carpear; It. car-
pare; Port, carphear; Dan. karpe; Sw. karpe; Low
L. carpo, from carpo, to seize.]

A fish, a species of cyprinus, an excellent fish
for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow
to a large size, and live to a great
age.

CARPET, n. [I know not the origin of this word.]

1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c.
2. Level ground covered, as with grass; a
grassy carpet; a carpet of green grass.

Shak. Ray.

To be on the carpet, is to be under considera-
tion; to be the subject of deliberation. The
French phrase, to be on the tapis, is used in
the like sense.

Carpet-knight, in Shakspere, is a knight
who enjoys ease and security, or luxury,
and has not known the hardships of the
field.

Carpenter-manger is used in a like sense.

CARPET, n. t. To cover with a carpet; to
spread with carpets.

Bacon. Dereham.

CARPETED, pp. Covered with a carpet.

CARPETING, n. Cloth for carpets; car-
pets in general.

CARPET-WALK, n. A walk on smooth
shaggy carpets.

Evelyn.

CARPING, pp. Cavilling; captious; censo-
rious.

CARPILINGLY, adv. Captiously; in a carp-
ing manner.

Carpenter, n. A covering for carpets; car-
pets, a kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPONITE, n. [Gr. καρπον, fruit, and
κέρας, stone.]

Petrified fruits, of which the most remarka-
ble are those converted into silex.

KEYU, to speak.]

One who describes fruits

carried; burden; as bag-
gay.

Carriage, n. [Lit. carried; burden; as bag-
gay.

Carriage, n. [Gr. καρπον, fruit, and
κέρας, stone.

Petrified fruits, of which the most remarka-
ble are those converted into silex.

KEYU, to speak.]

One who describes fruits

shaggy carpets.

Evelyn.

CARPETING, n. Cloth for carpets; car-
pets, a kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.

CARPET-MONGER, n. One who carps; a caviler.

CARPET-MONGERING, n. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.

Phillips.
The aspect of every one in the family carries satisfaction. Addison.

8. To supply or import. To quit former tenets carries an imputation of ignorance. Johnson.

9. To contain or comprise. He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. Watts.

10. To extend or continue in time, as to carry a historical account to the first ages of the world; but usually with a particle, as to carry up or carry back, to carry forward.

11. To extend in space, as to carry a line or a boundary; or in a moral sense, as to carry ideas very far.

12. To support or sustain.

Carry camomile on sticks. Bacon.

13. To bear or produce, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more shoots on the stem. Bacon.

14. To manage or transact, usually with on; as, to carry on business.

15. To carry one’s self, to behave, conduct or demean. He carried himself insolently. Clarendon.

Sometimes with if; as, he carried it high.

16. To remove, lead or drive.

And he carried away all his cattle. Gen. xxxi.

17. To remove, to cause to go. And the king of Assyria did carry away Israel to Assyria. 2 Kings xvii.

18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. Rev. xvii.

19. To fetch and bring.

Young whelps learn easily to carry. Ascham.

20. To transfer; as, to carry an account to the ledger.

Carrying trade, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place. We are rivals with them in navigation and the carrying trade. Federalist, Jay.

Carrying vessel, among horsemen, is a tossing of the horse, as high as the horse’s ears. Encyc. used.

CARRY-TALE, n. A tale-bearer. [Shak.]

CART, n. [W. cart; Sax. cræft, cræft; Ir. cart; Russ. karot; See Core.]

1. A carriage, with two wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry or commercial cities for carrying heavy commodities. In Great Britain, carts are usually drawn by horses. In America, horse-carts are used mostly in cities, and ox-carts in the country.


CART, v. t. To carry or convey on a cart; as, to carry hay.

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CARTAGE, n. The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carrying.

CART-BOTE, n. In English law, wood which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing cart and other instruments of husbandry.

CARTED, pp. Borne or exposed in a cart.

CART-HORSE, n. A horse that draws a cart.

CARTING, n. The act of carrying in a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CART, v. i. To defy. Obs. B. Jonson.

CARTER, n. The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CARTEL, v. i. To affix a cartouche. The philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortices round the sun and planets.

CARTEL, n. One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CARTHAGINIAN, a. Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the Northern Coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans.

CARTHAGINIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

CARTHAMUS, n. The generic name of Bastard Saffron. [See Safflower.]

CARTHUSIAN, n. A man of the order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leaving their cells.

CARTILAGE, n. [L. cartilagine; Fr. cartilage. I suspect this and the English gristle to be the same word; the r being transposed, cartil for cartil.

Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane called perichondrium, which in the arthritic cartilages, is a reflexion of the synovial membrane. Cye. Water.

CARTILAGINOUS, a. Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristy; consisting of cartilage.

CARTON, n. [It. cartone, paste-board; Sp. Fr. carton; from L. cartula, paper.]

In painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward called through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored in ichtyology, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched with them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of these have oil-covers, but breathe through apertures, on the sides of the neck or top of the head; others have gill-covers, but destitute of bony rays. Encyc. Ed. Encyc.

CARTOUCHE, n. [Fr. cartouche; Sp. cartucho; Port. cartucho; It. cartuccia; a cartridge, a bit of paper, from carta, paper.]

In painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward called through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry &c. Encyc.

CARTOUCH, n. [Fr. cartouche; Sp. cartucho; Port. cartucho; It. cartuccia, a cartridge, a bit of paper, from carta, paper.]

1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom, gilt with marlin, holding four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defensive or offensive pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight; and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompoon of wood and covered over. Encyc.
A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it chartulary; and

2. The urtica marina, or sea blubber.

CARTULARY, n. [Fr. cadulaire; Sp. cartulario; from carta, paper.

CARVE, v. t. carv. [Sax. ceorfan, cearfan; D. kerven; G.kerben; Th. karver; L. caric.

CAR'UNCLE, n. [L. canmcula, from caro, flesh.

CARVEL, n. [See Caravel.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.


To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, n. t. car. To cut up meat; followed sometimes by for; as, to carve for all the guests.

To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

To engrave or cut figure.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CARVEL, n. [See Caramel.

The urtica marina, or sea blubber.

CARVER, n. One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who distributes or distributes at will, or who takes or gives at pleasure.

Dryden. Shak.

A table knife for carving.

CARVING, n. The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

CARYATIDES, n. [Aureoles of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Carystians; the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name.

They were called Caryatides, from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery.

CARYATIC, a. Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CARYOPHYLL'LEOUS, a. [Gr. xopw... a

CARYOPHYLLOID, n. [Gr. xopw... a

CARYO'TIDES, n. In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, to inclose or contain; as a case for knives; a pillow case.

In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, and containing the charge of powder or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortars, muskets or pistols. The cartrigdes for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, n. A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CAR'UNCLE, n. [L. canmcula, from caro, flesh.

CARVEL, n. [See Caravel.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.


To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, n. t. car. To cut up meat; followed sometimes by for; as, to carve for all the guests.

To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

To engrave or cut figure.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CARVEL, n. [See Caramel.

The urtica marina, or sea blubber.

CARVER, n. One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who distributes or distributes at will, or who takes or gives at pleasure.

Dryden. Shak.

A table knife for carving.

CARVING, n. Cutting, dividing, as meat; forming; distributing.

CARYATIDES, n. [Aureoles of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Carystians; the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name.

They were called Caryatides, from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery.

CARYATIC, a. Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CARYOPHYLL'LEOUS, a. [Gr. xopw... a

CARYOPHYLLOID, n. [Gr. xopw... a

CARYO'TIDES, n. In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, to inclose or contain; as a case for knives; a pillow case.

In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, and containing the charge of powder or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortars, muskets or pistols. The cartrigdes for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, n. A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CAR'UNCLE, n. [L. canmcula, from caro, flesh.

CARVEL, n. [See Caravel.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.


To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, n. t. car. To cut up meat; followed sometimes by for; as, to carve for all the guests.

To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

To engrave or cut figure.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CARVEL, n. [See Caramel.

The urtica marina, or sea blubber.

CARVER, n. One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who distributes or distributes at will, or who takes or gives at pleasure.

Dryden. Shak.

A table knife for carving.

CARVING, n. Cutting, dividing, as meat; forming; distributing.

CARYATIDES, n. [Aureoles of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Carystians; the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterwards used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name.

They were called Caryatides, from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks, its males butchered, and its females reduced to slavery.

CARYATIC, a. Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CARYOPHYLL'LEOUS, a. [Gr. xopw... a

CARYOPHYLLOID, n. [Gr. xopw... a

CARYO'TIDES, n. In architecture, figures of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, to inclose or contain; as a case for knives; a pillow case.

In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, and containing the charge of powder or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortars, muskets or pistols. The cartrigdes for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of paste-board or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, n. A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

CAR'UNCLE, n. [L. canmcula, from caro, flesh.

CARVEL, n. [See Caravel.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.


To carve out, is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, n. t. car. To cut up meat; followed sometimes by for; as, to carve for all the guests.

To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

To engrave or cut figure.

CARVED, pp. Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CARVEL, n. [See Caramel.

The urtica marina, or sea blubber.
A well, with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

A little movable window, usually within a house; musket balls, stones, old casern, [Fr. caserne; Sp. caserna, from casa, a shed or house.]

A hollow molding, usually one sixth or a larger, made to turn and open on hinges.

A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, containing each two beds.

Musket balls, stones, old casern, [Fr. caserne; Sp. caserna, from casa, a shed or house.]

The act or operation of plasting a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of free-stone.

A covering; a case.

To put in a little chest.

A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves and full of an acid juice, which is often used in small lumps under the name of tapioca.

A covering; a case.

A plant, of the genus Cassine, of which the most remarkable species are the Yapon of the Southern States of America. The berries are of a beautiful red color.

A house, [Sp. casa; It. casa; from casa, a shed or house.]

A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

An account of money received, paid, or on hand.

A white, or gauze, [Fr. casser; L. quasso.] To throw, fling or send: that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves and full of an acid juice, which is often used in small lumps under the name of tapioca.

An albumen, [Sp. cassa, from cassa, a chest, box, cofier. See Case.] Money; primarily, ready money, money in cash, box, coffer. See Case.

A plant, of the genus Cassine, of which the most remarkable species are the Yapon of the Southern States of America. The berries are of a beautiful red color.

A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves and full of an acid juice, which is often used in small lumps under the name of tapioca.

A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

A plant, of the genus Cassa, [Sp. cassa; It. cassa; from cassa, a chest, box, cofier. See Case.] Money; primarily, ready money, money in cash, box, coffer. See Case.

A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves and full of an acid juice, which is often used in small lumps under the name of tapioca.

A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

A white, or gauze, [Fr. casser; L. quasso.] To throw, fling or send: that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

A plant, of the genus Cassa, [Sp. cassa; It. cassa; from cassa, a chest, box, cofier. See Case.] Money; primarily, ready money, money in cash, box, coffer. See Case.

A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves and full of an acid juice, which is often used in small lumps under the name of tapioca.

A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

A plant, of the genus Cassa, [Sp. cassa; It. cassa; from cassa, a chest, box, cofier. See Case.] Money; primarily, ready money, money in cash, box, coffer. See Case.

A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves and full of an acid juice, which is often used in small lumps under the name of tapioca.
4. To shed or throw off; as, trees cast their fruit; a serpent casts his skin.

5. To throw or let fall; as, to cast anchor. Hence, to cast anchor is to Moor, as a ship, through the act of casting the anchor.

6. To throw, as dice or lots; as, to cast lots.

7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. Shak.

8. To throw away, as worthless. Gib.

9. To cast aside, to dismiss or reject as useless. Gib.

10. To cast off, to discard or reject; to drive away or to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among huntmen, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free. Among seamen, to loose, or untie.

11. To cast out, to send forth; to reject or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak or give vent to. To cast up, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to cast up accounts, or the cost. Also, to eject; to vomit.

12. To cast on, to refer or resign to. South. To cast one's self on, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.

13. To cast young, to miscarry; to suffer abortion. Gen. xxxi.

14. To cast in the teeth, to upbraid; to charge. So in Danish, "kaster en i nes-
en," to cast in the nose.

15. To see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. Bacon.

16. To cast and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. Bacon.

17. In Hindoostan, a tribe or class of the same rank or profession; as the cast of Brahmins, or priests; of rajahs, or princes; of choutries, or artificers; and of parias, or poor people. Or according to some writers, of Brahmins; of cutters, or soldiers; of shudderga, or merchants; and of wegara, or mechanics.

18. Among founders, a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.

19. Among plumbers, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. Encyc.

20. Among founders, a small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is cast, or rolled, on the floor.

21. Among founders, a tube of wax, fitted with a slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.

22. Among founders, a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.

23. Among founders, a small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is cast, or rolled, on the floor.
To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check. Shak.
CASTIGATED, pp. Punished; corrected.
CASTIGATING, ppr. Punishing; correcting.
CASTIGATION, n. Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint.
CASTIGATOR, n. One who corrects.
CASTIGATORY, a. Tending to correction; corrective; punitive. Bramhall.
CASTILLAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.
CASTILE, n. Pertaining to Castile in Spain.
CASTILLAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Castile in Spain.
CASTLING, n. The act of casting or founding.
CASTLET, n. A kind of pure, refined soap.
CASTILLAN, n. Pertaining to Castile in Spain.
CASTLES, n. A house fortified for defense against an enemy.
CASTLE, n. A fortress. The term seems to include the house and the walls or other works around it. In old writers, the word is used for a town or village fortified.
Vol. 1.
2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.
3. In a ship, there are two parts called by this name; the forecastle, a short deck in the fore part of the ship, above the upper deck; and the hindcastle, at the stern.
CASTLE-BUILDER, n. One who forms visionary schemes.
CASTLE-BUILDING, n. The act of building castles in the air.
CASTLE-CROWNED, a. Crowned with a castle.
CASTLED, a. Furnished with castles; as a castled elephant. Dryden.
CASTLE-GARD, n. A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.
CASTLET, n. A small castle. Leland.
CASTLE-WARD, n. An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle. Econoy.
CASTLING, n. An abortion or abortive.
CASTOR, n. [L. castor; Fr. Sp. Port. id.; Gr. kastor. See Ar. Class Gr. iS. No. 42.]
1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with small fore feet, and large hind feet.
2. A reddish brown substance, of a strong penetrating smell, taken from bags or cod in the groin of the beaver; a powerful antispasmodic. Mcholson.
3. In astronomy, a moiety of the constellation Castor and Pollux, in meteorology, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to the top of a ship, in the form of one, two, and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated Castor and Pollux, or Tyndarides, and portend a cessation of the storm. Chambers.
CASTORIUM, n. An animal principle derived from the Castor oil of the Ricinus, or Palmæ Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet, in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and aerial matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. Econoy.
CASTOR-OIL, n. The oil of the Ricinus, or Palmæ Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet, in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and aerial matter, which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. Econoy.
CASTRAMETATION, n. [L. castremetum, to encamp, casta, camp, and metor, to measure or survey.]
The part or act of camping; the making or laying out of a camp. Murphy's Tacitus.
CASTRATE, v. t. [L. castrum; Fr. chastrier, for chastrier; Sp. Port. castrar; It. castrare; Ar. 11 1030 to castrate: Ch. 111X to cut out or off. Class Gr. No. 41, 42.]
1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.
2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.
3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.
CAST-RATED, pp. Gelded; emasculated: taking away the obscene parts of a writing.
CAST RATING, ppr. Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.
CASTRATION, n. The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In botany, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.
CASTRA TO, n. [It. See Castrate.] A male personemasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer. Swift.
CASTRELA, n. [See Caster.] A kind of hawk, resembling the kamer in shape and the hobby in size.
CASTREN-SIAN, a. [L. castrensis, from castrum, a camp.] Belonging to a camp.
CASUAL, a. Casual. [Fr. casual; Sp. Port. casual; It. casuale; from L. casus, a fall. See Case and Accident.]
1. Falling; happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a casual encounter.
2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated, or regular; as casual expenses.
3. Taking place, or beginning to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.
Casualists assert that the existence of things is casual. Dwight.
CASUALLY, adv. Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.
CASUALNESS, n. Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.
CASUALTY, n. Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.
An accident that produces unnatural death or injury is a casualty; death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.
3. In Scots law, an emolument due from a tenant to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.
The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do, by rules and principles drawn from the scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason.

**Cat:**
- A double tripod having six feet.
- A ship formed on the Norwegian model.
- Having eyes like a cat.
- A species of the Squalus, or shark.
- Ropes serving to draw in the yards, when the ship is close hauled.
- A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.
- A kind of apple.
- A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.
- A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine, used for making hard soap.
- A fossil, a species of mica, argentiferous, found in the United States, and resembling a cat's eye.
- A plant of the genus Nepeta, sold because cats eat it.
- A strength hook.
- A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.
- A strong hook.
- A species of cat and tail.
- A deceitful animal, and when enraged constructive to poultry and lambs.
- A figure in prose, a simile.
- A strong hook.
- A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.
- A distinct species.
- A figure in prose, an instance.
- A deceitful animal.
- A strength hook.

**Catachresis:**
- A trope which borrows the form of one word for another, or when a word is too far from its true signification.
- A tropological relation.

**Catachresis:**
- The double draught of a picture; also, a profile.

**Cataleptic verse:**
- Such as want either feet or syllables.

**Catalepsy:**
- Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure.

**Catalytic verse:**
- Are such as want either feet or syllables.

**Catalpa:**
- A large tree of Carolina and the South, which in blossom has a beautiful appearance. It belongs to the genus Bignonia, or trumpet flower.

**Catalpa Bignoniaceae:**
- To make a list of.

**Catalpa Bignoniaceae:**
- A large tree of Carolina and the South, which in blossom has a beautiful appearance. It belongs to the genus Bignonia, or trumpet flower.

**Catalpa Bignoniaceae:**
- To make a list of.
CATEAMITE, n. [L. catamitus.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CATAPIASM, n. [Gr. xaraporos.] The herb spurge. Obs.

The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

CATAPELT, or CATAPULT, n. [Gr. xarafpo^, an instrument, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts and arrows upon an enemy. Some of these would throw a stone of a hundred pounds weight.

CATAPEL'TIC, a. Pertaining to the catapel. As a noun, the catapult.

CATAPOHINCS, n. [Gr. xara, and xara, sound.]

1. 1. The change or revolution which produces a poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, &c., by which the fire can be communicated, or spread from one part of the body to another.

CATAPELT, or CATAPULT, n. [Gr. xarafpo, to anoint, or to spread i

1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on.

2. To seize, in a general sense; as, to catch a ball; to catch hold of a bough.

3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle.

4. To seize in pursuit; hence simply to overtake; a popular use of the word.

5. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to catch the fair.

6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to catch the fair.

7. To take hold; to communicate to.

8. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to catch a book out of the hand.

9. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to catch a boat out of the hand.

10. To receive something passing.

The swelling sabs no more.

Catch the soft airs and wanton in the sky.

To catch at, to endeavor to seize suddenly.

To catch at all opportunities of subverting the state.

To catch up, to snatch; to take up suddenly.

CATCH, v. i. To communicate; to spread by infecting; as, a disease will catch from man to man.

2. To seize and hold; as, a book catches.

CATCH, n. Seizure; the act of seizing.

Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.

CATCH, n. Seizure; the act of seizing.

The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize; as, to lie upon the catch.

A sudden advantage taken.

The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great catch.

A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by catches.

A little portion.

We retain a catch of a pretty story.

CATCHUP, n. A liquor extracted from Campanula; used in therapy.

CATCH-FLY, n. A plant of the genus Lychnis; campion.

CATCH-FLY, A. A liquor extracted from Lychnis; campion.

CATCHING, a. Communicating, or that which can be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is catching.

CATCH-PENNY, n. [catch and penny.]

Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH-POLE, n. [catch and pole, the head.] A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCHUP, n. A liquidity extracted from Lychnis; campion.

CATCH-UP, A. A liquidity extracted from Lychnis; campion.

CATCH, v. t. & s. v. [catcher, and catch.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections.

CATECHIST, a. [See Catechize.]

Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the christian religion.

2. Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Catechize, v. t. & s. v. [Gr. xarafpo, to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. xarafpo, to break or fall.

CATECHISE, v. t. & s. v. [Gr. xarafpo, to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. xarafpo, to break or fall.

CATECHIZED, a. Instructed.

CATECHETICAL, a. Appropriately in religion, reduced to the principles in any science or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the principles in any science or art, but
CATHECHIST, n. [Gr. καταχήσις.] One who instructs viva voce, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CATECHISTIC, a. Pertaining to a catechumens, or cathesitical, or catechumenical.

CATECHICAL, S [Gr. καταχήσις. One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were, actually the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross.

CATECHUMENICAL, a. Belonging to catechumenical.

CATECHUMENIST, n. A catechumen.

CATEGORICAL, a. [See Category.] Pertaining to a category.

2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical; as a categorical proposition, syllogism or answer.

CATEGORICALLY, adv. Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm categorically.

CATEGORY, n. [Gr. καταχήσις, from καταχέσις, to accuse, show, demonstrate.] κατά, and κατρήσις, to speak in an assembly, to harangue or denounce; from κατα, a forum, judicial tribunal or market.

In logic, a science or order of all the predicats or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and habit.

CATER, n. i. [In it. cattare is to get; accettare, to beg or borrow. In Fr. acheter is to buy; Norm. acut, a buying. The Fr. quitter, for queater, to beg, seems to be a different word. See Cater.

To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by for; as, to cater for the sparrow.

CATER, n. A provider. [See Caterer.]

Old Eng. achator.

CATER, n. The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr. quatre.

CATER-COUSIN, n. A quatre-cousin, a remote relation.

CATERER, n. [from cater. In Chaucer, achator, a purchaser or caterer, is evidently from acheter, to buy.]

A provider, buyer or purveyor of provisions. Chaucer, Cant. Tales. 570. South.

CATERESS, n. A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CATERPILLAR, n. [The etymology of this word is uncertain. Perhaps it may be from Fr. chatte pelue, hairy cat.]

The colored and often hairy larva of the lepidopterous insects. This term is also applied to the larvae of other insects, such as the Thaurodes, or saw-fly; but is more generally confined to the lepidoptera. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of an embryo. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelope, which is thrown off, when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for sometime as if imnaihate, then throws off its last envelope, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive.


CATERPILLAR-EATER, n. A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it.

CATERWAUL, n. i. [probably from cat and wail, L guindare, Eng. wail.]

To cry or wail, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh offensive noise.

CATERWAULING, n. The cry of cats; a harsh disagreeable noise or cry.

CATERY, n. The place where provisions are deposited.

CATE, n. Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CATHARIST, n. [Gr. καθαρός, pure.] One who pretends to be more purity than others possess.

CATHARTIC, n. [Gr. καθαρός, from καθαρίζω, to purge, καθαρίζω, clean, καθαρσις and akis, to remove.

Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CATHARTICAL, S [Gr. καθαρτικόν, from καθαρτικός, to purge, καθαρτικός, clean, καθαρσις and akis, to remove.

CATHARTICNESS, n. The quality of promoting evacuations from the bowels.

CATHEDRAL, n. [L. cathedra; Gr. καθήσις, a seat; as in catted, from καθησιμος, a chair or seat, from καθαρσις and akis, a seat.

The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CATHEDRAL, a. Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocren; containing the see of a bishop; as a cathedral church; cathedral service.

2. Resembling the naves of a cathedral; as, cathedral walks.

CATHEDRATED, a. Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher.

CATHETER, n. [Gr. καθέρται, from καθεύω, to thrust in; κεφαλή and κεφαλή, to send.]

In surgery, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, to sound to search for a stone, or to houging made of silver or elastic gum.

CATHETER, n. [Gr. καθέρται. See Catheter.]

In geometry, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface; as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.

Catholicus, in catoptrics, is a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line.

Cathetus of incidence, or of the eye, a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting plane.

Cathetus of obliquation, a right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection.

In architecture, a cathetus is a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body.

CATHOLIC, a. [Gr. καθολικός, καθαρά and θαλασσά, from θαλάς, the whole; L. catholicus; Fr. catholique; Sp. católico; I. catholicus.

Universal or general; as the Catholic church.

Originally this epithet was given to the Church Christian in general, but is now appropriated to the Roman Church, and in strictness there is no Catholic church, or universal Christian communion. The epithet is sometimes set in opposition to heterodox, sectarian or schismatic.

2. Liberal; not narrow minded, partial or bigoted; as a Catholic man.

3. Liberal; as catholic principles.

Catholic epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.

CATHOLIC, n. A papist.

CATHOLICISM, n. Adherence to the Catholic church.

CATHOLIC, n. A universal, or the orthodox faith of the whole church.


This is the renowned seat of Catholicism.

CATHOLICIZE, v. i. To become a Catholic.

Litt. used.

CATHOLICIZING, a. Generally; in a Catholic manner.

Sir L. Cary.

CATHOLICISM, n. Universal.

CATHOLIC, n. [Gr. καθ'όλικος, καθαρές, universal, and καθαρός, common, to all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative or sal volatile called.

CATHOLICISM, n. The practices of the Catholic, or Roman confessor.

CATHOLIC, n. [Gr. καθ'όλικος, καθαρές, universal, and καθαρός, common.

In botany, a species of cally or rather of indulgence, from a common chaffy genma receptive, or consisting of many chaffy serated along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazel, birch, oak, willow,
usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are distinguished from cattle, or neat cattle. Thus the law in Connecticut, "that all the owners of any cattle, sheep or swine, shall ear-mark or brand all their cattle, sheep and swine," does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law, giving damages for a trespass committed by cattle belonging to another, would be adjudged to include horses.

In Great Britain, beasts are distinguished into "black cattle, including bulls, oxen, cows and their young; and small cattle, including sheep of all kinds and goats.

3. In reproach, human beings are called cattle.

CAUS'ATION, n. Among miners, the light- or heat-producing agents. A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick.

CAUS'ING, n. To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle.

CAUS'ABLE, a. That may be caused, produced or effected.

CAUS'ALLY, adv. In grammar, a word that expresses a cause or introduces the reason.

CAUS'ALLY, n. The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect.

CAUS'ALITY, n. Among miners, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

CAUS'ATION, n. The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

CAUS'ATIVELY, adv. In a causative manner.

CAUS'ATOR, n. One who causes or produces an effect.
CAUS'ED, pp. Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUS'EY, n. [Norm. caisay; Fr. chaussie; Sp. carrele, cedazo; It. cadiola, cadiuola; Gr. κατασκευή, construction.] A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond or restrain it from over-flowing low-ground. Most generally it is a way raised in a common road.

CAUS'ICAL, a. ([L. causidicus, causa, and dico.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUSING, ppr. Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUS'TIC, n. [Gr. καύσως, from καυσω, to burn.] Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUS'TIC, a. In medicine, any substance which applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic. [See Causticity.]

CAUS'TICAL, a. [xauwɔps, a burn, to burn.] Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUSTICITY, n. The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.

CAU'TELOUS, a. Containing caution, or providing for, nearly the sense of the French caution, bail.

CAU'TELOUSLY, adv. Cunningly; slyly; with caution; in a cautious manner.

CAU'TELOUSNESS, n. Cautionousness. 

CAUTION, n. [L. cautio; Fr. caution; Sp. cautazon; from L. caveo, to take care. See Cave.] A warning; a caution; a precept; a prudence. Caution is the armor to defend us against immediate danger.

CAUTIONARY, a. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as cautionary sheriff.

CAUTIONER, n. In Scots law, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.

CAUTIONED, pp. Warned; previously admonished.

CAUTIONER, n. In Scots law, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.

CAUTIONING, pp. Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAUTIONRY, n. In Scots law, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a service.

CAUTIOUS, a. Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAUTIOUSLY, adv. With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

CAVALCADE, n. [Fr. cavalcade; Sp. cabalada; It. cavalcata. See Cavalry.] A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c.

CAVALIER, a. [Fr. See Cavalry.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

CAVALIER, n. [Gr. xeurkios; L. cavalry. See Cavalet.] A soldier of horseback; a mounted soldier; a proper person; a gentleman; a cavalier knight.
CAVE, r. i. To dwell in a cave. Shak.

Bacon applies the word to the ear, "the hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter.

The roes are put into a bag with a strong cord, and tied up; then they are roasted, or for cellarage; allowed to be theaves, or to rest; to cease from labor, is to be quiet; but in such phrases, the word is formed, signifies to try, to strain at a point or a part of the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said to cave in.

CAVE, v. t. To make hollow. Spenser.

CAVE, v. i. To dwell in a cave. Shak.

To cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. When in digging into the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said to cave in.

CAVEAT, n. [Cave, r. i.]

In the law, a process in a court, especially in a criminal court. The act or practice of cavilling, or raising frivolous objections.

Hooker.

CAVIL, v. t. To receive or treat with objections.

Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions. Milton.

CAVIL, n. False or frivolous objections; also, a fulsome kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory. Johnson.

CAVILLER, n. One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; one who is captious and disputatious.

Addison.

CAVILING, pp. Raising frivolous objections.

CAVILINGLY, adv. In a caviling manner.

CAVILLATION, n. [Cave, r. i.]

The act or practice of cavilling, or raising frivolous objections.

Hooker.

CAVILously, adv. In a caviling manner; captiously.

Milton.

CAVILousness, n. Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

Milton.

CAVILously, adv. In a caviling manner; captiously.

CAVILousness, n. Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

Milton.

CAYMAN, n. An animal of the genus Caiman, or Cazique, of the order of the crocodiles. The title of a king or chief among several tribes of Indians in America.

Journ. of Science.

CAVY, n. A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes.

CAV, v. i. [probable from the sound; Sax. cæw, a crow or ajay.]

To cry like a crow, rook or raven.

CAVOU, n. [Sp. caza, cazón.] A chest or casket, of any metal that has been burnt, ground and washed, and is ready to be refined. [Local.

Tod.

CA'YMAN, n. One who cavils; one who is captious and disputatious.

Addison.

CEA, n. False or frivolous objections; also, a fulsome kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory.

Johnson.

CEA, n. [from Cauatini, a Neapolitan naturalist.] A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, of a hexagonal form, occurring in the interior of calcareous balls, accompanied with garnets, idocrase, nica, and granular pyroxene, lining the cavity of the geode, &c.

Journ. of Science.

CEASE, v. i. [Fr. esser; Sp. cesar; Port. cesser; It. cessare; L. cessus.]

1. To stop moving, acting or speaking; to leave off, to give over; followed by from before a noun.

It is an honor for a man to cease from strife. Prov. xx.

2. To fail; to be wanting.

The poor shall never cease out of the land. Deut. xv.

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder ceases; the storm has ceased.

4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to cease. Deut. xxxiii.

5. To obtain; as, cease from anger. Ps. xxxvii.

To cease from labor, is to rest; to cease from strife, is to be quiet; but in such phrases, the sense of cease is not varied.
CEASE, v. t. To put a stop to; to put an end to.
  1. To relieve; to grant; as, to cede all
A tree. This name is given to different spe-
CECITY, n. [L. cicuitas, from cecus, blind.
2. Endless; enduring for ever; as the cease-
CE'DAR, n. [L. cedrus: Fr. cedre; Sp.
CEASELESSLY, adv. Incessantly; per-
CE'DRAT, n. A species of citron-tree.
CE'DRY, a. Having the color or properties of cedar. Evelyn.
CE'DING, ppr. Yielding; giving up.
1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to re-
CEASE, n. Extinction. [Not in use.]
2. In ship building, the inside planks of a ship.
CE'LANDINE, n. [L. calafatula, from cala,
to engrave or emboss.
The act or art of engraving or embossing.
CE'LING, n. The covering which overlies
the inner roof of a building, or the timbers
which form the top of a room. This cover-
ing may be of boards, or of lath and
plastering. Hence ceiling is used for the upper
part of a room.
2. In ship building, the inside planks of a ship.
CE'LINE, n. [L. calafatula; Fr. calafet;
Sp. celeritas; Fr. celerité; Sp. celeridad;
It. celerita; from L. celer, swift; Oriental cp swift, light; Gr. κόρ.]

1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed;
applied most generally to bodies moving on
or near the earth; as the celerity of
a horse or of a fowl. We speak of the
velocity of sound or of light, or of a planet in
its orbit. This distinction however is not
considered universal, nor can the different uses of the
two words be precisely defined. We apply
celerity rather than velocity to thought;
but there seems to be no reason, except
usage, why the two words should not be
synonymous.
An affection of motion by which a move-
able body runs through a given space in
a given time.
CE'ERY, n. [Fr. cerid; D. celdery; G.
selleri; Gr. κόρ.]
A plant, a species of Apium, cultivated for
the tuber.
CE'ESTIAL, a. [L. cæstis, from cænum,
heaven, heaven, a roof or ceiling.

1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to hea-
ven; dwelling in heaven; as celestial spir-
its; celestial joys. Hence the word con-
notes the idea of something of superior excellence,
delight, purity, &c.
Dryden.
2. Belonging to the upper regions, or
visible heaven; as celestial signs; the celestial
globe.
3. Descending from heaven; as a suit of
celestial armor.
Pope.
CE'ESTIAL, n. An inhabitant of heaven.
Pope.
CE'ESTIALLY, adv. In a heavenly or
transporting manner.
CE'ESTIF, v. t. To communicate some-
ing to a heavenly nature to anything.
[Not used.]

Brown.
CE'LIN, ? In mineralogy, native
argentiferous lead.
CE'LINITE, n. A sulphate of strontian, a
mineral so named from its occasional
delicate blue color.
Ure.
CE'LINITE, n. A religious order, so named
by Pope Celestine. They have ninety-
six convents in Italy, and twenty-one in
France. They reside two hours after mid-
night to say masses. They eat no flesh,
excepting fish, and fast often. Their
habit is a white gown, a capuche and a
black scapulary.
Enæc.
CE'LIAC, a. [L. calacinus; Gr. Κορ. ζολλος,
from ζολλος, the belly.]
Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines.
Arthnæt.
CE'LIBACY, n. [L. celatia, an unmarried
person; celibatus, a single life.]
An unmarried state; a single life. It is most
frequently used when speaking of the single
life of the Popish clergy.
Enæc.

CE'LL, n. [L. cella; Fr. celd; Sp. celda;
Port. In. celda; D. kelder, a cellar; G.
keller; Sw. keller; Dan. kelder; W. cell.
It has the elements of the Latin cela, to
conceal, and of the English hold.]
1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath.

2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence.

3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied; as the cells of the brain; the cells of a honey comb, &c.

4. In anatomy, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as the adipose cells, containing fat.

5. In anatomy, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as the adipose cells, containing fat.

6. A religious house.

CELLARAGE, n. [L. cellarium. See Cell.] The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.

CELL, n. [W. celt, a covert or shelter; celtic, a. [W. celt, a covert or shelter; celtic, a.]

CELTIC, a. The manners and customs of the Celts, the primitive inhabitants of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELTICISM, n. The manners and customs of the Celts, the primitive inhabitants of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELT, n. One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. See Celt.

CELTIC, a. Pertaining to Celtiberia, and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELTIC, n. An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CELTIC, a. [W. celt, a covert or shelter; celt, a covert or shelter; Celt, n. a. [W. celt, a covert or shelter; Celt, n.]

CELTIC, a. The manner of the Celts.

CELTICISM, n. The manners and customs of the Celts, the primitive inhabitants of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELT, n. The nente-tree, of several species; among which are the australis or southern, a native of Africa and the South of Europe; the oriental, growing in Armenia and Tartaria; and the western, growing in Virginia.

CEMENT, n. [L. cementum; fr. ciment, to cement; ciment, to cem
munition of the church, or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office. Encyc.
CENSURE, v. t. censurari. [Fr. censurer; Sp. censurar.] To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapproval of; as, to censure a man, or his manners, or his writings. We laugh at vanity, often than we censure pride.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.

3. To estimate. [Not in use.] Shak.

CENSURE, v. t. To judge. [Not in use.]

CENSURED, pp. Blamed; reproved; condemned. CENSURING, ppr. Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.

CENSUS, n. [L. from census. See Census.]

In ancient Rome, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. This declaration was registered, and contained an enumeration of all their lands and estates, their quantity and quality, with the wives, children, domestics, tenants, and slaves of each citizen. Hence the word signifies the enumeration or register, a man's whole substance, and the tax imposed according to each man's property.

1. In the United States of America, an enumeration of the inhabitants of all the States, taken by order of the Congress, to furnish the rule of apportioning the representation among the States, and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in the Congress; also, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, taken by order of its legislature.

2. In the United States of America, an enumeration of the inhabitants of all the States, taken by order of the Congress, to furnish the rule of apportioning the representation among the States, and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled in the Congress; also, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, taken by order of its legislature.

CENT, n. [Fr. cent; Sp. cénto; Port. cento; It. cento; from L. centum, formed on the same word. Ar. a. handon, a hundred, and the same root gives Indus. See Hundred.]

1. A hundred. In commerce, per cent, denotes a certain rate by the hundred; as, ten per cent is ten in the hundred, whether profit or loss. This rate is called percentage.

2. In the United States of America, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENTAGE, n. Rate by the cent or hundred.

CENTAUR, n. [L. centaurus; Gr. xenturos, to spur, and xairos, a bull.]

In mythology, a fabulous being, supposed to be half-man and half horse. It has been supposed that this fancied monster originated from the Lapithae, a tribe in Thessaly, who first invented the art of breeding horses. But the origin of the fable and of the name is doubtful.

2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, usually joined with the wolf, containing thirty-five stars; the archer.

CENTAURLIKE, a. Having the appearance of a centaur.

CENTAURY, n. [L. centaurea; Gr. xenturos, a bull.]

The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, of numerous species. The lesser centaury is a species of Gentiana. Centaury bears the popular names of knapweed, bluebottle, sultan, and star-thistle. Encyc.

CENTENNIAL, a. [L. centenarius, from centum, a hundred.] The number of a hundred; as a centenary of years.

CENTENARY, a. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CENTENNIAL, a. [L. centum, a hundred, and annus, a year.]

1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term. Mason.


3. Happening every hundred years.

CENTER, n. [Gr. xentrop, a point, goal or spur, from xentron, to prick; L. centrum, Fr. centre; Sp. centro; Port. centro; It. centro.]

1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure or body; the middle point or place.

2. The middle or central object. In an army, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing. Mar. Dict.

3. A single body or house. These institutions collected all authority into one center, kings, nobles and people. J. Adams.

Center of gravity, in mechanics, the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other.

Center of motion, the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it.

CENTER, v. t. To place on a center; to fix on a central point.

2. To collect to a point. Thy joys are centered all in me alone. Prior.

CENTERS, v. i. To be collected to a point. Our hopes must center on ourselves alone. Dryden.

2. To be collected to a point; to rest on.

3. To be placed in the middle. Milton.

CENTERED, pp. Collected to a point or center; fixed on a central point.

CENTERING, ppr. Placing on the center; collecting to a point.

CENTESIMAL, a. [L. centesimus, the hundredth. As a noun, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions. Johnson.

The name of a plant, and a genus of plants, consisting of a hundred species, the lesser centaury is a species of Gentiana. Centaury bears the popular names of knapweed, bluebottle, sultan, and star-thistle. Encyc.

CENTESIMALEMENT, a. Placed in the center or middle.

CENTRALLY, adv. With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CENTRE, a. Placed in the center or middle.

CENTRALLY, adv. With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CENTRAL, a. [L. centralis.]

Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center.

Central forces, in mechanics, the powers which cause a moving body to tend towards or recede from the center of motion.

CENTRALITY, n. The state of being central.

CENTRALLY, adv. With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CENTRIC, a. Placed in the center or middle.

CENTRICALLY, adv. In a central position.

CENTRICALNESS, n. Situation in the center.

CENTRIFUGAL, a. [L. centrifugus, from centrifugus, to fly from the center.] Tending to recede from the center. The centrifugal force of a body, is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve. Encyc.

CENTRIPETAL, a. [L. centripetus, to fly into the center.] Tending towards the center. The centripetal force is that force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a center; as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system. [Note. The common accentuation of cen-
CEPHALALGY, n. [Gr. χειροπολίδας, κεφαλή, the head, and αἴγος, pain.]. The headache.

CEPHALIC, a. [Gr. κεφαλικός, from κεφαλή, the head.].

Pertaining to the head; as cephalic medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The cephalic vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

ENCEPHALIC, n. A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

ENCEPHALUS, n. A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the marmoset.


CERASEE, n. The male balsam apple.

CERASIN, a. [L. cerasus.]

Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it.


CERASTES, n. [Gr. κεραστής, from κερας, a horn.]

In zoology, the name of a serpent, of the genus Coluber, which the ancients supposed to have horns.

CERATE, n. [L. ceratum, from cera, wax.]

A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients; applied externally in various diseases.

CERATED, a. [L. ceratus.]

Covered with wax.

CERE, n. The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill. Enye.

CERE, v. t. [L. cera, wax.] To wax or cover with wax. Wiseman.

CEREBELUM, n. [L. cerebellum.] The hinder part of the head, or the little brain. Corbeau.

CEREBRAL, a. [from L. cerebrum, the brain.]

Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

CERECLOTH, n. [L. cera, wax; and cloth.]

A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. Bacon.

But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is sore-cloth, Sax. sar-cloth, a sore-cloth.

CEREMENT, n. [L. cera, wax.]

Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded, when embalmed.

CEREMONIAL, a. [See Ceremony.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites, as ceremonial exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as the ceremonial law of worship, as distinguished from the moral and judicial law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. Dryden.

In this sense, ceremonious is now used.

CEREMONIAL, n. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CEREMONIOUS, a. Consisting of outward forms and rites, as the ceremonial part of worship. [In this sense, ceremonial is now used.]

1. Full of ceremony or solemn forms.

Shak.

2. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful; ceremonious phrases." Johnson.

3. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CEREMONIOUSLY, adv. In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, n. The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CEREMENTY, n. [L. Sp. lit. Port. ceremonia; Fr. ceremonie.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.

3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levies of princes, the reception of ambassadors, &c.

Master of ceremonies, an officer who super-intends the reception of ambassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

CERON', n. [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

CERES, n. In mythology, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.

1. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo in Sicily, in 1801.

2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol. Dr. John.

3. A variety of the mineral allanite.

CERITHIANS, n. A set of heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit, and made Christ. Encyc.

CE RITE, n. [See Cerism.]

The siliceous oxyz of Cerium, a rare mineral of a pale rose red color, with a tinge of yellow.


CE RITUM, n. A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. It is of great specific gravity. Its color a grayish white and its texture lamellar.


CE ROON', n. [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

CE ROUS, a. [L. cereus, from cera, wax.]

Waxen; like wax.

CE ROS, n. A particular substance which precipitates on evaporation, as a tarred cork. Piozzi, at Palermo in Sicily, in 1801.

CE ROUS, n. A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. It is of great specific gravity. Its color a grayish white and its texture lamellar.


CE RAC, n. [L. cera, wax; and cloth.]

A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. Bacon.

But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is sore-cloth, Sax. sar-cloth, a sore-cloth.

CEREMENT, n. [L. cera, wax.]

Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded, when embalmed.

CEREMONIAL, a. [See Ceremony.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites, as ceremonial exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as the ceremonial law or worship, as distinguished from the moral and judicial law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. Dryden.

In this sense, ceremonious is now used.

CEREMONIAL, n. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church, or the book containing the

rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CEREMONIOUS, a. Consisting of outward forms and rites, as the ceremonial part of worship. [In this sense, ceremonial is now used.]

1. Full of ceremony or solemn forms.

Shak.

2. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful; ceremonious phrases." Johnson.

3. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CEREMONIOUSLY, adv. In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, n. The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CEREMENTY, n. [L. Sp. lit. Port. ceremonia; Fr. ceremonie.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.

3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levies of princes, the reception of ambassadors, &c.

Master of ceremonies, an officer who super-intends the reception of ambassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

CER ELOITE, n. [L. cera, wax, and Gr. λάθος, a stone.]

A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with stearite. Cye. Cleveland.

CERIUS, a. [L. cerus, from cera, wax.]

Waxen; like wax.

CERES, n. In mythology, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of corn deified.

1. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo in Sicily, in 1801.

2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol. Dr. John.

3. A variety of the mineral allanite.

CERITHIANS, n. A set of heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit, and made Christ. Encyc.

CE RITE, n. [See Cerism.]

The siliceous oxyz of Cerium, a rare mineral of a pale rose red color, with a tinge of yellow.


CE RITUM, n. A metal recently discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. It is of great specific gravity. Its color a grayish white and its texture lamellar.


CE RAC, n. [L. cera, wax; and cloth.]

A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. Bacon.

But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is sore-cloth, Sax. sar-cloth, a sore-cloth.

CEREMENT, n. [L. cera, wax.]

Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded, when embalmed.

CEREMONIAL, a. [See Ceremony.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites, as ceremonial exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as the ceremonial law or worship, as distinguished from the moral and judicial law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. Dryden.

In this sense, ceremonious is now used.

CEREMONIAL, n. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church, or the book containing the

rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.
2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; certain.

4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing.

In the plural number, a particular part or thing.

5. In a more particular sense, the written declaration, under the hand or seal of both, of the Maréchal of the army, in writing under his seal.

CERTIFICATE, v. t. or i. To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry, in a parish or ecclesiastical society.

2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.

But such certified person can gain no settlement.

CERTIFICATION, n. The act of certifying.

CERTIFIED, pp. [See Certify]. Assured; made certain; informed.

CERTIFIER, n. One who certifies, or assures.

CERTIFY, v. t. [Fr. certifier; Sp. certificar; It. certificate; Low L. certificare; from certus, certain, and facio, to make.] To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact.

The judges shall certify their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate, the decree is usually founded.

The judge shall certify under his hand, that the healeth came chiefly in question.

CERTIFYING, ppr. Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certain known.

CERTIORARI, n. [Low L. certiorari, from certus, certain.] A writ issuing out of Chancery, King's Bench or other superior court, to call upon the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is used in the restoration of a complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial, in the inferior court.

Ence.

CERTITUDE, n. [Low L. certitudine, from certus, certain.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

CERES, a. [L. cerus ; Sp. cerino; gen. cerino; L. ceresius; a ceruleo. Sky-colored; blue.

Thomson.

CERULIPIC, a. Producing a blue or sky-color.

CERUMEN, n. [L. cerumus ; Sp. cera; L. ceraus; Sp. cerumo.] The wax or velvety matter secreted by the ear.

CERUSE, n. [Fr. ceruse; L. certus; it. cerusco.] A paint, which constitutes the condition of his tenures, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain.

CERUSE, n. [L. ceraso, to cease.] To neglect a legal duty.

CERUSE, a. [See Cede.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.

CERVIDE, a. [L. cervus; Fr. cersis; from L. ceda, ccessum. See Cede.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.

CERVIL, a. [L. cervus, the neck, whence cervicatis.] Belonging to the neck; as the cervical nerves; cervical vessels.

CERVIN, a. [L. cervinus; Sp. cervino; L. carus; Corn. and Arm. karu; Kanchetaka. karu.] Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the same genus.
CHABASITE, a. [Schabasit. Werner.] A mineral which has been regarded as a variety of zeolite. It is divisible into very obtuse rhombohedra.

CHAFER, n. [Sax. ceapian; D. koopen; G. kaufen; Sw. kapa; Dan. kiober, to bargain or buy. It seems to be radically the same as, to chafe.] A vessel for heating water.

CHAFF, n. Heat, excited by friction.

CHAFFER, n. In England, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFFE-WAX, n. In England, an officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. 2 Sam. xvi. 8.

CHAFER, V. i. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action.

CHAFING, ppr. Heating or fretting by friction.

CHAFER, V. i. To buy; to exchange.

CHAFING-DISH, n. [chafe and dish.] A dish or vessel for holding coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGHRIN, V. t. [Fr. chagriner.] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

CHAGRINED, pp. Vexed; fretted; dis- pleased.

CHAIN, n. [Fr. chaine, for chaisne; Norm. cadene, and echeve; Arm. cachon, cadent, or jadenn; Sp. cadena; Port. cadea; It. catena; L. catena; D. keten; G. kettel; Sw. kyda; Dan. kede; W. cadwen. Qu. Ar. s ala from akada, to bind or make fast.] 1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal, as a chain of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person. 2. That which binds; a real chain; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.

CHAND, n. A kind of fish; pronounced /iarf.

CHAPEL, V. t. [Fr. echaper; Sp. escafar, to warm; Port. escarfar, to poach or boil slightly; from the root of L. caeleo, whence calefa, califaco.] 1. To excite inflammation or by friction, as to chafe the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing, as to chafe a cable. 2. To excite to the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.

CHAP, n. A kind of fish; pronounced shah.

CHAPERONE, n. A person to guard or superintend; a guardian; a guide; a person to accompany; a guardian or protector.

CHAPERONED, pp. Having been guarded or superintended; as, to chaperon a lady.

CHAPLAIN, n. A clergyman, especially a commissioned one, who is stationed on a vessel or other public establishment.

CHAPLET, n. A clumsy, imperfect, or imperfectly ornamented figure, as a chaplet.

CHAPLETED, pp. Covered or ornamented with chaplets; as, chapleted with gold.

CHAPMAN, n. A merchant; a broker; a person who trades in goods for sale.

CHAPMANISH, a. Pertaining to the chapman; as, chapmanish wares.
9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.

10. In France, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.

11. In ship-building, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted to the lower end of the shrouds, and used to contain the blocks called dead eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended.

12. The warp in weaving, as in French.

Chain-pump. This consists of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one above the other, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once.

Chain-shot, two balls connected by a chain; its object is to carry a charge, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.

Chain-wales of a ship, broad and thick planks forming the sides of a ship; as lineal chaining or taming.

CHASE, n. a. To fasten, bind or connect with a chain; connected by enslaved.

CHAI, n. [Fr. chaise, a seat or chair. It. seggia.

A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHALCEDON, a. Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHALCEDONY, n. [From Chaledon, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium, now Constantinople. Pliny informs us that Chaledon signifies the town of blind men. The last syllable then is the Celtic du, English town, a fact that the historian should not overlook. Plin. Lib. 5. 32.]

A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles and spots. It is used in jewelry.


The varieties of chalcedony are common chalcedony, heliotrope, chrysoprase, plas- ma, enoxy, and sardoxyn. Ur.

CHALCODYNX, n. A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

Cleaveand.

CHALCITE, n. [Gr. xau<so, brass,]. Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid.

Fourrey.

CHALCOC RAPHER, n. [Infra.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCOC RAPHY, n. [Gr. xau<so, brass, and xapws, to write.] The art of engraving. McCrie.

CHALDAS, n. Pertaining to Chaldea, an- ciently a country on the Euphrates, in Asia, called in scripture Shinar. Of this Babylon was the principal city.

L'irah.

CHALDAIA, n. The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHALDAISM, n. An idiom or pecu- liarism in the Chaldean dialect.

Cleaveland.

CHALDEAN, n. An inhabitant of Chal- dea.

CHALDEAN, a. Pertaining to Chal- dea.

CHALDEAN, the language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHALDRON, n. [Fr. chaudron; Sp. cal- deron.] A kettle, a pot.

CHALDER, n. [Pers. cadder, a kett- le.] The same word as calderon.

Chalder, f. Calder, in Scotland.

A measure of coals consisting of thirty six bushels.

CHALOE, n. [Fr. calice; Sp. calix; It. calice; D. kelk; G. kelch; L. calix; Gr. xau<so.] It should have been written calix.

A cup, or bowl; usually, a communion cup.

CHALO, a. Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakspeare to a flower; but I believe little used.

CHALK, n. chalk. [Sax. ceale; D. Dan. chalk; Sw. kal, W. cale; Corn. kalch; Ir. calk; L. calx; Fr. chaux. The Latin calx is lime-stone, chalk-stone, and the heel, and calco is to kick and to tread. In Italian calza is a crowd. The sense then is a mass made compact, a clot or lump. If the Gr. xau<so, flirt, gravel, is the same word, the Latins deviated from their usual practice in writing calx, for chalk. These words are probably connected in origin with callus.]

A well known calcarious earth, of an opake white color, soft and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonate of lime, and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorvent and anti-acid.


Black-chalk is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.

Red-chalk is an indurated clayey other used by painters and artificers.

CHALK, v. t. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.

To manure with chalk, as land.

CHALK-PIE, n. A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK-STONE, n. In medicine, a calcarious concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout. Eneve.


CHALKINESS, n. Chalkiness. The state of being chalky.


CHALK-VISER, n. An engraver in brass.

CHALK, a. Chalking.

CHALK, n. [From chalk, a measure of coals consisting of thirty six bushels.]

3. To manure with chalk, as land.

3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase to chalk out is used to signify, to lay out, draw out or describe; as, to chalk out a plan of proceeding.

CHALK-CUTTER, n. A man that digs chalk.

CHALK-DRYER, n. A man that dries chalk.

CHALK-STONE, n. In medicine, a calcarious concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout.


CHALK, n. [Pers. kal, a place; and by a metonymy, the speaker himself; as, to address the chair.

And which more blest? Who chaineth his coun- try?

CHAL'LENGE, n. [From challenge, a claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

2. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

There must be no challenge of superiority.

Collier.

3. Among hunters, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.

3. Among hunters, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.

4. An exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge.

The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to par-
ticular jurors, called a challenge to the polls. A principal challenge is that which the law allows without cause assigned. A challenge to the favor, is when the party alleges a special cause. In criminal cases, a prisoner may challenge twenty jurors, without assigning a cause. This is called a peremptory challenge.

Blackstone.

CHALLENGE, v. t. To call, invite or summon to answer for an offense by single combat, or duel.

2. To call to a contest; to invite to a trial; as, I challenge a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.

3. To accuse; to call to answer.

4. To claim as due; to demand as a right, as, the Supreme Being challenges our reverence and homage.

5. In law, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. [See the noun.]

6. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGABLE, a. That may be challenged; that may be called to account.

CHALLENGED, pp. Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded, as due; called from a jury.

CHALLENGER, n. One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who calls on another by way of defiance.

CHALLENGED, pp. Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded, as due; called from a jury.

CHALLENGE, v. t. To call, invite or summon to answer for an offense by single combat or duel.

CHALYBEAN, a. [Infra.] Pertaining to steel well tempered. Milton.

CHALYBEEANT, n. Impregnated with particles of iron; as, chalybete waters.

CHALYBEEATE, n. Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAMBER, I. An apartment in an upper story, or in the house; often used as a lodging room.

2. An officer charged with the direction and management of a chamber, or of chambers. The Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. It is now arranged with the Antelopes. It is now in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish brown, or tawny color. It is a native of Africa and Asia.

CHAMBER, I. To shut up as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, I. One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness. Shak.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, I. The office of Chamberlain.

CHAMBRE, n. The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In New France, the term pronounced gambrel, which see.

CHAME LONIZE, v. t. To change into various colors. Dict.

CHAMBER, v. t. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a colt, and less into in a slope.

CHAMBER, v. t. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a colt, and less into in a slope.

1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form.


2. To wrinkle. Shak.

CHAMPER, n. A small gutter or furrow.

CHAMFRET, n. A cut between two or more hard materials; a slope.

CHAMFERING, ppr. Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.

CHAMFERED, pp. Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.

CHAMFERRING, ppr. Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.

CHAMELEON, n. [See Camoulet.]

CHAMOIS, n. [Fr. from It. camozza; Sp. gamuza, from gamo, a buck.]

Chamois. Sp. gamuza, from gamo, a buck.

An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called shammee. Johnson.

It is now arranged with the Antelopes.

CHAMOMILE, [See Camomile.]

Cuvier.

CHAMOMILE, [See Camomile.]

CHAMP, n. t. [Fr. champ, I have not found. Qu. Gr. koxr, for ois is often casual before a labial, and in Gr. γαρίνας is the jaws.]

1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse champing the bit.

2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour.

Diegen.

CHAMP, v. t. To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to champ upon the bit. Hooker.
CHAIR, n. [Fr. chaire, a pulpit, contracted
CHA'NING, ppr. Binding, fastening or
4. To unite; to form chain-work.
3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or
12. The warp in weaving, as in French.
Burnet.
4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer
5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by
A well known caleareous earth, of an opaque
white color, soft and admitting no polish.
It contains a large portion of carbonic acid,
and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime.
It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid.
Black-chalk is a species of earth used by
painters for drawing on blue paper.
Red-chalk is an undurated clayey ocher used
by painters and artificers.

CHAIR, n. The presiding officer or
CHAIR-MAN, n. The presiding officer or
speaker of an assembly, association or
company, particularly of a legislative
house; also, the president or senior member
of a committee.

CHA'ISE, n. as in [Fr. chaise, a seat or
chair. Qu. It. seggiata.]
A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one
horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHAL'CEDONIC, a. Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHAL'CEDONY, n. [Fr. Chaledon, a chief city of Asia
Minor, opposite to Byzantium, now Constantinople.
Pliny informs us that Chalcedon signifies the town
of blind men. The last syllable then is the
Celtic dun, English town, a fact that the historian
should not overlook. Plin. Lib. 5. 32.]
A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called
also white agate, resembling milk diluted
with water, and more or less clouded or
opaque, with veins, circles and spots.
It is used in jewelry.

CHALC'ITE, n. [Gr. χαλκός, brass.]
Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined
as to have lost a considerable part of its
acid.

CHALC'OXYPHYLLITE, n. [Infra.]
An engraver in brass.

CHAL'COGRAPHY, n. [Gr. χαλκός, brass, and
γράφειν, to write.]
The art or art of engraving in brass.

CHAL'DRON, n. A measure of coals consisting of thirty-six
3. A seat of justice or of authority; as a chair of state.
4. A seat for a speaker or presiding officer
of a public council or assembly, as the speaker's chair; and by a metonymy,
the speaker himself; as, to address the chair.
3. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by
men. 6. A pulpit.

CHA'TED, a. Haviiing a cell or cup; apro-

CHA'TIC, a. Pertaining to Chaldea.
CHA'TÉ'AN, a. An inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHAUNG, n. A country on the Frat or Euphra-
tes, in Asia, called in scripture Shinar.

CHAL'ICED, a. Having a cell or cup; ap-
plied by Shakespeare to a flower; but I
believe little used.

CHALK, n. chauk. [Sax. cealc; D. Dan.
kalk; Sw. kalk; W. calc; Com. kalch;]
heel, and calco is to kick and to tread.
Chalk with calce is a crowd. The sense
then is a mass made compact, a clocl or
lump. If the Gr. κάλκω, flint, gravel, is the
same word, the Latins deviated from their
usual practice in writing calx, for chalk.
These words are probably connected in
meaning with calce.

CHALK, n. chauk'y. Resembling chalk; as a chalky
taste.

CHALKINESS, n. chauk'iness. The state of being
chalky.

CHAL'KIN, n. A plant that digis
chalk.

Chalkiness, n. chaukiness. The state of being
chalky.

CHAL'KIN, n. A plant that digis
chalk.

CHAL'KIN, n. A plant that digis
chalk.

CHAL'KIN, n. A plant that digis
chalk.

CHAL'KIN, n. A plant that digis
chalk.

CHALT, n. To rub with chalk; to mark
with chalk.

CHALK, n. In medicine, a calecious
concretion in the hands and feet of
men violently affected by the gout.

CHAL'KLEY, a. chauk'y. Resembling chalk; as, chalky
cliffs.

CHALK, n. chauk'y. Resembling chalk; as a chalky
cliff.

CHALK, n. Chalky. g. Resembling chalk; as, chalky
cliffs.

CHALK, n. chauk'y. Resembling chalk; as a chalky
cliff.
certain jurors, called a challenge to the polls. A principal challenge is that which the law allows without cause assigned. A challenge to the favor, is when the party alleges a special cause. In criminal cases, a prisoner may challenge two jurors, without assigning a cause. This is called a peremptory challenge.

**CHALLENGE, v. t.** To call, invite or summon to answer for an offense by single combat, or duel.

2. To call to a contest; to invite to a trial: as, I challenge a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.

3. To accuse; to call to answer.

4. To claim as due; to demand as a right.

5. In law, to call off a juror, or jurors; or for a capitulation. Eneyc.

6. To call to the performance of conditions.

7. To challenge; that may be called to account.

6. Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.

CHAMELEONIZE, v. t. To change into various colors. Diet.

CHAMP, u. i. To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, a horse champs the bit.

CHASE, n. [Fr. chassier, I have not found. Qu. Gr. xantu, for m is often casual before a labial, and in Gr. yo/iijiat is the touch, and contains small grains or eminences, of a bluish gray color, in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish brown, or tawny color. It is a native of Africa and Asia. Eneyc.

CHAMELEONIZE, v. t. To change into various colors.

CHAMBER, v. t. [corrupted from Fr. chanceler, to hollow, to cut sloping; Arm. chancero; said to be from cancer.]

1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form.

2. To wrinkle.

CHAMFER, n. A small gutter or furrow.

CHAMFRET, n. A hollow or cavity; as the chamber of a mine, a place, generally of cubical form, where the powder lies.

CHAMBER, n. The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In New England pronounced gamble, which see.

CHAMBERMAID, n. One who invites to a single combat; one who calls on another by way of defiance.

CHAMBERLAIN, n. The governor of London, of Chester, of North Wales, &c., are receivers of rents and revenues for the Crown. Eneyc. Johnson.

2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, n. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBER-LYE, n. Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the chamber, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-POT, n. A vessel used in bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, n. The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAMBERLING, n. The number of a chamber.

CHAMBERLING, n. One who resides in or occupies a chamber.

CHAMPION, n. as a chamber.

To be wont; to indulge in lewd and liberty behavior.

CHAMBER, n. To shut up in a chamber.

CHAMBER, n. One who stirs in an apartment.

CHAMBER, n. Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAMBERING, n. Wanton, lewd, immoral behavior.

CHAMBERING, n. The room or apartment.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. Has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the houses, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, n. One who stirs in the same apartment.

CHAMBER-HERO, n. A woman who indulges in wantonness.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. Has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the houses, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-LYE, n. Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the chamber, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-POT, n. A vessel used in bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, n. The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAMBERLING, n. The number of a chamber.

CHAMBERLING, n. One who resides in or occupies a chamber.

CHAMPION, n. as a chamber.

To be wont; to indulge in lewd and liberty behavior.

CHAMBER, n. To shut up in a chamber.

CHAMBER, n. One who stirs in an apartment.

CHAMBER, n. Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAMBERING, n. Wanton, lewd, immoral behavior.

CHAMBERING, n. The room or apartment.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. Has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the houses, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, n. One who stirs in the same apartment.

CHAMBER-HERO, n. A woman who indulges in wantonness.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. Has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the houses, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-LYE, n. Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, n. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the chamber, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHAMBER-POT, n. A vessel used in bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, n. The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.
An event that happens, falls out or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected or foreseen: the effect of an unknown cause, or the unusual or unexpected effect of a known cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event; as, time and chance happen to all. By chance a priest came down that way. 

Yon bahsply may have a chance to escape this address. 

You have a chance to be happy. If a bird’s nest chance to be before thee, withal, he spake, Ah, what is this to thee? 

Chancery, n. 1. In Great Britain, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of the court of king’s bench or court of chancery; one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the chancery, writs of seisin, for the return of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal actions by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue, in fact, this court cannot try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the praecipe, according to the statute, and the court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy,idiocy, lunacy, &c.

The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law courts. 

2. In the United States, a court of equity. 

Chancery, n. [Fr. chancerie; Arm. cancelleria; Sp. cancelleria; L. cancellaria, from cancelli, lattices, or from the judge, who presided in the court.] 

1. In Great Britain, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of the court of king’s bench or court of chancery; one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the chancery, writs of seisin, for the return of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal actions by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue, in fact, this court cannot try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the praecipe, according to the statute, and the court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c. 

The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law courts. 

2. In the United States, a court of equity. 

Chancery, n. [Fr. chancellerie; Arm. cancelleria; Sp. cancelleria; L. cancellaria, from cancelli, lattices, or from the judge, who presided in the court.]
3. To quit one thing or state for another.
6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to change lodgings.
8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from light to darkness; as, the wine is changed; thunder and lightning are said to change milk.

CHANGER, n. [Fr. changer; It. cambiare; Arm. canadoz, or canuter; from L. canuleia, a candle, from cano, to shine.] 1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.
2. In fortification, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHANDLER, n. [Qu. Fr. chandelier, or rather Tventoun handler. See Corn-chandler.] An artificer whose trade is to make candels, or one who sells candels. Johnson. In America, I believe the word never signifies a seller of candels, unless he is the maker. A corn-chandler is a seller of corn, but I believe not used in the U. States.

CHANDLERLY, a. Like a chandler. Milton.

CHANDLERY, n. The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHANDRY, n. The place where candels are kept. B. Jonson.

CHANGE, v. i. [Fr. changer; It. cambiare; Arm. cunetir; Norm. clamant, exchanging. Jonson. Is this radically the same word as L. cambiare, Spanish cambiar, Sp. id.?] 1. To cease to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter, or make different; to vary in external form, or in essence; as, to change the color or shape of a thing; to change the countenance; to change the heart or life.
2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift; as, to change the clothes. Be clean and change your garments. Gen. xxiv.
3. To quit one thing or state for another; followed by for; as, persons educated in a particular religion do not readily change it for another.
4. To give and take reciprocally; as, will you change conditions with me?
5. To barter; to exchange goods; as, to change a coach for a chariot.
6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to change lodgings.
7. To give one kind of money for another, to alter, or make different; by receiving the value in a different kind, as to change bank notes for silver; or to give pieces of a larger denomination for an equivalent in pieces of smaller denomination, as to change an eagle for dollars, or a sovereign for sixpences, or to change a dollar into cents; or on the other hand, to change dollars for or into eagles, giving money of smaller denomination for larger.
8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity, the wine is changed; the meat and lighting are said to change milk.

To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

Farmer's Diet.

CHANGE, v. i. To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes change for the better, often for the worse.
I am Jehovah; I change not. Mal. iii.
2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon will change the 11th of this month.

CHANGE, n. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a pass-

Vol. 1.
CHAP'TER, n. [Fr. chapitre; L. capitulum, from caput, head.

1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In Great Britain there are several sorts of chapels: as parochial chapels, distinct from the mother church; chapels which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying places; chapels of ease, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; free chapels, which were founded by the kings of England; chapels in the universities, belonging to particular colleges; domestic chapels, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families.

2. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. -flyliffe.

3. A place where the justice in his charge to the inquest. Johnson.

4. A decretal epistle. flyliffe.

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. Johnson.

CHAPEL, n. [Fr. chapelle; Sp. capilla, a chapel, a hood, or cowl, a chaplet of a conversa, a proof-sheet; Port. capella; It. cappella; D. kapel; from the same root as cap. It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a precious case. In ancient times, when a place took the name cappella, a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called capellanus, now chaplain. Hence the word chapel came to signify a private oratory. Enecy. Lassier.

1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In Great Britain there are several sorts of chapels: as parochial chapels, distinct from the mother church; chapels which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honorable persons for burying places; chapels of ease, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; free chapels, which were founded by the kings of England; chapels in the universities, belonging to particular colleges; domestic chapels, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families.

2. A printer's workhouse; said to be so called because printing was first carried on in a chapel. Bailey. Enecy.

CHAP'ELLING, n. The act of turning a chapelet.

CHAP'ELLY, n. A pair of stirrup leathers, with stumps, joined at the top in a sort of leather close hauled, so that she will lie the same simp round in a light breeze of wind, when she is under sail, or close hauled, and then she will lie the same simp round in a light breeze of wind. She is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious stones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers. Enecy.

3. In architecture, a little molding, carved into round heads, pearls, olives, or the like. Johnson.

4. In heresecwan, a chapellet, which see. Johnson.

5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. Johnson.

CHAPEL, n. A small chapel or shrine. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.

CHAPEL, n. A small chaplet or shriner. Hammond.
All the characters in the play appeared to advantage.

The friendship of distinguished characters.

1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army charges the enemy.

2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot.

3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to charge the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to charge the memory with rules and precepts; to charge the mind with facts.

4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax; as, the land is charged with a quit rent; a rent.

5. To lay on, or to impose, as a tax; as, the land is charged with a quit rent; a rent.

6. To lay on, or to impose, as a tax; as, the land is charged with a quit rent; a rent.

7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by with.

8. Adventurous qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station; as when we ask how a magistrate, or commander supports his character, we refer it to the man of character.

9. In nature, the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants and minerals.

These properties, when employed for the purpose of discriminating minerals, are called characters.

CHARACTER, n. To engrave; to inscribe.

2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks; to express the peculiar qualities or properties of a person.

3. To distinguish; to mark, or express the peculiar qualities or properties of a person or thing.

4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax.

5. To lay on or impose, as a task.

6. To put or lay on; as, to charge a building with ornaments.

7. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.

8. By way of eminence, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation.

9. Adventurous qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station; as when we ask how a magistrate, or commander supports his character, we refer it to the man of character.

10. Adventurous qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station; as when we ask how a magistrate, or commander supports his character, we refer it to the man of character.

11. By way of eminence, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation.

12. Adventurous qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station; as when we ask how a magistrate, or commander supports his character, we refer it to the man of character.
The commander charged the officer with the execution of the project. See Gen. xi. 4.

8. To entrust to; as, an officer is charged with dispatches.

9. To set to; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to charge a man with the price of goods sold to him.

10. To load or lay on in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to; as, to charge a crime on the offender; to charge evil consequences on the doctrines of the stoics.

12. To censure; to accuse.

13. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge charged the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.

15. To communicate material to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, n. [Fr. charge ; Arm. and W. carg ; Sp. cargo, cargo ; Port. carga, carga ; It. carica, carcio ; Eng. cargo.]

1. That which is laid on or in, in a general sense, any load or burden. It is the same word generally in French.

2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument.

3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; an attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. It is used for an onset of cavalry as well as of infantry.


5. The king gave charge concerning Abalaon. 2 Sam. xviii.

Hence,

5. That which is enjoined, committed, entrusted or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted.

6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the minister's charge.

7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. The word may be used as synonymous with command, direction, exhortation or injunction, but always implies solemnity.

8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.

9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

10. Cost; expense; as, the charges of the war are to be borne by the nation.

11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.

12. In military affairs, a signal to attack.

13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.

14. To convey in a chariot.

CHARGE, v. t. To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, "like your heroes of multitude, he charges in iron;" and we say, to charge with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to charge the enemy.

15. In electrical experiments, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass.

16. In heraldry, that which is borne on the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.

17. In military affairs, a signal to attack.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

18. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

19. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

20. Cost; expense; as, the charges of the war are to be borne by the nation.

21. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.

22. In military affairs, a signal to attack.

23. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.

24. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

25. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

26. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

27. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHAR'ABLE, a. Expensive; costly.

28. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

29. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

30. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

31. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

32. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

33. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

34. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

35. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

36. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

37. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

38. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

39. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

40. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

41. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

42. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

43. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

44. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

45. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

46. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

47. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

48. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

49. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

50. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

51. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

52. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

53. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

54. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

55. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

56. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

57. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

58. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

59. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

60. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

61. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

62. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

63. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

64. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

65. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

66. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

67. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

68. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLENESS, n. Expensiveness; costly.

69. In heraldry, that which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.

70. Among farriers, a preparation of the word radically as cargo.

CHARGEABLE, a. That may be charged; as, a duty of forty per cent.

A charitable institution is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

CHARLATAN, n. [Fr. from It. ciarlatano, a quack, from ciarlare, to pronounce; Sp. charlatan, from chartar, to pronounce; Port. chartar, to pronounce; Port. chartar, to pronounce; Port. charlato; Sp. charlato; It. ciarlatano, a quack, from ciarlare, to pronounce.]

One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.


CHARLATANICAL, a. Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.

CHARLIE, char, or Ch. pn, Ar. charaka, to burn.

To burn to a coal; to char. [Not used. See Chart.

CHARLTON, a. [Fr. from It. ciarlatano, a quack, from ciarlare, to pronounce; Sp. charlatan, from chartar, to pronounce; Port. chartar, to pronounce; Port. charlato; Sp. charlato; It. ciarlatano, a quack, from ciarlare, to pronounce.

One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.


CHARLTONICAL, a. Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.

CHARLOTTE, n. [Sax. cerite. Late, in Sax. is a leek, but the same word occurs in Fr. cerise, a cherry; in Sax. cerite, a cherry; in Fr. cerise, a cherry.

The English name of the Raphanus raphanistrum and Sinapis arvensis, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with point

The English name of the Raphanus raphanistrum and Sinapis arvensis, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with point-

CIRK, n. [L. charta, the same as card.

A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man; an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the owner of the vessel. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freights, the price or hire of the vessel, and the place of delivery.

Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges.

Dryden. South.

CHARIB, a. [See Chart.

Privilege; immunity; exemption.

Dryden. South.

CHARLESS-WAIN, n. [Charles, Celtic name; the same as carel, a leek; Sp. carel, a leek; It. carel, a leek.

In astronomy, seven stars in the constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

CHARGE, V. i. To sound harmonically.

CHARMED, pp. Subdued by charms; de

CHARRING, ppr. Reducing to coal; devitalizing.

CHARMS, pp. [from char.] Reduced to a coal.

Charming, ppr. Reducing to coal; devitalizing.

CHARRING, ppr. Reducing to coal; devitalizing.

CHARMS, pp. [from char.] Reduced to a coal.

CHARTER, n. [Fr. chartre, from L. charta, a paper.

In commerce, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freights, the price or hire of the vessel, and the place of delivery.

Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges.

Dryden. South.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, n. [Charles, Celtic name; Sp. carel, a leek; It. carel, a leek.

In astronomy, seven stars in the constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

CHARELL, a. [Fr. charre, a charnell, a charnel-house, a larder; Arm. carnell; Sp. carnero; It. carel, a leek; L. carnalis, carnal, from caro, flesh.

A fish, a species of Salmo.

Milton.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposed. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, or near or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. Encyc.
CHA

CHARTULARY, n. [Fr. chartulaire. See Cartulary.] An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. Blackstone uses this word for a record or register, as of a monastic institution.

CHARY, a. [Sax. ceareig. See Care.] Capable; wary; frugal. Shak.

CHASABLE, a. That may be chased; fit for the chase. Cower.

CHARY, a. [Sax. cearig. See Care.] Careful; wary; frugal. Shak.

CHASE, n. t. [Fr. chasse; Sp. caza; It. caccia; L. cacterre. The elements are C or Ck; and the change of a palatal to a sibilant resembles that in brace.]

1. Literally to drive, urge, press forward or driving after; as game, in hunting; i

2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy.

Lev. xxvi. 7. Deut. xxxii. 30.

3. To follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking; as a ship.

4. A void space; a vacuity.

CHASTE, a. [Fr. chaste; Arm. chaste; It. casto; Sp. casto; from L. castus. Sax. cas; and at any rate, the word de-cus, D. kuisch, G. keusch, Sw. kysk, has the sense purity, a sense taken from separation.

W. cas; and at any rate, the word de-cus, D. kuisch, G. keusch, Sw. kysk, has the sense purity, a sense taken from separation.

The agnus castus, or chast tree. Collins.

2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language, pure; genuine; uncontaminated, free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

3. Having modest eyes.

CHA'STED, pp. Punished; corrected.

CHA'STING, n. Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for the purpose of reclaiming.

Chasten him with the rod of men. 2 Sam. vii. 2. 3. To talk idly; to prate.

Johnson.

CHAT, v. t. To talk of. [Mot. in use.]

SHAK.

CHAT, n. Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT, v. t. A twig, or little stick. [See Chil.

CHAT'EAU, n. chat'e. [Fr. a castle. See Castle.] A castle; a seat in the country.

CHAT'ELLANY, n. [Fr. châtellenie.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [See Castellany.]

CHAT'IOY ANT, n. [Fr. chat, cat, and eil, eye.]

Having a changeable, undulating baster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHAT'IOY ANT, n. A hard stone, a little transparent, which being cut smooth presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish or greyish color, or verging to an olive green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

CHAT'IOY MENT, n. Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors.

CHAT'TEL, n. chat'tel. [See Cattle.] Primus.
2. In vulgar language, a cud; as much as is cheap, a.

CHEAP, n. [Sax. ceap, cattle, business, or ChAY, n. Chaya-root; the root of the Ol-

CHAW, n. [a different spelling of jaw. See Chat.

CHAUN, V. i. [Sax. ceowan; D. kaauwen

CHAUN, V. i. To open; to yawn. [Xot ' use.

CHAUN, n. A gap. [JVo< in use. See Yaicn.

CHAUMONTELLE, n. [Fr.] A sort of

CHATEITY, a. Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHAT, n. A fraud committed by deception.

CHATEER, n. One who practices a fraud

CHEATER-BREAD, n. Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. {Little used.

CHEATERABLENESS, n. Liability to be cheated. Hammond.

CHEATED, pp. Defrauded by deception.

CHEATING, v.t. [Fr. echier, plu. echiers, which we have changed into chess; Sp. xague, a move at chess; xaque de mate, check-mate; Port. xave, a check; xagote, a rebuke. Sp. and Port. caution, a baller; It. seccordare, the squares of a chess-board; seccoh, chessmen; secco-malto, check-mate; seccato, checkerered; Low I. scaccarium, an exchequer, Fr. echiquier; G. schach, chess; B. schach; chess; schack-mat, check-mate; Dan. skak, chess; crooked, curving; skak-mat, check-mate; skatter, to barter, chaffer, chop and change; Sw. schach, chess; schack-matt, check-mate; Russ. schach, check, chess; schack-mat, check-mate. In Spanish xaque, xague, is an old one, and xaque, a jacket. These latter words seem to be the

CHEAT, V. t. [Sax. cealt. In Ar. = Js -;

CHECK, V. t. [See Chat.

CHECK, V. t. To stop; to make a stop; to

CHECK, V. t. [Fr. echier, plu. echiers, which we have changed into chess; Sp. xague, a move at chess; xaque de mate, check-mate; Port. xave, a check; xagote, a rebuke. Sp. and Port. caution, a baller; It. seccordare, the squares of a chess-board; seccoh, chessmen; secco-malto, check-mate; seccato, checkerered; Low I. scaccarium, an exchequer, Fr. echiquier; G. schach, chess; B. schach; chess; schack-mat, check-mate; Dan. skak, chess; crooked, curving; skak-mat, check-mate; skatter, to barter, chaffer, chop and change; Sw. schach, chess; schack-matt, check-mate; Russ. schach, check, chess; schack-mat, check-mate. In Spanish xaque, xague, is an old one, and xaque, a jacket. These latter words seem to be the

CHECK, V. t. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.

CHEAT, V. t. To deceive by any artifice, trick or device, with a view to gain an advantage which a person uses some arts, or misrepresents, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.

CHECKER, V. t. To check with business. Bacon.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by which a person uses some arts, or misrepresents, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.

CHECK, V. t. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of something that may be bought or sold.
7. In popidar use, checkered cloth; check, for checkered.

6. An order for money, drawn on a banker.

Clerk of the check, in the British Royal Dock-Yards, is an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board his majesty's ships and vessels, and of all the articles in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.

CHECK ED, CHECK'T, pp. Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECK ER, r. t. [from check, or perhaps derived from the Fr. echiquier, a chess-board. Norm. escegir, or chekere, exchequer.]

1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess board, by lines or stripes of different colors. Hence,

2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events. Our minds are, as it were, checkered with truth and falsehood. Addison.

CHECK ER, n. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.

CHECK ER-WORK, n. Cancerly as to its colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECK ERS, n. plu. A common game on a checkered board.

CHECK ING, pp. Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; re-buking.

CHECK LESS, a. That cannot be checked, or restrained.

CHECK-MA TE, n. [See Check. Mate is from the root of the Sp. and Port. matear, to kill. Ar. Ch. Sdr. Heb. Eth. Sam. 792, moth, to, to kill.]

1. The movement on a chess board or in the game of chess that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, so that the game is finished.

2. Death by overthrow.

CHECK-MA TE, r. t. To finish. Skelton.

CHECK Y, n. In heraldry, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the border or shield is checkered, like a chess-board.

CHEEK, n. [Sax. caca; D. konk; this is probably the same word as jaw, Fr. Jace, Arm. goxel, jawel, connected with jaseu, chaguen, to claw, or chev, for the words chau, check and jaw, are confounded, the same word which, in one dialect, signifies the check, in another, signifies the jaw. Gena in Latin is the English chin.

CHEEK, n. Borne near the cheek. P. T. Joel i. 6.

CHEEK, r. t. To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEEK, r. t. [F. cherer; Arm. cherer, entertainment; It. garer, to call, shout, extol, rejoice; Gr. xagor, to rejoice, to hail or salute. The primary sense is to call out or shout, as in joy; a sense retained in jovial companies, to give cheers, and among seamen, to salut a ship by cheers.

Orient. 1p kara.]

1. To salute with shouts of joy, or cheers.

2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; as, to cheer a lonely desert; the cheering rays of the sun; good news cheers the heart.

3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage; as, to cheer the hours.

CHEER, r. t. [Fr. chere; Arm. cherer, cheerful; from collecting, drawing or driving, W. canow, to curdle.

CHEE MLS, n. A tropical insect that enters a vessel where a load of cheese is stored.


Cheese-y, a. Having the nature, qualities, taste or form of cheese.

Cheg'oe, n. A tropical insect that enters a vessel where a load of cheese is stored.

Cheil'iform, a. [L. chela, a claw, and ferro, to bear.] Furnished with claws, as an animal.

Cheil'iform, n. A tropical insect that enters a vessel where a load of cheese is stored.

Cheil'ous, a. [Gr. xex, a claw, and L. fero, to bear.] Furnished with claws, as an animal.

Cheil 'i form, n. A [L. ethel, a claw, and ethel, form.] Having the form of a claw.

Chel'ms'fordite, n. A mineral arranged as a subspecies of schaeubstein; found in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Chel'mo, n. [Gr. xex, a claw, a tor-
Also, the *Prunus padus*. *Eneey,* Coronet cherry, is the fruit of the *Cornus*, cornel-tree or dogwood. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.

*Deurj* cherry, is the fruit of a species of *Lonicer*. Hottentot-cherry is the fruit of a species of *Cassia*. The fruit is a trisperous berry of a dark purple color.

Winter-cherry, is a name of the fruit of the *Physalis*, a genus of many species. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, enclosed in an inflated, bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of *Solamum*. Fan of Plants.

**CHERRY.** a. Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming, as a cherry lip; cherry cheeks.

**CHERRY-CHEEKED,** a. Having ruddy cheeks.

**CHERRY-RIP,** n. A child's play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole.

**CHERRY-TREE,** n. A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense.

**CHERRY-PIT,** n. A child's play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole.

**CHERRY-CHEEKED,** a. Having ruddy cheeks.

**CHERRYUBIC,** a. The accent is usually laid on the second syllable, but improperly.


**CHERUBIC,** a. Laid on the second syllable, improperly.


**CHERUBIN,** n. A cherub.


In commerce, a certain quantity; as a chest.

CHESS'-MAN, n. A piece or puppet, for the game of chess.

CHESS'-APPLE, n. A species of wild apple.

CHEST, n. [Sax. cest or cyst; L. cista; W. castan].


CHESS'-TREE, n. In ships, a piece of wood for grinding the teeth; masticating, ruminating; meditating; chewing.

CHESTNUT, n. [Sax. cystel, and the tree and the nut; Fr. chataigne; Sp. castana; Port, castanha; It. castagna; G. kastanie; Sw. Dan. kastanie; from cist; O. Ir. cisde; Gr. xstos; D. kastein; Arm. gistenen, or gestenen; W. castan; from cefl, the head, literally the end. See Chief.

Dwarf-chestnut, or chinkapin, is another species of Fagus.

It is one of the most valuable timber trees, and produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size, with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds.

Dwarf-chestnut, or chinkapin, is another species of Fagus.

Horse-chestnut, is a tree of the genus Aesculus. The common tree of this sort is a native of the North of Asia, and admired for the beauty of its flowers. It is used for shade and ornament, and its nuts are esteemed good food for horses. The scaret-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil and the East, and is admirably fit for the purpose of grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; chewing.

CHIA, n. A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHI AN, a. Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant.

Chian earth, a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anecently as an astringent, and a cosmetic.

Chian turpentine, or Cyprus turpentine, is procured from the Patsana Terebinthi. It is of the consistence of honey, clear and of a yellowish white.

CHIOLITE, n. [Gr. χιλιοντις, decussated.]

A mineral, called also mole, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, with faces which are rhomboids, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities, or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances; and its genus with that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term moe, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. Cleveland.

CHIBAL, n. [Fr. chibale.] A small sort of goat.

CHICA'NE, n. [Fr. chicane; Arm. cian, or cianere.]

Qui. Gr. Χιανος, a Sicilian, a cheat. Lanier.

1. In true game of chess.

2. A person of tender years.

3. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly.

CHEVAIN, n. [Fr. chevaux.

Cheval de Frise, generally used in the army. Monroy.

CHEVERILIZE, v. t. To make as phable as kid-leather.

CHEVERIL, n. [Fr. cheveril, a kid, from chevre, a goat; L. caper, W. gavar.]

An honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at its extremities, or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances; and its genus, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. Cleveland.

CHES, n. plu. Dwarf pens.

CHICHING, n. A sort of vetch or pea.

CHICHHING-VETCH, of the genus Lathyrus, used in Germany for food, but esteemed good food for horses. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil and the East, and is admirably fit for the purpose of grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; chewing.

CHICK, v. i. To sprout, as seed in the ground.

CHICK'EN, n. [G. kuchkin. Qu. Russ. chikayu, to peep.]

CHICK'EN-POX, n. A mild contagious


CHICKEN, n. 

CHICKEN-POX, n. A kind of皮 imp, made with chopped substances.

CHICK-EN-HEARTED, a. Timid; fearful; cowardly.

CHICK-EN-PON, a. A mild contagious
CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. [J. Vi ll.]

CHIEF, v. t. To scold; to reproach; to utter words of reproach; to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults. 2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence. 3. To change or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 4. To scold; to chide; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with. 5. To chide from or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 6. To quarrel. Shak. 7. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding fool. Shak.

CHIEF, adj. Chiefly. [Fr. chevalier.]

CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. [J. V ill.]

CHIEF, v. t. To scold; to reproach; to utter words of reproach; to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults. 2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence. 3. To change or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 4. To scold; to chide; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with. 5. To chide from or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 6. To quarrel. Shak. 7. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding fool. Shak.

CHIEF, adj. Chiefly. [Fr. chevalier.]

CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. [J. V ill.]

CHIEF, v. t. To scold; to reproach; to utter words of reproach; to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults. 2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence. 3. To change or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 4. To scold; to chide; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with. 5. To chide from or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 6. To quarrel. Shak. 7. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding fool. Shak.

CHIEF, adj. Chiefly. [Fr. chevalier.]

CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. [J. V ill.]

CHIEF, v. t. To scold; to reproach; to utter words of reproach; to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults. 2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence. 3. To change or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 4. To scold; to chide; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with. 5. To chide from or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 6. To quarrel. Shak. 7. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding fool. Shak.

CHIEF, adj. Chiefly. [Fr. chevalier.]

CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. [J. V ill.]

CHIEF, v. t. To scold; to reproach; to utter words of reproach; to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults. 2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence. 3. To change or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 4. To scold; to chide; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with. 5. To chide from or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 6. To quarrel. Shak. 7. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding fool. Shak.

CHIEF, adj. Chiefly. [Fr. chevalier.]

CHIEF, n. A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo. [J. V ill.]

CHIEF, v. t. To scold; to reproach; to utter words of reproach; to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to chide one for his faults. 2. To blame; to reproach; as, to chide folly or negligence. 3. To change or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 4. To scold; to chide; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by with. 5. To chide from or chide away, is to drive away, by scolding or reproof. 6. To quarrel. Shak. 7. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as the chiding fool. Shak.
CHILD/ERMAS DAY, n. [child, mass and day.]
An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also Innocents' Day.

CHILDHOOD, n. [Sax. childhad. See Hood.
1. The state of a child, or the time in which jossions are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, infancy, childhood, youth and manhood.
2. The properties of a child. Dryden.

CHILDING, ppr. [The verb to child is not now used.] Bearing children; producing; as childing women. Arber and Smith.

CHILDISH, a. Resembling a child; weeping; puerile.
When I became a man, I put away childish things. Cor. xiv.

CHILDNESS, n. Coolness; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as a chilly day, or air. Chilliness. [See Cold and Heat.

CHILL, n. [Sax. cele, cyle, cyl, cold; celan, to be cold; D. kil; allied to Fr. geler, L. gela, gelidus. See Cold, which appears to be radically the same word. The word cele in Saxon is a noun.
1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever;
sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [See Cold and Heat.
2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

CHILL, a. Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as the chill vapors of night.

2. Shivering with cold.
My chill veins freeze with despair. Rowe.

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated or affecionate; as a chill reception.

4. Depressed; dispirited; depressed; discouraged.

CHILL, v. t. To cause a shivering, or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to chill the blood, or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.

2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air chills the earth.

3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. Blackmore.

4. To check motion, life or action; to depress; to depress; to discourage; as, to chill the gayety of the spirits. Rogers.

CHILL ED, pp. Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHILL, n. A Mexican plant, Guinean pepper.

CHILLINESS, n. A sensation of shivering; rigors. 1 Cor. xiii.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as the chilliness of the air, which tends to cause shivering. Chillness, ppr. Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILLNESS, n. Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILLY, a. Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as a chilly day, night, or air. Chilliness.

2. The period of a thousand years. Encyc.

CHILION, n. [Gr. θεός, a thousand, and χίλιος, a corner.
A plain figure of a thousand angles and sides. Math. Dict.

CHILMION, n. [Gr. χίλιος, a thousand, and άσια, a base.
A figure of a thousand equal sides.

CHILMIRCH, n. [Gr. χίλιος, a thousand, and χριστος, a chief.
The military commander or chief of a thousand men.


CHILST, n. [Supra.] One of the sect of Millenarians.

CHILFACTIVE. [See Chylificative.

CHILILITTER. [See Kililitter.

CHILIOMETRE. [See Kilometre.

CHILL, n. [Sax. cele, cyle, cyl, cold; celan, to be cold; D. kil; allied to Fr. geler, L. gela, gelidus. See Cold, which appears to be radically the same word. The word cele in Saxon is a noun.
1. A shivering with cold; rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever;
sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [See Cold and Heat.
2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

CHIL'IAST, n. [Supra.] One of the sect of Millenarians.

2. A moderate degree of coldness; as the chilliness of the air, which tends to cause shivering.

CHIL'IATION, n. To correspond in relation or proportion.

2. To correspond in relation or proportion. Prior.
Father and son, husband and wife, correlitive terms, do readily chime. Locke.

3. To agree; to fall in with. He often chimed in with the discourse. Arbuthnot.

4. To agree; to suit with.

5. To jingle; to clatter.
The silly tongue may wel ringe and chimbe. Chaucer.

CHIME, v. t. To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony.

2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, n. [D. kim; G. kimme, edge, brim.
The edge or rim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIMER, n. One who chimes.

CHIMERA, n. [L. chimera; Gr. χιμέρα, a goat, a monstrous beast.
In fabulous history, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames. The foreparts of the body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions, the middle, that of goats, and the foot, that of serpents. Hence,

2. In modern usage, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMERIC, a. Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMERICALLY, adv. Vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIMICAL, a. [See Chemistry.] Pertaining to chimistry; as a chimical operation.

2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c.; as chemical changes.

3. According to the principles of chimistry; as a chimical combination.

CHIMICALLY, adv. According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHIMING, n. [Fr. chimin; Sp. camino; a way.
In due, a toll for passage through a forest. Coxeil Bailey.

CHIMING, ppr. [From chim.] Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIMIST, n. A person versed in chimistry; a professor of chimistry.

CHIMISTRY, n. [Fr. chimie; Sp. chimia; It. and Port. chimica. The orthography is from jal to mel or fuse; the old
Chimistry is the science which treats of Analysis or decomposition, and synthesis or combination, are the two methods which chimistry uses to accomplish its purposes.

Chimistry may be defined, the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce. It is now considered a distinct species.

Chimney, n. pl. chimneys. [Fr. cheminé ; Arm. cimiaal, or cheminal ; G. kamin ; It. camino ; L. caminus ; Ch. pap ; Ar. kamin ; G. kamin ; Dan. kind, the cheek ; Sw. kin ; D. drcken, obs. Chaucer uses the verb.

Chimney-sweeper, n. One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Chimpanzee, n. An animal of the ape kind, a variety of the orang-outang.

Chimney-piece, n. An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fire-place.

Chimney-sweeper, n. One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Chin, n. [Sax. cina ; Pers. čīna ; D. kin ; G. kinn ; Dan. kind, the cheek ; Sw. kind ; L. geum ; Gr. γέυς. The sense is probably an edge or side, and allied to chine.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

China, n. A species of earthen ware made in China, and so called from the country; called also china ware and porcelain. [See Porcelain.]

China-orange, n. The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

China-root, n. The root of a species Similax, brought from the East Indies, of a pale color, with very little taste.

Chinch, n. [Qu. It. cinice, L. cinicer, corrupted.] A genus of insects, resembling the feather-wing moths. These insects live in the flowers of plants, and wander from flower to flower, but prefer those which are sweetest.

Chink, v. t. To open or part and form a furrow.

Chink, v. i. To crack; to open. Barrett.

Chinker, a. Pertaining to the back.

China-sea, a. Pertaining to China.

China-sea, n. sing. and plu. A native of China; also, the language of China.

Chin gle, n. Gravel free from dirt. [See Shingle.]

Chink, n. [This word may be a derivative from the Saxon cinan, or gimin, geoman, to gape, to yawn, Gr. γωγα ; or from the common root of these words. Sax. cia, or cin, a fissure.] A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as, the chinks of a wall.

Chink, v. t. To open or part and form a fissure.

China, v. t. [See Jingle.] To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small sonorous bodies in collision; as, to chink a purse of money.

China-piece, n. Full of chinks, or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow chinks.

China-deck, a. Having a long chimney.

Chine, v. t. In naval affairs, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking. Mar. Diet. Phys. n. [D. chis ; G. zic ; Sans. cheda ; Hindoo, chhet ; Per. chin, spotted, stained.]

China cloth, printed with more than two colors.

Chippine, n. [Sp. chapin, Port. chapim.] Cotton cloth, printed with more than two colors.

Chips, n. 1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an ax. It is used also for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.

2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

Chipped, pp. Cut in chips, or pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces.

Chipping, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. ceap-an, ceyfan, to buy or sell. [See Cheap.]

Chip, v. t. To cut into small pieces, or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew.

Shak.

Chip, v. i. To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potter's ware.

Chip-ax, n. An ax for chopping.

Chipped, pp. Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

Chip ping, ppr. Cutting off in small pieces.

Chip ping, n. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.

The flying or breaking off in small pieces, of the edges of potter's ware, and porcelain.

Chirag Rical, a. [from chiragra, hand-gout, Gr. χιραγος, the hand, and ωις, seized.]

Chiragh, a. Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.

Chirk, a. Clark. [Probably allied to chip; D. cirken, obs., Chaucer uses the verb.
to chirp, in the sense of chirp or chatter.  
The word is found in the Russ. chirpyn, 
to chirp. It is in popular use in New- 
England.

Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a com- 
fortable state.


CHIRK, v. i. [Sax. cyrman.] To sing as a 
Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a com- 
fortable state.

CHIRORAPH, n. [Gr. x^?, the hand, and 
CHIRORAPH, n. 
CHIROGRAPHY, n. [See Chirologist.] The art or practice of communicating thought; 
AKA HIR, a. Pertaining to Surge- 

CHIROGRAPH, n. [Gr. x^?, the hand, and 

CHIROGRAPH, n. 1. Anciently a deed, which, requiring a coun-
terpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written chirograph, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a charter-party. Ex.
posed of little spangles, scales, prisms or shining small grains. It is classed by Kirwan with the uratic genus. There are four sub-species, chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and isolated chlorite.

CHLORO-CARBONIC, a. [The term is used in the names of chemical compounds, such as chloroform, in which chlorine is combined with carbon and hydrogen.

CHLORO-CARBONOUS, n. chloro-carbonic acid and chloro-carbonous acid, are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic acid, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him phlogozen gas.

CHLOROPAL, n. [green opal]. A newly observed mineral, of two varieties, the conchoild is of a pistachio green color; the other has an earthy fracture, and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties.

CHLOROPHANE, n. [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φανερος, to show.] A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald green light.

CHLOROPHILE, n. [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φιλος, love.] A rare mineral found in small nodules.

CHLOROPHYLL, n. [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φυλος, plant.] The green matter of the leaves of vegetables.

CHLOROSIS, n. [Gr. χλωρος, green.] The green sickness; a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsia, &c.

CHLOROTIC, a. Pertaining to chlorosis; as, chlorotic affections. Medical Repository.

CHLOROUS, a. Pertaining to chlorine; as, chlorous oxyd.

CHOK-ICE, n. [See Choke.]

CHOKER, n. [from choke.] In marine language, a kind of wedge for confining a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving.

Chocks of the rudder, are pieces of timber kept in readiness to stop the motion of the rudder, in case of an accident, &c.

CHOCK, an encounter. [See Shock.]

CHOCOLATE, n. [Fr. chocolat; Sp. Port. chocolate; L. cacao; from cacao.]

1. A paste or cake composed of the kernel of cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon or vanilla. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put in a mold.
2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, n. A house where cacao may be served with chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-NUT. [See Cacao.]

CHOICE, n. [Fr. choix; Arm. choas; Sax. cyce; D. keus. See Choose.]

1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; or the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.
2. The power of choosing; option. Where there is force, there can be no choice. Of these alternatives we have our own choice. Anon.
3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.
4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others; selection.
5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable, and properly the object of choice.
6. The choice of the electors by vote; election.

CHOICE, a. Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable.

My choicest hours of life are lost. Steiff. My revenue is better than choice silver. Prov.

2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be choice of time or of advantages.
3. Selecting with care, and due attention to separate and take in preference.

CHOICE, DRAWN, a. Selected with particular care.

CHOICELESS, a. choicelness. Not having the power of choosing; not free.

CHOICELY, adv. choicely. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; as, to be choice of one's own pasture.

CHOICE, an. [See Chose.]

CHOICE-KER, n. That tends to suffocate, or has suffocating properties.

CHOICE-LESS, n. choicelness. Valuable-ness; particular value or worth; as, the choice of a plant or of wine.

CHOIR, n. quire. [L. caurus; Fr. chœur; Sp. Port. l. ono; Sax. chor; D. koor; G. cor; Ar. ىُل to go round, to collect or bind. See Chorus.]

1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.
3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers, separated from the chancel and the nave. In congregational and some other churches, the singers are placed in certain seats in the galleries.
4. In monasteries, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR-SERVICE, n. The service of singing performed by a choir.

CHOK, v.t. [Sax. sceorn. In Arm. cwey or goucy is the neck, with which chokes may be connected, in the sense of narrowness or compression. The sense of choke is to stuff, thrust down or stop; or to compress, or bind tight. [The Sp. ahogar is the Port. afogar, L. suffocare.] It is probably allied to the Sp. ougar, to shut, L. cactus, Eng. key, Sax. eorg.]

1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe or compressing the neck. The word is used to express a temporary or partial stoppage, as to choke with dirt or smoke; or an entire stoppage that causes death; to suffocate; to strangle.
2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to choke the entrance of a harbor, or any passage.
3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to choke plants; to choke the sap of a fruit.


To smother or suffocate, as fire. Dryden.

To suppress or still; as, to choke the strong conception. Shak.

6. To offend; to cause to take an exception; as, I was choked at this word.

To choke, n. i. To have the wind-pipe stopped; as, cattle are apt to choke when eating potatoes.

2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHOKE, n. The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

CHOKE-CHER, n. The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHOKE-KED, pp. Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHOKE-P EAR, n. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth.

An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. [A low term. Clarissa.

CHOKE, n. One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.

CHOKE-W EED, n. A plant so called.

CHOKE, n. That tends to suffocate, or has suffocating properties.

CHOCOLATE-AGGE, n. colagge. [Gr. χλωροε, from κας, bile.]

1. A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHEF, n. [L. chelerus; Gr. χλωροε, from κας, bile.]

1. The bile. By the superabundance of this fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be produced; or perhaps the opinion was that the bile caused the inflamed appearance of the face in anger. Hence,
2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.

Chelone Morbus, a sudden evacuation of bile, both upwards and downwards.

CHOLERIC, a. Abounding with cholera.

Dryden.
CHO, 

3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with up; as, to chop up an entertainment.

CHOLESTERIC, a. Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it; as, cholesteric acid.

CHOLESTERINE, n. [Gr. χολή, bile, and στερίς, solid.] A name given by M. Chevreul, to the pearly acid. [See Chevreul.]

CHOLESTEROIDITE, n. A mineral, called cholesterolite. [See Class Gb. No. 47.]

CHOOSE, v. t. s. as z. pret. chose; pp. chosen.

1. To elect or designate to office or employment.

2. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of.

3. To take in preference.

4. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to chop and change.

5. To handy; to alterate; to return one word or thing for another. Let not the council chop with the judge. [See Class Gb. No. 47.]

CHOOSER, n. He that chooses; one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHOOSING, n. Choice; election.

CHOOP, v. t. [G. and D. kappen; Dan. kajbe; Ar. كيب or كيب; Fr. couper; Norm. copper.]

1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows; as, to chop off a stump.

2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to chop meat; to chop straw.

3. To break open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chop. [See Chopping-knife.]

CHORD, n. 1. To string.

2. In music, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony; as a third, fifth and eighth, which are perfect chords, or consonancies. The fourth and sixth are imperfect chords. If this is a legitimate sense, it indicates that the primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or strike. It is not in common use.

CHORE, n. [Eng. char.] In America, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, chores, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, &c. [See Chorography.]

CHORESTIC, a. Pertaining to choreography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to choreography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHOROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. χορογία, a place, or region, and γράφω, to describe.] The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds or provinces.

CHOROGRAPHY differs from geography, as the description of a particular country differs from geography.
CHOUGH, n. [Fr. choueas; Ir. cas; Sax. ceo or ceogh. This word may be the same as jack, in jackdaw. It appears to be a Cornish word.]

Vol. 1.

The Cornish chough is a fowl of the genus Corvus, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

Chough is also applied to the jackdaw.

Cyc.

CHOLE, s. [See Jasp.]

CHOUÉ, v. t. [This word may be from the root of cozen, Arm. couzein, or conchez in. Ar. باع, to deceive or defraud; Eth. ḫ(l)ucho, to lie, deceive or cheat.]

To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by of, in Hudibras; but in America, by out of; as, to choose one out of his money. [It is now vulgar.]

Dryden. Swift.

CHOOSE, n. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

A trick; sham; imposition.

Johnson.

CHUSED, pp. Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.

CHOUSING, pp. Cheating; imposing on.

CHOWER, n. In New England, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c. In Spanish, a plate is made of milk, eggs, sugar and flour. In the west of England, chowder-beer is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water and mixing with it melasses.

CHOWDER, v. t. To make a chowder.

CHOW-TER, a. To grumble like a frog or a froward child.

Phillips.

CHRISTIAN, a. [See the Noun.] Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as, the Christian religion; Christian doctrines.

CHRISTIAN, n. 1. A believer in the religion of Christ. 2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ. 3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.

1. In a general sense, the word Christian includes all who are born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

2. Professing the religion of Christ; as a Christian friend.

3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts and example; as Christian profession and practice.

CHRISTIAN, v. t. To baptize. [Not used.]

Fulke.

CHRISTIAN, n. [Gr. κρίστιανός. See Christ.]

The Christian religion.

1. The Christian religion.

2. The nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITE, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral; its primitive form is that of an oblong rectangular prism; its colors brown, yellow or reddish.

Journal of Science.

CHRISTIANITY, n. [See Christian, from Christ.]

The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.

Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, archies, aristocracies, and republics, Christianity is alike applicable, useful and friendly to them all.

Paley.

CHRISTIANIZE, v. t. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to christianize pagans.

CHRISTIANLIKE, a. Becoming a Christian;

Shak.

CHRISTIANLY, adv. In a Christian man-
CHRISTIANOGRAPHY, n. A description of christian nations. [Not used.]

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, n. Hellebore.

CHRISTMAS-ROSE, n. A plant of the natural history, a genus of pellucid gems, as viewed in different lights. [Not technical.]

CHRIST'S-THORN, n. The Rhamnius pauciflorus, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the South of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Savior was made.

CHROMATIC, n. [Sauria.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones, or semitone intervals.

CHROMATICALLY, adv. In the chromatic manner.

CHROMATICS, n. The science of colors: that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies.

CHROME, n. [Gr. χρόνος, time, duration. See Ar. χρόνος.]

Class Rn. No. 15.

Continuing a long time, as a disease. A chronic disease is one which is inveterate and does not end in less than a certain time.

chronicles, pln. Two books of the Old Testament.

CHRONICLE, n. To record in history, or chronicle; to register.

CHRONICLER, n. A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.

CHRONIQUE, n. chronik. A chronicle.

chronogram, or containing one.

CHRONOGRAMMATIC, a. Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, n. A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOGRAPH, n. [Gr. χρόνος, time, and χρώμα, a letter or writing, from χρώμα, to write.]

An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

Chronist's DVX: ergo triVMphis.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, a. Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

One who writes concerning time or the events of time, or a chronologist.

CHRONOGRAPHY, n. The description of time past. [Little used.]

CHRONOLOGER, n. [See Chronology.]

CHRONOLOGIST, a. A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.

One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.

CHRONOGRAPHIC, a. Relating to chronology.

CHRONOLOGICAL, a. Relating to chronology.

containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

Chronicology, adv. In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, and the course of events.

The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.

If history without chronology is dark and confused; chronology without history is dry and insipid.

A. Holmes.

CHRONOMETER, n. [Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, measure.]

Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness.

Chronoscope is now rarely used.

CHRYALIS, n. [L. chryalis, Gr. χρυαλίς, a grub, from its golden color, χρόνος, gold.]

The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also chrysalis, from aurum, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility; having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings, nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hazy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

CHYNOBERYL, n. [Gr. χρυόβερυλ, beryl.]

A silicious gem, of a dilute yellowish green color.

Kiywe,}

Chrysoberyl, the cymophane of Haüy, is a mineral usually found in round pieces, about the size of a pea; but it is also found crystallized in eight-sided prisms. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry. Ure. Cleaveland.

CHYROCOulla, n. [Gr. χρυόκολλα, glue of gold, χρόνος and κόλλα, a name given by the Greeks to borax and to mountain gold.

Carbohydrate of copper, of two subspecies, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green chrysocolla, also mountain blue and mountain green. It occurs in crystals, stalactites and other forms.

CRYSTALS, n. [L. crystal, Gr. χρυσός, stone.]

A mineral, called by Haüy and Bronniart, peridote, and by Jameson, prismatic chrysoite. Its prevailing color is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces.

Cleveland.

CHYS'OBE, n. [Gr. χρυόβερυλ, beryl; χρύο, gold, and βερυλ, beryl.]

A mineral, a subspecies of quartz. Its color is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery; sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its hardness little inferior to that of flint.

Cleveland.

CHUB, n. [This word signifies to grind a head, or a mass or lump. In Pers. chub
A river fish, called also cheven, of the genus Cyprinus. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back, green; the sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers. It is indifferent food. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* *Encyc.*

CHUB, n. 2. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Johnson.*

CHURCH, n. [Sax. circe, circ or cyrice; Scots, kirk, which returns the Saxon pronunciation; D. kerk; G. kirche; Sw. kyrek; in Dan. kirke; Gr. κυρία, a temple of God, from κυρίος, pertaining to a Lord, or to our Lord Jesus Christ, from κύριος; in a Lord; Russ. tzerkov.]

1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek κυρία, from κυρίος, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But κυρία, κυρίος, are from κύριος, Lord, a term applied by the early Christians to Jesus Christ; and in the house in which they worshipped was named from that title. So κυρία signifies church goods, bonds ecclesiastical or canonic; sc. κυρίος, the Lord's day, dies dominica.

2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of man. In this sense, the church is sometimes called the Catholic or Universal Church. *Johnson.* *Encyc.*

3. A particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as the English church; the Gallican church; the Presbyterian church; the Romish church; the Greek church.

4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as the church of Ephesus, or of Antioch.

5. The discipline of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. *Col. iv.* [See No. 9.]

6. The worshipers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as the Jewish church.


8. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christ's name to execute his laws. *Cruden.* *Brown.*

9. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor; in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith. *Johnson.*

10. To perform with any one the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

11. The government or authority of the church. *Hooker.*


13. A miser; a niggard. *Is. xxxii.*


16. A miser; a niggard. *Is. xxiii.*


18. A miser; a niggard. *Is. xxiii.*


34. A rustie, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*


42. A rustie, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*


44. A rustie, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*


47. A rustie, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*


52. A rustie, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*


60. A rustie, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
CHURM, or CHIRM, n. [Sax. cyrm, clamber; cyrmun, to cry out; W. garna.] Noise, clamber, or confused noise. Obs. Bacon.

CHURN, n. [Sax. cier, cyrin, or cere, a churn; cerun, to churn; D. kern, kernen; Dan. kire, kierne.] An instrument that turns about nimbly, called also a flanerick. Johnson, Bailey.

CHUSÉ, [See Choose.]

CHUSITÉ, n. A yellowish mineral found by Sauvage in the cavities of porphyries in the environs of Limpburg. Ure.

CHYLACEOUS, a. [See Chyle.] Belonging to chyle: consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, a. [Gr. σπερμα, juice, humor.] In animal bodies, a white or milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment. Encyc. Quincy, Core.

CHYLIFICATION, n. [chyle and -ification.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

CHYLIFACTIVE, a. Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

CHYLOPOETIC, adj. [Gr. σπερμα, chyle, and ποιητικής, to make.] Chylificating; having the power of changing into chyle; making chyle. Arbuthnot.

CHYLOUS, a. [from chyle.] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it. Arbuthnot.

CHYME, n. [Gr. σπερμα, juice.] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. Cye. Among the older authors, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteal and thoracic duct; any humour incrassated by concoctio, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body. Arbuthnot.

CHYMIE, CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY. [See Chemical, Chimist, Chymistry.]

CIBÁRIOUS, a. [L. cibarius, from cibus, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible. Johnson.

CIBOUL, n. [Fr. ciboule; L. cepala.] A sort of small onion.

CICAĐÁ, n. [L. See Cigar.] The frog-hopper, or flea locust; a genus of insects of many species.

CICA TRICE, n. [L. cicastrica, from cicastrum.] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, "germinating cicatricle." Barton.

CICA TRISE, a. Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix. Encyc.

CICA TRIX, or Fr. ciercix. A scar; a little sore or erosion of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. Encyc.

CICA TRIZANT, n. [from cicatrice.] A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian balsam, powder of tutty, &c. It is called also an escharotic, epiotic, incarnative, agglutinant, &c. Encyc.

CICA TRIZATION, n. The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

CICA TRIZE, r. t. To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CICA TRIZED, pp. Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CICA TRIZING, ppr. Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CICELY, n. A plant, a species of Chamaheadium. The sweet cicely is a species of Scabiosa. Johnson.


CICERO NIANISM, n. Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CICHERA CEOUS, a. [from L. cicheria, succory or wild endive.] Having the qualities of succory. Ray.

CICISBE'O, n. [It.] A dangler about females. Smollett.

CICELY, a. [from L. cicatrimonium, succory or wild endive.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

CICLÀT, n. The act of taming wild animals. [IaMs used.]

CICLATE, V. t. [L. cicur, to tame; cicuro, to tame.] To domesticate wild animals.

CICLÉA'TION, n. The act of taming wild animals. [IaMs used.]

CICLÉE, a. Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbri Chersonese. Hence the modern names, Cymru, Wales; Cambria; Cymera, a Welshman; Crymriog, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri or from the same stock. Brown.

CICO'S, a. [from Cicero, the Roman orator.] In Simonides, of a fancricket. Johnson. Bailey.

CICA TIVE, a. Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbri Chersonese. Hence the modern names, Cymru, Wales; Cambria; Cymera, a Welshman; Crymriog, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri or from the same stock. Brown.

CICIM, n. [See Cymru.]

CICIMBAL, n. [It. cicimballo.] A kind of cake.

CICIM BRIG, a. Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbri Chersonese. Hence the modern names, Cymru, Wales; Cambria; Cymera, a Welshman; Crymriog, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri or from the same stock. Brown.

CICIM TÉR, n. [Fr. cicimière; Sp. and Port. cimitarre; It. cimitarre.] A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point, used by the Persians and Turks. This word is variously written; it is a word of foreign origin, and it is not material which orthography is used, provided it is uniform. I have adopted that which is most simple.

CIMMERIAN, a. Pertaining to Cimmerium, a town at the mouth of the Phasis, in Asia Minor. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase Cimmerian darkness, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called Cmirm, or Cerm-Tartary.

CIMOLáTE, n. [Gr. κίμωλα, L. cimolaria, so called by Pliny; said to be from Cimolaria, an isle in the Cretan Sea, now Argentiera.] A species of clay, used by the ancients, as a remedy for erysipelae and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, molders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is used in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple color, is the stetite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the isle of Wight, tobacco pipes are made. Pliny, L. 35. 17. Encyc.
CINERA'TION, n. [from L. cinis, ashes.]

CINDER-WOMAN, S. "business is to rake the ashes of wood. Marlyn.

CINNAVION, n. [Gr. xinaiw, or xinaiwmop; L. cinnamomum. Qu. It. cannella; Fr. cinnamome. It is in the Heb. 6025.]
The bark of two species of Laurus. The true cinnamon is a most beautiful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astrinency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price. Encyc. Hooper.

CINEREOUS, a. [L. cinereus, from cinis, ashes.] Like ashes; having the color of ashes; embers. [This is the usual sense of the word in America.]

CINER- or Shredder, is the reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.

CINER-WENCH, A woman whose business is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINNA- or Cassia. The true cinnamon is a most grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astrinency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price. Encyc. Hooper.

CINCHONA, n. The Peruvian bark, quinina, of which there are three varieties, the red, yellow and pale.

CINQUE-FOIL, n. [Fr. cinque, five, and feuille, a leaf, L. folium.]

CINQUE-SPOTTED, a. Having five spots on the red, yellow and pale.

CINQUE, n. cink. [Fr. five.] A five figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of that figure, it increases its value ten fold; but a cipher, it expresses nothing, but increases or dimin
3. Compass; circuit; as the circle of the forest.

4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Hence, any company, or assembly; as a circle of friends, or of beauties.

5. A series ending where it begins, and periodically repeated; a going round.

9. Circles of altitude or almucantars, are lesser circles, parallel to the equator, descending through the poles and through every star and planet.

11. Circles of longitude, are lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.

12. Circle of perpetual apparition, one of the lesser circles, parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carrying about with the diurnal motion.

5. In logic, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved in orb by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly; or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; as, "that heavy bodies descend by gravity, and that gravity is a quality by which a heavy body descends."


17. Druidical circles, in British Topography, are certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged; as Stonehenge near Salisbury.

Enge.

3. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.

Prior. Prior.

3. To incite to, to incite; to incite to.

Digny.

11. Circles of perpetual occultation, another lesser circle at a like distance from the earth as the moon's circled orb.

Shak.

17. To circlet; to circlet; to circlet.


1. To address a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as a circular letter.

2. Circular lines, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

3. Circular sailing, is the method of sailing by the arch of a great circle.

Enge.

3. To circulate; to circulate; to circulate.

1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood circulates in the body.

2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand; to be diffused; as, money circulates in the country; a story circulates in town.

3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place; as, the sap of plants circulates; water circulates in the earth, or air in a city or house.

4. To circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

5. The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; as the circulation of the blood in the body.

6. A series in which the same order is preserved and things return to the same state.

7. The act of going and returning; or of passing from place to place, or from person to person; as the circulation of money.

4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin.

5. In chemistry, circulation is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

6. Circulating; circulating.

CIRCULATE, v. i. To circulate; to circulate; to circulate.

1. To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

2. To circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

3. To circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

4. To circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

5. To circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.
columns of a body; the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body.

3. A circular inscription.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. a. Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body. Grew.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, adv. In a limited manner. Montague.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, a. [L. circumscribo; circum, around, and scribo, to write.] Literally, to draw round; hence, literally, to mark; to confine; to confine, or to guard against danger. Clarendon. Milton.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, adv. Looking round every way; cautiously; carefully of consequences; watchful of danger. Pope.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, adv. Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, n. Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter. Wolton.

CIRCUMSTANCE, n. [L. circumstans, from circumstans, standing about; circum and stans, to stand.] Literally, that which stands around or near. Hence,

1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the same to a moral action, as accident to a natural substance; as, the circumstances of time, place and persons, are to be considered.

2. The adjuts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event.

3. Circumstances, in the plural, condition; in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as a man in low circumstances, or in easy circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANCED, pp. or a. Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, circumstances are the means by which a work should be preserved.

CIRCUMSTANT, a. Surrounding. [Little used or not at all.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, a. Attending; relating to; but not essential.

2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; or to particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety. Paley.

3. Incidental; casual.

4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as a circumstantial account or record.

5. In law, circumstantial evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. Blackstone.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, n. The appendage of circumstances; the state of anything as modified by circumstances.

2. Particularly in exhibiting circumstances; minutely; as the circumstantiality of a story or description. Johnson.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, adv. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally.

CIRCUMSTANTIATION, n. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. Gramm.

1. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. Swift.

This word is little used.]

CIRCUMTERRANEUS, a. [Circum, about, and terra, earth.] Around the earth. Holywell.

CIRCUMVALATE, v. t. To surround with a rampart. [Little used.]

CIRCUMVALLATION, n. [L. circumvallatio, to wall round; circus, and valle, to fortify.] To surround with a rampart.

1. In the art of war, a surrounding wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to prevent descent, and guard the army against any attempt of an enemy to relieve the place besieged. Engr.

2. The rampart, or fortification surrounding a besieged place.

CIRCUMVOLUTE, v. t. circumvolut'. [L. circumvolvo; circum, and volvo, to roll.] To cover round; as a garment.

CIRCUMVOLVED, pp. Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIRCUMVOLVING, ppr. Rolling round; revolving.

CIRCUS, n. plu. circuses. [L. circus; Fr. cirque; It. circo; Sp. circio; Gr. κύκλος; whence circle, which see.]

1. In antiquity, a round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticos, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference. Adam. Engr.

2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows; as wrestling, fighting with swords, staves or pikes, running or racing, dancing, etc.

3. In modern times, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.


CIRRIPERUS, a. [L. cirrus, a tendril, and pedunculus, to bear.] Producing tendrils or clasps, as a plant.

CIRROUS, a. [L. cirrus, a tendril, and terra, earth.] Around the earth. Pape.

CIRSE, n. An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.

CIRSE, n. A citizen, a resident, and a burgess.

1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for containing water; as a fountain or lake.

CISTERN, n. [L. cisternum; cista, a box, and saxum, a stone.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for containing water; as a fountain or lake.

2. In architecture, the torus of the spiral line of the Ionic order.

CIRVOLVE, v. t. [L. circulare; Gr. κύκλος, and rulo, to roll.] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

CIRCUS, n. [See Circus.]

1. A round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticos, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference. Adam. Engr.

2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows; as wrestling, fighting with swords, staves or pikes, running or racing, dancing, etc.

3. In modern times, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.


CIRROCIFEROUS, a. [L. cirrus, a tendril, and erum, to bear.] Producing tendrils or clasps, as a plant.

CIRRINE, a. [L. circe, a given, and alpinus, alpines.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to transalpine.

CISTRANE, n. [L. circa, on, and terre, earth.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side. Stephens.


CIST, n. A case. [See Cist, the proper order.

CISTERED, a. Inclosed in a cist. [See Cist,

CISTENSION, n. [Cistere, in France.] A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CISTERN, n. [L. cisternum; cista, a box, and saxum, a stone.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for containing water; as a fountain or lake.

CIST, n. [See Cist.

CISTUS, n. [Gr. κύκλος.] The rock-rose, a genus of plants of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Engr.

CITI, v. t. [L. citterius; cista, a box, and saxum, a stone.] A citizen, in a low sense; an inhabitant of a city; in a port townsmen; a praetorian praet.}

Pope.
CI'TAL, n. [from die.] Reproof; impeachment. [Little used.] Shak.

CI'TATION, n. [L. citatto, from dto, to dtc which sec.

A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.

Johnson. Ency.

CI'TAL, n. [from cite.] Reproof; impeachment. [Little used.]

2. Summons; citation; quotation. [Little used.]

Johnson.

CI'TATION, n. [L. citatio, from dtto, to dtc which sec.

A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.

Johnson. Ency.

3. Enumeration; mention. Harvey.

CI'TER, n. One who cites or summons into court.

CITE, v. t. [L. dto, to call; Fr. dter; It. a-

tare; Sp. Port, dtar; Goth, hatian; Sax
gelssui, whence F,ng. behest; D. heeten; Sw. httu; It. heder. The same word in

Dutch and English signifies to heat. The

same word in

Latin, ceterum, signifies to refer, turn to for the power or form of citation; as, letters

to purchase and hold real estate.

CIV'IL, a. Pertaining to a city; as city offices; city manners. Shak.

CITY-COURT, n. The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen. U. States.

CIVES, n. [Fr. cire; L. cepa.] A species of leek, of the genus Allium.

CIVET, n. [Fr. cieette; It. cicetto; Pers.

CIVET-CAT, n. The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This animal bears a resemblance to a cat or to a fox; it is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar. Ency.

CIVIC, a. [L. ciceps, from civia, a citizen.] Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. Pope.

The civet crown, in Roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a fellow citizen.

CIVIL, a. [L. civitas, from civia, a citizen; Fr. civil; It. civile; Sp. civil. Qu. the Welsh cau, to shut, inclose, fence, hedge; for the rude inhabitants of antiquity fortified their towns with hedges, stakes or palisades.]

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as, in the phrases, civil rights, civil government, civil privileges, civil war, civil justice. It is opposed to criminal; as a civil suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a criminal process is between the state and a citizen. It is distinguished from ecclesiastical, which respects the church; and from military, which respects the army and navy.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as civil power, civil rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.

3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as civil life; civil society.

4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well-bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed to a rustic; as a man employed in city business.

This is the sense of the word in the United States. In Great Britain, a city is said to be a town corporate that has a bishop and a cathedral church; but this is not always the case.

3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city; as when we say, the city voted to establish a market, and the city repealed the vote.

CITY, a. Pertaining to a city; as city offices; city manners. Shak.

CITY, n. Pertaining to a city; as city offices; city manners. Shak.
Civil law, in a general sense, the law of a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, &c., as distinguished from natural law.

Civil death, in law, is that which cuts off the liberty and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of civilized society.

Civilized, pp. Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts and civility of manners.

Civilizing, pp. Reclaiming from savagery.

Civilly, adv. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community.


Civilian, n. [from civil.]. One who is versed in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law. Encyc.

2. In a more extended sense, one who is versed in law and government.

3. A student of the civil law at the university.

Graves.

Civil List, n. A civilian. [Not in use.]

Civility, n. [L. civilitas, from civilis, civil; It. civilità; Sp. civilidad.]

1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; applied to nations, as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations. [This sense is obsolete or obsolete.]

2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and in the plural, civilities denote acts of politeness. Clarendon. South. Dryden.

Civilization, n. [See Civitize.] The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; that which is being reformed in manners, from the grossness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. [Not used.]

Civilize, v. t. [It. civilizzare; Fr. civiliser; Sp. Port. civilizar; from civis.] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.

Civilize, v. t. [L. clamo, to cry out, to call upon; It. clamare, or chiamare; Port. clammar; Sp. clamar; Sax. klamen; Sw. klämma; Ir. gleamnìc.]

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; to claim a debt; to claim obedience, or respect.

2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he claims to be the best poet of the age.

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir claims the estate by descent; he claims a promise.


5. To call or name. Obs. Spenser.

CLAIM, n. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due; as a claim of wages for services. A claim implies a right or supposed right in the claiming, or a law of the claimant, or his right to claim. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by make or to lay; to make claim; to lay claim. Prior.

2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a claim to the throne.

3. The thing claimed, or demanded.

4. A loud call. [This original sense of the word is now obsolete.]

CLAIMABLE, a. That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, n. A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.

2. A person who has a right to claim, or demand.

CLAIMED, pp. Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIMER, n. A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIMING, pp. Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.

CLAIM-OBSCURE. [See Clare-obscure.]

CLAM, n. [See the Verb.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species.

CLAM-SHELL, n. The shell of a clam.

CLAMER, v. t. [Sax. claman, to glue; D. klaven, close, clammy; klemmen, to pinch; Dan. klammer, to cling; klemmer, to squeeze, or pinch; Iam, glue; lim, tinner, to glue; magnet, clamy; Qu. W. clyman, to bind or tie a knot. See Link and Class Lm. No. 1. 9. 13.]

To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

L'Estrange.

CLAM, v. i. To be moist. [Little used.]

CLAMANT, a. [See Claim.] Crying, beseeching. Thomson.

CLAMBER, v. i. [from climb, or D. klappen, to grapple.]

CLAD, pp. [See Clothe.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had clad himself with a new garment. 1 Kings xi.

The fields are clad in cheerful green.

CLAIM, v. t. [L. clamare, to cry out, to call upon; It. clamare, or chiamare; Port. clammar; Sp. clamar; Sax. klamen; Sw. klämma; Ir. gleamnìc.]

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; to claim a debt; to claim obedience, or respect.

2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he claims to be the best poet of the age.

3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir claims the estate by descent; he claims a promise.


5. To call or name. Obs. Spenser.
To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

CLAMBERING, pp. Climbing with effort and labor.

CLAMMINESS, n. [See Clammy.] The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

CLAMMY, a. [See Clam.] Thick, viscous, adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, bodies clammy and cleaning.

Cold sweat, in clammy drops, his limbs o'er-spread.

CLAM'BERING, ppr. Clambering with speed and labor.

CLAM'OR, v. i. To utter loud sounds, or continued noise.

CLAMpering, pp. United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMP, v. i. To fasten on clamps.

CLAMP'ED, pp. United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMP'ING, ppr. Fastening or strengthen ing with a clamp.

CLAN, n. [Fr. clan; or cland, children, posterity; a tribe, breed, generation, family. Enoe. clan or clann.] 1. A race; a family; a tribe. Hence, an association of persons under a chiefman.

2. In contempt, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

CLAN'cular, a. [L. clancularius.] Clanculating; secret; private; concealed. [Little used.]

CLAN'cularly, adv. Privately; secretly. [Little used.]

CLAN'desTine, a. [L. clandestinus.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often expresses complaint or urgent demand.

CLAN'desTINE, adv. Privately; secretly; by stealth.

CLAN'INESS, n. Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLANISHNESS, n. Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLAN'ish, a. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

CLANISHNESS, n. Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLANK, n. [See Clang.] The loud, shrill sound, made by striking metallic substances, or some like sound, as the clang of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than clink.

CLAN'GOR, n. [L. clangor; sound, claus; klang; Sw. klange; Den. klange; Gr. x\text{\`a}p\text{\`a}, x\text{\`a}p\text{\`a}\text{\`a}, x\text{\`a}p\text{\`a}\text{\`a}; x\text{\`a}p\text{\`a}\text{\`a}\text{\`a}. It appears from the Greek, that it is not radical, and that this word belongs to Class Lg, coinciding with elink, dank, and probably with clack.

To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound. They clanged their sounding arms.

CLAN'Gous, a. Making a clang, or a shrill, harsh sound. (See Clang.)

CLAN'Gousness, n. A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or some like sound, as the clang of arms; or any like sound, as the clang of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than clink.

CLAN-goUS, a. Making a clang, or a shrill, harsh sound.

CLAN'ship, n. A state of union, as in a family, or clan; an association under a chiefman.

CLAP, v. t. To make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to clap the hands; to clap the wings.

CLAP, v. t. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by to; as, to clap to the door or gate.

CLAP, v. t. To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; followed by to, on, or in; as, to clap the hand to the mouth; to clap spurs to a horse; to clap on a saddle.

CLAP-mails, n. A pile of bricks laid up for burning, in which the end of one brick is laid over an- other, and a space is left between the bricks for the fire to ascend.

CLAP-iron, n. Clamp-irons, used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling.

CLAP-nails, n. Nails used to fasten on clamps.

CLAP-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.

CLAP, v. t. To clap up, to make or complete hastily, as, to clap up a peace.

CLAP, v. t. To implore hastily, or with little delay.

CLAP, v. i. To move or drive together suddenly with noise.

CLAP, v. t. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to enter on the work, begin without delay, begin briskly.

CLAP, v. t. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together; as, to clap a performance on the stage.

CLAP, v. t. To infect with venereal poison.

CLAP BOARD, n. A thin narrow board, the Dutch and German words signify to clap or strike, and to talk, clatter, prate. Sax. sleopian or slepyian, to call, to speak, whence yelped, obs. W. eley, to clack, to babble, from lerp, a lapping, lern, to lap, to lick. The sense is to send, drive or strike. L. lapsus, a laps.

CLAPE, v. t. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to clap the hands; to clap the wings.

CLAPE, v. t. To clutch or seize; to strike with the hand; to keep or hold in the hand; to catch; to lay hold of; to embrace; to exceed; as, to clasp the hand to the mouth.

CLAPE, n. A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAPE-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.

CLAPE-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.

CLAPE-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.

CLAPE-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.

CLAPE-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.

CLAPE-DOCTOR, n. One who is skilled in the healing of the clap.
together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAPPER, n. A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.

2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a null-hopper.

CLAPPER-CRAW, v. t. (clap and claw.) To soil; to abuse with the tongue; to revile. Shak. Hunkinge.

CLAPPING, ppr. Driving or putting on, over, or under, by a sudden motion; stricking the hands together.

CLARE, n. A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLARENCIEUX, n. In Great Britain, the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights and esquires, on the south of the river Trent. Bailey. Engr.

CLARE-OBSCURE, n. (L. clarus, clear, and obscure, obscure.) Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colors. Engr.

CLARÉT, n. (Vr. dairé, from dair, clear, the bars of the cellars in a French wine cellar.) A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color.

CLARÉ'ON, n. [Fr. clarion ; Sp. clarín ; It. clarion ; from L. clarus, clear, from its shrill sound.] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than any other trumpet. Eneay.

CLARITY, n. [Fr. darte; L. clarilas, from clarus, clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than any other trumpet. Eneay.

3. To catch and hold by twining; to surround; to embrace closely; to throw the arms about; to inclose or encompass with the fingers; to embrace; to shut, or enclose; to encompass; to encompass, with the arms.

4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms around; to catch, or encompass with the arms.

To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers.

4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms around; to catch, or encompass with the arms.

5. To inclose, and press.

CLASPED, pp. Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.
authority as an author: as, Addison and Johnson are English classical writers. Hence classical denotes pure, chaste, correct, refined; as a classical taste; a classical style.

At Liverpool, Roscoe is like Pope's column at Alexandria, towering alone in classic dignity.


CLASSIC, n. An author of the first rank.


CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. In a classical manner; according to the style.

CLASSIFY, t. [L. classis, a class, and clavus, a nail].

CLASSIFICATION, n. [See Classify.]

3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.

2. To dispute, jar or clamor. [A low word.]

CLASSICALLY, adv. In the manner of classical authors.
ing with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLAY-GROUND, n. Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLAYISH, a. Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLAY-LAND, n. Land consisting of clay.

CLAY-SOIL, v. Or abounding with it.

CLAY-MARL, n. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

CLAY-PIT, n. A pit where clay is dug.

CLEAN, a. [Sax. clane; W. glan, or glain; Ann. glan. The primary sense seems to be, to open or to remove, to separate.

In a general sense, free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive; hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied.

1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; as clean water; a clean cup; a clean floor.

2. To free from a foul or infectious disease.

CLEANLINESS, n. Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness.

1. Purity; innocence.

In scripture, cleanness of hands denotes innocence. Cleanness of teeth denotes health.

CLEANSER, n. He or that which cleanses; in medicine, a detergent.

CLEANSING, pp. Purifying; making clean; removing foul or noxious matter from, freeing from guilt.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.

CLEANLY, adv. Cleanly.
CLEAR, V. i. To be free from clouds or fog; to make bright; as, to clear the sky; sometimes followed by up.

Dryden. Milton.

8. To free from obscurity, perplexity or ambiguity; as, to clear a question or theory; to clear up a case or point. Prior.

9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; as, to clear a ship for action, or to clear for action.

How shall we clear ourselves? Gen. xiv.

10. In a legal sense, to acquit on trial, by verdict; as, the prisoner has been tried and cleared.

11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; as, to clear a ship for action, or to clear for action.

12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture; as, to clear land for wheat.

To clear a ship at the custom house, is to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds or perform other acts requisite, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires.

To clear the land, in women's language, is to get out such a distance from shore, as to have open sea room, and be out of danger from the land.

To clear the hold, is to empty or unload a ship.

To clear a ship for action, or to clear for action, is to remove all impediments from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.

CLEAR, v. i. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; often followed by up, off, or away; as, the sky clears; the weather clears up; it clears away; it clears off.

2. To be disengaged from impediments, distress or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

He that once has cleared, will never be at once. Deut. xiv.

CLEARANCE, n. The removing of any thing. [Little used.]

CLEARANCE, n. A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom house; permission to sail.

CLEARED, pp. Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from impediments; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted.

CLEARER, n. That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens.

Addison.

CLEARING, ppr. Purifying; removing foul matter, impediments, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLEARING, n. A defense; justification. Indict. 2 Cor. vii.

2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; a common use of the word in America.

3. The act of making clear.

CLEARLY, adv. Plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is clearly proved.

2. Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine clearly.

3. With clear discernment; as, to understand clearly.

Without entanglement, or confusion. Bacon.

5. Plainly; honesty; candidly.

Deal clearly and impartially with yourselves.

Without reserve, evasion or subterfuge. Davies.

CLEARNESS, n. Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity; as the clearness of water, or other liquor.

Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance; as the clearness of the ground.

Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness; as the clearness of the sky. It generally expresses less than brightness or splendor. Ex. xxiv.

Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as the clearness of reason, of views, of arguments, of explanations.

Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; candor. Bacon.

6. Freedom from imputation of ill. Shak.

7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that renders impure, or deficient; as, the clearness of the skin.

CLEAR-SHINING, a. [clear and shine.] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, a. [clear and sight.] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as, clear-sighted reason; a clear-sighted judge.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Acute discernment.

CLEAR-STARCH, v. i. [clear and starch.] To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands; as, to clear-starch muslin.

CLEAR-STARCHER, n. One who clears starches.

CLEAR-STARING, ppr. Stiffening and clearing with starch.

CLEAR-STARCHING, ppr. Stiffening and clearing with starch.

2. The act of stiffening and clearing with starch.

CLEAT, n. [Qve. the root of L. claudo, Gr. κλαυω, klauo, the fastener.] A piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one arm or knee, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. Cleats are bending-cleats, deck-cleats or thumb-cleats.

CLEAVE, V. t. [G. klämpen.] To part or divide by force; to split or cleave; to separate, as parts of coloring bodies; as, the ground clears by frost.

The mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof. Zech. xiv.

Cleave, pp. Split; rived; divided.

Cleave, n. One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

Cleaving, n. The act of splitting; a division; a rift; a breach.

Cleave, v. t. To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of coloring bodies; as, the ground clears by frost.

Cleave, n. A defense; justification; vindication. [This word is sometimes written clief.] In a good man, as in a true Christian. Dryden.

CLEFT, n. [qve. the root of L. clefia, Gr. κλεφν, to adhere; D. cleven; G. klaffen; Sw. klaffen; Dan. klave; Russ. klafeten; Sp. clafar; W. llif, to be soft, mild, gentle.] Mildness; softness; as, the cleftness of the air.

CLEFT, n. The act of cleaving or splitting; a division; a rift; a breach.

CLEFT, v. t. To split or cleave; to separate, as parts of coloring bodies; as, the ground clears by frost.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by the fracture of minerals which is obsolescent. The old participle, c/ortH, is obsolescent. The old verb, klaffn, is obsolescent. The old participle, c/ortH, is obsolescent. The old verb, klaffn, is obsolescent. The old participle, c/ortH, is obsolescent.

CLEFT, n. A piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one arm or knee, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. Cleats are bending-cleats, deck-cleats or thumb-cleats.

Cleave, v. t. To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of coloring bodies; as, the ground clears by frost.

Cleave, n. A defense; justification; vindication. [This word is sometimes written clief.]

CLEFT-GRAFT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

This word is sometimes written clift.

CLEFT-GRAPHT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

This word is sometimes written clift.

CLEFT-GRAFT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

This word is sometimes written clift.

CLEFT-GRAFT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

This word is sometimes written clift.

CLEFT-GRAFT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

This word is sometimes written clift.

CLEFT-GRAFT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

CLEFT, n. A piece made by splitting; as a cleft of wood.

This word is sometimes written clift.

CLEFT-GRAFT, v. t. [cleft and graft.] To engrave by cleaving the stock and inserting a cion.

CLEFT, n. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as the cleft of a rock. Is. ii. 21.

A disease in horses; a crack on the bottom of the pastern.

Fortier's Dict.
1. The body of men set apart, and consecrated to the service of God, in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

2. To direct.

3. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

4. The body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

5. To receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-wheel or boss; clowpa is a club or knob; clap is a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

6. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service.

7. The office or business of a clerk or wright.

8. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

9. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

10. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

11. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

12. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

13. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

14. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

15. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

16. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

17. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

18. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

19. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

20. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

21. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

22. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

23. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

24. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

25. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

26. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

27. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

28. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

29. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

30. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

31. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

32. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

33. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

34. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

35. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

36. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

37. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

38. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

39. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

40. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

41. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

42. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

43. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

44. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

45. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

46. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

47. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

48. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

49. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.

50. To make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a small sharp noise.
2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question.

CLIENT, n. [Fr. client; It. cliente; Sp. cliente; L. cliens.

CLIENTED, p. p. Supplied with clients.

1. Among the Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his patron. Hence in modern usage.

One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim, or defending against a suit, in a court of justice.

1. A dependent.

CLIENTAL, a. Dependent. [Unusual.] Buck.

CLIENTED, a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTSHIP, n. The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. [Hence in modern usage.

Bacon. Thayer.

B. Johnson.

This word has been sometimes used as a substitute for client and if from cleaving, rending, coincides with cleft in origin.

CLIFFY, a. Having cliffs; broken; craggy. Harmar.

CLIMACR, n. [Gr. αόχη, the step of a ladder, from αέβη, a ladder or scale; literally, not moving a scale, progression, or gradation; appropriately, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the Noun.]

CLIMACTERIC, a. [Gr. αόχηκτης, from αόχη, a ladder. See Climax.

LITERALLY, noting a scale, progression, or gradation; appropriately, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the Noun.

CLIMACTERIC, a. A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 51st year. The 51st year is called the grand climacteric.

It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

CLIMACTERICIC, a. [Gr. αόχηκτης, from αόχη, a ladder.

PRESSING over climates.

Paus. Trans. Note.

Vol. I.
CLINCHING, ppr. Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; gripping with the fist.

CLING, t. i. pret. and pp. clung. [Sax. clahan, to adhere and to wither; Dan. klynger, to grow in clusters; klynge, a heap or cluster. See the transitive verb below.]

1. To adhere closely; to stick to; generally, as the tendril of a vine clings to its support.

2. To adhere closely; to stick to; as a viscous substance. Wiseman.

3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party clung to their leader.

CLINGING, ppr. Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLING, a. Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLING, n. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold by the bed-side. Anciently persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called cliners. Cax. Ewry. Taylor.

CLINIC, n. One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLINICALLY, adv. In a clinical manner; by the bed-side.

CLINKSTONE, n. [dink and stone, from its sonorousness. See Phonolite.]

A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colors are dark greenish gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque. It occurs in extensive masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstones. Cleaveland.

CLINOMETER, n. [Gr. κλινων, to lean, and μέτρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. Ure.

CLINQUANT, a. [Fr.] Dressed in tinsel finery. [Not English.] Shak.

CLIP, v. t. [Sax. cligan; Dan. klipper; Sw. klippa.] The sense seems to be, to strike, to cut off by a sudden stroke. The Danish word seems to have been only to cut off with scissors, but to wink or twinkle with the eyes. In our popular dialect, a clip is a blow or stroke; as, to hit one a clip. Cut is used in a like sense. The radical sense then is, to strike or drive with a sudden effort, thrust or spring.

1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to clip the hair; to clip wings.

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge.

3. To curtail; to cut short.

4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug. [Little used.] Shak.

To clip it, is a vulgar phrase in New England for to run with speed. So cut is used; cut on, run fast. This seems to be the meaning in Dryden.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed, And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd, Straight flies at clip, and clips it down the gore. Dryden.
9. To put on anything that encumbers, with
1. To load or fill with something that retards
3. To load with anything that encumbers;
4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it
clogged, v. i. To coalesce; to unite and ad-
hero in a cluster or mass.
i. To form an accretion; to be loaded or en-
clogged'ged, pp. Wearing a clog; shack

clogged'giness, n. The state of being
clogged.
clogged'ging, ppr. Putting on a clog; load-

CLOG, n. Any thing put upon an animal to
hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of
wood fastened to his leg.
2. An encumbrance; that which hinders
motion, or renders it difficult; hindrance,
impediment.
Slavery is the greatest clog to speculation.

stiff.

3. [Fr. châle; Sp. Port. galocha; Aram.
galago.] A wooden shoe; also, a sort of
patten worn by women to keep their feet
dry in wet weather.

clog'ged, pp. Wearing a clog; shack-
led; obstructed; loaded with incumbrance.
clog'ging, n. The state of being clung.
clog'ging, v. ppr. Putting on a clog; load-
ing with incumbrance; obstructing; im-
peding.
clog'gy, n. That clogs, or has power to
clog; thick; gross.
clost'er, n. [Fr. claître; Sax. clæt, or
clastcr; Arm. clætser, or clæsters; Sp.
clastero; It. clastiero, or chiostro; D. klæs-
ter; G. klæster; Dan. and Sw. klæster; W.
claws, clažys; Ir. clabhatur; L. claustrum,
from clausus, pp. of claudere. See Eng.
close.] 
1. Literally, a close; a close, or inclosed
place. A monastery or nunnery; a house
inhabited by monks or nuns. In a more
limited sense, the principal part of a regu-
lar monastery, consisting of a square,
erected between the church, the chapter-
house and the refectory, and over which
is the dormitory. The proper use of the
closter is for the monks to meet in for con-
versation. The closter is square, and has
its name from being inclosed on its four
sides with buildings. Hence in architec-
ture, a building is said to be in the form
of a closter, when there are buildings
on each of the four sides of the court.

2. A peristyle; a piazza.
johnson.
clost'er, v. t. To confine in a closter
or monastery.

7. To shut up; to confine closely within
walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement
from the world.
bacon.
clost'er'al, a. Confined to a closter;
retired from the world; secluded.

clost'ered, pp. Shut up in a closter;
inhabiting a monastery.

1. To load or fill with something that retards
or hinders motion; as, to clog the channel
of a river; to clog a passage.

2. To put on anything that encumbers, with
a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to
shackle; as, to clog a beast.

3. To load with anything that encumbers;
to burden; to embarrass; as, to clog
commerce with impositions or restrictions.

Addison.

4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it
difficult; to hinder; to impede.

CLOG, v. t. To close; to unite and ad-
hero in a cluster or mass.

CLOG'BAg, n. A bag in which a clog or
other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

Shak.
clog'ged, pp. Covered with a clog; con-
cepted under a cover.
clog'king, v. v. t. Covering with a clog;
covering under an external covering.
clong, prep. of climb.
clong'ic, a. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.]
clong'ning, n. A grapple in wrestling.
bacon.
clong, a. As close as.

close, v. t. s as 2. To unite; to coalesce:
to come together; as, the parts of a wound
or fracture, or parts separated; often
followed by on or upon.
The fat closed upon the blade. Judges iii.

2. To end; to terminate, or come to a peri-
od; as, the debate closed at six o'clock.

To close on or upon, to come to a mutual
agreement to agree on or join in.

France and Holland might close upon
some measures to our disadvantage.
temple.

To close with, to accede to; to consent or
agree to, as, to close with the terms propo-
sed. When followed by the person with
whom an agreement is made, to make an
agreement with; to unite with; as, to
close with an enemy.

He took the time when Richard was deposed.
And high and low with happy Harry closed.
dryden.

In this sense, to close in with is less
el
cloistered, a. Solitary; retired from the world.

close, a. a as 1. A loose outer garment worn
over other clothes or carried; a portman-
teau. Shak.

2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false cov-
ering.
clore bag, n. A bag in which a clog or
other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.
clore, v. t. [Sax. clamian.] To close with
the same root, with a prefix. Gr. κλεῖo, a
dokey, clavis, that

4. The manner of shutting.

CLOISTER, pp. Shutting up in a
monastery; confining; secluding from the
world. Bacon.

4. The manner of shutting.

closed, a. Shut fast; tight; made fast, so
as to have no opening; as a close box; a
close vizard.

2. Having parts firmly united; compact;
dense; applied to solid substances of any
kind; as the close texture of wood or me-
tal.

3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous;
shaking; convulsive; irregular; as clonic
spasm.

core.

CLOOM, n. [Sax. clamian.] To close with
blunt matter. [Local.] Mortimer.

CLO'sé, v. t. s as z. [Fr. clôser; Arm.
clausa, or claustra, or claustra; it. clausura;
its name from being inclosed on its four
sides with buildings. Hence in architec-
ture, a building is said to be in the form
of a closhi, when there are buildings
on each of the four sides of the court.

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

3. Built with peristyles or piazzas; inclosed.

wotton.

CLOISTERING, pp. Shutting up in a
monastery; confining; secluding from the
world.

CLOIS'TRESS, n. A nun; a woman who
was vowed religious retirement. [Little
wood.

Shak.

CLOKED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; conce-
pted under a cover.

CLOMB, pp. Covered with a cloke; conce-
pted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.

CLOMB, prep. of climb.

CLO'NIE, n. [Gr. χλοῦς, a shaking or ir-
ermotion.] 

CLO'NING, n. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise.

CLO'KED, pp. Covered with a cloke; con-
cepted under a cover.

CLO'KING, v. v. t. Covering with a cloke;
covering under an external covering.
adhering to the original; as a close translation.

In heraldry, drawn in a coat of arms closely; nearly; densely:

CLOSE-CURTAINED, a. Inclosed or surrounded with curtains. Milton.

CLOSE-BANDED, a. Being in close order; densely; as the character of a question or inquiry. Milton.

CLOSE-BODIED, a. Fitting the body exactly; setting close; as a garment.


CLOSE-EOMPACT'ED, a. Being in compact order; compact. Addison.


CLOSE-CURTAINED, a. In close, compact order; compact. Addison.


CLOSE-QUARTERS, n. Strong barriers closely surrounded with curtains.


CLOSE-HANDED, a. Covetous; parsimonious.


CLOSE-HAUL'ED, a. In seamanship, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind. Dryden.


CLOSE-QUARTERS, n. Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded. Mar. Dict.


CLOSE-TONGUED, a. Keeping silence; cautious in speaking. Pope.

CLOSELY, adv. In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent; as a crucible closely luted.

Nearly; with little space intervening; applied to space or time; as, to follow closely at one's heels; one event follows closely upon another.

Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend closely.

Secretly; slyly. [Not much used.] Carew.

With near affection; attachment or interest; intimately; as, men closely connected in friendship; nations closely allied by treaty.

Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; as a prisoner closely confined.

With strict adherence to the original; as, to translate closely.

CLOSENESS, n. The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. Hence according to the nature of the thing to which adherence is applied; the closeness of a version.

Compactness; solidity; as the closeness of texture in wood or fossils. Bacon.

Narrowness; straitness; as of a place.

Tightness in building, or in apartments; thinness of texture in cloth, &c.

Want of ventilation; applied to the weather or air, close, in damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and rainy weather, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Perhaps originally, confined air.

Pressure; urgency; variously applied; to the question. Dryden.

Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution.

Connection near union; intimacy, whether of friendship, or of interest; as the closeness of friendship, or of alliance.

Pressure; urgency; variously applied; as the closeness of an agreement, or of a bargain; the closeness of a question or inquiry.

Adherence to an original; as the closeness of a version.

CLOSER, n. A finisher; one who concludes.

CLOSEST, superl. of close. Most close.

CLOSING, ppr. Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.

CLOSURE, n. That which closes; that which confines. Pope.

CLOT, n. [See Clod.] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as a clot of blood. Clod and clot appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply clot to a hard mass of earth, and clot to a mass of soot or similar portions, or fluids concreted.

CLOT, n. To concrete; to coagulate, or to form or to coagulate and to compact, or to mat, into a thick, inspissated mass; as milk or blood clots.

To form into clots or clods; to adhere; as, clotted glebe. Philips.

CLOT-BIRD, n. The common commoner of the English cattle.

CLOT-BUR, [G. klette.] Burdock.

CLOTH, n. cloth. [Sax. cloth; D. kleed, cloth, and kleden, to clothe; G. kleid, kleden; Sw. kläde, kläd; Dan. klæde, klæder. The plural is regular, cloths; but when it signifies garments, it is written clothes.]

A manufacture of stuff of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering and for various other purposes; as woolen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth, hair cloth.

The covering of a table; usually called a tablecloth. Pope.

The canvas on which pictures are drawn. Dryden.

CLOTHES, n. Cloathed with power or authority.

Thou art clothed with honor and majesty. Ps. civ.

CLOTHE, v. t. To cover with something ornamental. Embroidered purple clothes the golden beds. Pope.

But clothe, without the aid of other words, seldom signifies to adorn. In this example from Pope, it signifies merely to cover.

CLOTHIE, v. t. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress, for concealing nakedness and defending the body from cold or injuries. The Lord God made coats of skin and clothed them. Gen. iii.

CLOTHIER, n. A master is to feed and clothe his apprentice.

To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and clothe his apprentice.

To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to clothe thoughts with words.

I will clothe her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxxvii.

Drownses shall clothe a man with rags. Prov. xxi.

CLOTHING, pp. Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.

CLOTHE, v. t. To wear clothes.

Care no more to clothe and eat. Shak.

CLOTHED, pp. Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.

CLOTHES, n. pl. of cloth; pronounced close. Garments for the human body:
2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.

Prior.

Q. In America, a man whose occupation is to

Clotlier, n. clothier. In English authors, a man who makes clothes; a maker
cloth. Johnson. In this sense, I believe

it is not used in the U. States; certainly not

in New England.

2. In America, a man whose occupation is to
clothe. ppr. Covering with or putting

Clothing, ppr. Covering with or putting

on vestments of any kind; providing with
garments; investing; covering.

Clothing, n. Garments in general;
clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

As forme—my clothing was sackcloth. Ps.

XXXV.

2. The art or practice of making cloth. [Un-

usual.]

The king took measures to instruct the

refugees from Flanders in the art of clothing. Roy.

Cloth-shearer, n. One who shears

cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

Cloth-worker, n. A maker of cloth

CLOTTY, a. [from clot. —] Full of clots, or small hard

masses; full of concretions, or

clouds. n. [I have not found this word in

Locke.

1. A collection of smoke, or a dense collec-

tion of vapor, or watery

particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at

some altitude. A like collection of va-

CLOUD—ASCENDING, a. Ascending to the

clouds.

Cloud—BERRY, n. A plant, called also

knot-berry; Rubus chamaemorus.

Cloud—BORN, a. Born of a cloud.

Cloud—CAPT, a. [cloud and capt.] Enchanted

with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.
The cloud-capt towers. Shak.

Cloud—COMP—ELLER, n. He that collects

clouds; Jove.

Cloud—COMP—LING, a. Collecting clouds or driving clouds; as cloud-com-

pelling Jove. Waller. Dryden.

Cloud—COVERED, a. Enveloped with

clouds.

Young.

Cloud—DISP—LING, a. Having power
to disperse clouds.

Dryden.

Cloud—ECLIPSED, a. Eclipsed by a

cloud.

Clup—ED, pp. Overcast; overspread with

clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered

gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored

spots or veins.

Cloudy, a. [from cloudy.] With
clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Dryden.

Cloudiness, n. The state of being over-
cast with clouds; as the cloudiness of the

atmosphere.

Harvey.

2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.

3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of

colors in a fossil or other body.

4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as cloudiness of aspect.

Cloud—ED, pp. Overcast; overspread

with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered

gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored

spots or veins.

Cloudiness, n. The state of being over-
cast with clouds; as the cloudiness of the

atmosphere.

Harvey.

2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.

3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of

colors in a fossil or other body.

4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as cloudiness of aspect.

Cloud—ING, pp. Overspreading with

clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance

gloomy or sullen; variegation of colors in a

fossil or other body.

Cloud—KISSING, a. Touching the clouds.

Shak.

Cloud—LESS, a. Being without a cloud;

unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as

cloudless skies.

Pope.

Cloud—PIERCING, a. Penetrating or ris-

ing above the clouds.

Philip.

Cloud—TOPT, a. Having the top covered

with a cloud.

Gray.

Cloud—TOUCHING, a. Touching the

clouds.

Sundys.

Cloudy, a. Overcast with clouds; ob-

sured with clouds; as a cloudy day; a
cloudy sky; a cloudy night.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as a

cloudy pillar. Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood;

as cloudy and confused notions.

Watts.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indi-

cating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-

nature; not open or cheerful; as cloudy

looks.

Shak.

Cloudy, a. Overcast with clouds; ob-

sured with clouds; as a cloudy day; a

cloudy sky; a cloudy night.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as a

cloudy pillar. Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood;

as cloudy and confused notions.

Watts.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indi-

cating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-

nature; not open or cheerful; as cloudy

looks.

Shak.

5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as cloudy

wraith.

6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or vari-

ous hues, as marble.

7. Not bright; as a cloudy diamond.

Boyle.

Clough, m. clof. [Sex. clof, a patch, a plaster, a

plate, a swam or joint; Sw. klud; W. cluf, a

patch; clout, clout; chatter, to patch; Sex.

goluted, sewed together, clouted, patched;
gescoc mid gletuedum scon, shed with

clouted shoes. This undoubtedly signifies

patched shoes, for clut in Saxon does not

signify a nail. The word clout, a nail, may

be from the French, clou, clouter, from L.
claw, from the root of L. clavo, clavo.

Whether clouted brogues in Shakespeare sign-

ify patched shoes or shoes studded with

clouts, let the critic determine. Shakespeare

are common in England, and were for-

merly worn in America. The primary

sense is, to thrust or put on; hence the

sense of black.

1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c.,
to clothe a breach.

2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes.

Spenser.

3. A piece of white cloth, for archers to shoot

at. [Not now used.]

Shak.

4. An iron plate on an axe-tree, to keep it

from wearing.

[Fr. clou, clouter.] A small nail.

5. In vulgar language, a blow with the hand.


CLOUT, v. t. To patch; mend by sewing on a piece or patch; as clouted shoon, in

Matt.

This is the sense as understood by

Johnson. Mason understands the word clout to signify nailed, studded with small

nails, from the French clouter, and the

following words in Shakespeare, "whose

rudeness answered my steps too loud," give

some confirmation to Mason's interpretation.

In this case, the verb clout must signi-

 fy, to nail, or fasten with nails; to stud.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth.

Spenser.

2. To join clumsily; as clouted sentences.

Ascham.

4. To cover or arm with an iron plate.

5. To strike; to give a blow.

Beau.

Clout, cream, in Gay, is evidently a mis-

take for clotted cream.

Clouted, pp. Patched; mended clumsily;

covered with a clout.

Clout' ery, a. Clumsy; awkward.

Mortimer.

Clout' ing, pp. Patching; covering with a clout.

Clowe, pret. of clear. Obs. Spenser.

Clowe, n. [D. kloof. See Cleave.] A cleft;

as a clove of garlic; a ravine. This word,
though properly an apppellative, is not often
used as such in English; but it is appro-
priated to particular places that are real
clefts, or which appear as such; as the

Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New-

York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly

a Dutch word.

Journ. of Science.

Clowe, n. [Sex. cluf; Fr. clof; Sp. clavo; Port. curo;

from L. clavo, a nail; so called from its resem-

bance of a nail. At the extremities of its branch-

es are produced vast numbers of flowers,

which are at first white, then green, and at

last red and hard. These are called
cloves.

Encyc.

2. [from clear.] The parts into which gar-

lic separates, when the outer skin is re-

moved.

Tate.

3. A certain weight; seven pounds of wool;
eight pounds of cheese or butter. [Not

used in America.]

CLOUDED, pp. Overcast; overspread with

clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered

gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored

spots or veins.

Cloudiness, n. The state of being over-
cast with clouds; as the cloudiness of the

atmosphere.

Harvey.

2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.

3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of

colors in a fossil or other body.

4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as cloudiness of aspect.

Cloudy, a. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as a cloudy day; a cloudy sky; a cloudy night.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as a cloudy pillar.

Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood; as cloudy and confused notions.

Watts.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; as cloudy looks.

Shak.

5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as cloudy wraith.

6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.

7. Not bright; as a cloudy diamond.

Boyle.
CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER, n. A species of Dianthus, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called also Carnation pink.

Some writers suppose that gilly-flower should be written July-flower. But qu is not a corruption of the French giraffe, clou de girafe, clove; giraffa, a gilliflower; giron, clove-giroflé; L. Caryophyllus; Chaucer wrote close giroflé. Cant.Tales. 1382. The Italians write zucchero, perhaps for zuczato; Arm. ginegas, genielas. Johnson supposes the plant so called from the size of the flower, resembling that of clove; but it is probably from its shape, the nail-flower, as in Dutch. [See Clove.]

CLOVEN, pp. of clove. Divided; parted; pronounced clove.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, a. Having the foot divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLOVER, n. [Sax. clofer-erytig.] A dumpling; such; G. klaver; D. klaver; Dan. klaver; Sw. klubba; L. clover. The name then signifies club-grass, clover-wort, L. claven, from its flower. A genus of plants, called Trifolium, trefoil, or three-leaved, Fr. trèfle. There are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey. To live in clover, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance; a phrase borrowed from the luxuriant growth of clover, and the feeding of cattle in clover.


CLOWN, n. [L. colonus, a husbandman.] A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a clown; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man. Sidney. Dryden. Swift.

CLOWNAGE, n. The manners of a clown. [Not in use.]

CLOWNERY, n. Ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [Little used.]

L’Estrange.

CLOWISH, a. Containing cloven; consisting of rustic; as a closwish neighborhood. Dryden.

2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough; as clowish hands.

3. Of rough manners; ill-bred; as a closwish fellow.

4. Clumsy; awkward; as a clowish goat.

Prior.

CLOWISHLY, adv. In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.

CLOWISHNESS, n. The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness.

Dryden. Locke.

CLOY, v. t. [from Fr. cloir, or the root of the word, the L. claudo, claudo; coinciding in elements with glut.] Strictly, to fill; to glut. Hence, to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. And as the appetite when satisfied rejects additional food, hence, to fill to satiety; to surfeit. Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite? By bare imagination of a feast? Shak.

1. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent. Bailey. Johnson.

2. In former, to prick a horse in shoeing. Ash. [In the two latter senses, I believe the word is little used, and not at all in America.]

CLOYED, pp. Filled; glutted; filled to satiety; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOYING, pp. Filling; filling to satiety; or disgust.

CLOYLESS, a. That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOYMENT, n. Surfeit; rejection beyond the demands of appetite. [Little used.]

Shak. CLUB, n. [W. cloyna, cloyna, conjoining with cloyn, cloyn; D. klaver; Sw. klubba; Dan. klubbe; L. clover. The sense is probably a knob or lump, W. llib, lub, whence lumber.]

1. Properly, a stick or piece of wood, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defense. In early ages, a club was a principal instrument of war and death; a fact remarkably perpetuated in the accounts of Hercules with his club. Plin. Lib. 7. Ca. 56. This use of the club was the origin of the scepter, as a badge of royalty.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards; so named from its figure.


4. A thick heavy stick, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defense. In a common sum or collection, a club is usually a select number of friends met for social or literary purposes. Any small private meeting of persons. Dryden.


CLUB-BED, pp. Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses. 2. United to one end or effect.

CLUBBED, pp. Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUB-BING, pp. Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUB-BLACK, n. A large heavy fist.

CLUB-FIST, n. Having a large fist.

CLUB-FOOTED, a. Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB-HEAD, a. Having a thick head.

CLUB-LAW, n. Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy. Addison.

CLUB-ROOM, n. The apartment in which a club meets. Addison.

CLUB-RUSH, n. A genus of plants, the Scirpus. Muhleberg.

CLUB-SHAPED, a. Shaped like a club; growing thicker towards the top; clubbed.

CLUB-TIPPED, a. Having a club-like thorn, or a projecting point.

CLUCK, v. i. [Sax. clocaen; Dan. klucker; Sw. klucka; G. glocken; D. klucken; W. clowcan; clochcan; Arm. clochat; L. clacere; It. chiocciare; Sp. clavar, cloquear; Ch. clocher.] Class L. No. 27. See Clock and Clock. The G. Klacx5 seems to be the same word, as it gives Xacop; the guttural passing into 5, as in many Greek verbs; and hence Fr. gloseur. See Bruce.

To make the noise, or utter the voice of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word clock and clock, and is probably an onomatopoeia. [See Clock and Clock.]

CLUCK, v. t. To call chickens by a peculiar sound. Shak.

CLUCKING, ppr. Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.

CLUE, n. [See Clear.]

CLUMP, n. [G. klump; D. klump; Sw. klumpa; Dan. klump, a lump; W. clump, a lump; L. clumpum, lead; as the D. lood, G. loth, Dan. lod, Eng. lead, coincide with clump.]

1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. Hence plump, and L. plumbum, lead; as the D. lood, G. loth, Dan. lod, Eng. lead, coincide with clump.

2. United to one end, purpose or effect.


CLUMPS, n. [from clump.] A stupid fellow; a numskull. Bailey.

CLUMSY, a. [from clumy.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace. Cottier.

CLUMSYNESS, n. The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungracefulness; want of readiness, dexterity or dexterity. Cottier.

CLUMPED, v. a. as v. [from clump, lump.]

1. Properly, short and thick, like a clump or lump. Hence,

2. Moving heavily, slowly or awkwardly; as clumgy fingers.

3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless; without readiness, dexterity or grace; as a clumy man; a clumy fellow.

4. Ill-made; badly constructed; as a clumy garment; clumy verse.
2. Noise; bustle. [This sense seems allied to clatter, but it is not the sense of the word!]

GLUTTER, v. t. To crowd together in disorder.

3. To seize, or grasp; as, to clutch the globe.

CLUSTER, n. [Sax. cluster, cluster. It seems to be from the root of clas, clas, clus, claudum, claudio, a collecting or crowding together; Sw. klæs, a cluster of grapes; Dan. klæse. The latter in orthography coincides nearly with class. In Welsh, clas is compact, neat; elgan, to make compact; elgan is a close.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot; as, a cluster of raisins.

2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; as, a cluster of bees; a cluster of people.

3. To collect into flocks or crowds.

Clustered, pp. Collected into a cluster.

Cluster-y, a. Growing in clusters.

Cluster-grape, n. A small black grape.

Cluster, n. [Gr. κλοεστρ, from κλεος, to wash or cleanse; L. clyster; D. klisteer; G. klystier; Fr. chluster; Dan. klyster.]

1. To double in the fingers and pinch or compress; as, to cluster grapes.


Cluster-ly, adv. In the manner of clustering.

Cluster-wise, adv. Closely.

Clystère, n. One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Oluni in N. England.]

Clyster, n. Among jtimera, indurated clay, or conglomerate, formed in coal pits next to the coal. L'Estrang; Stillingfleet.

Clyster-pipe, n. A tube, or pipe used for injections.

Clystering, ppr. Encumbering with things in confusion.

Clyster, v. t. To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

"The English lexicographers explain this word by noise and bustle; but probably by mistake."

Clystered, pp. Encumbered with things in disorder.

Clystere, v. t. Encumbering.

Clyster, n. [Gr. κλεος, from κλείον, to wash or cleanse; L. clystere; D. klyster; G. klystier; Fr. chluster; Dan. klyster.

An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving constiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who cannot swallow aliment.

Clyster-pipe, n. A tube, or pipe used for injections.

Clysterwise, adv. In the manner of clustering.

Clyster, a prefix, signifying with, in conjunction. [See Con.]

Coacervate, v. t. [L. coacervo; con and acervus, a heap.]

To heap up; to pile. [Little used.]

Coacervate, a. [L. coacervatus.]

Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. [Little used.]

Coagulation, n. The act of heaping or state of being heaped together. [Little used.]

Coach, n. [Fr. couche, coucher,] a covered bed on wheels, 

Tins word seems to be radically a couch or couch-box; It. cocchio, a coach or coach-box; Sp. coche, a coach and a coach-barge; Port. coche; D. koets, a coach and a coach; G. kutsche.

Thus word seems to be radially a coach or bed; Fr. couche, coucheur, a covered bed on wheels, for conveying the infirm.

A close vehicle for commodious traveling, on wheels, and having seats in front, as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for travelling. Hackney-coach, a coach kept for hire. In some cities, they are licensed by authority, and numbered, and the rates of fare fixed by law.

Mail-coach, a coach that carries the public mails.

Stage-coach, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. [See Stage.]

Coach or Couch, n. An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. Mar. Dict.

Coach, v. t. To carry in a coach. Pope.

Coach-box, n. The seat on which the driver of a coach sits. Arbuthnot.


Coach-horse, n. A horse used in drawing coaches.

Coach-house, n. A house to shelter a coach from the weather. Swift.

Coachman, n. A man whose occupation is to make coaches. Swift.

Coachman, n. The person who drives a coach. Prior.


Coach, n. [Fr. coche, coucher,] a covered bed on wheels; a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. Mar. Diet.

A close vehicle for commodious traveling, on wheels, and having seats in front, as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for travelling. Coachman, n. An assistant or associate in an act. Beaum.

Coachman, n. An assistant or associate in an act. Beaum.

Coach, a. [L. coacervatus.]

Heaped; raised into a pile, or in a cluster.

Coagulant, a. [L. coagulant, a fellow-helper; an associate in operation.]

Coagulation, n. Collection into a close body.

Coagulant, n. An assistant or associate in an act. Beaum.

Coagulation, n. Collection into a close body.

Coachman, n. An assistant or associate in an act. Beaum.
substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistency, but not hard and impene-

COAGULATE, v.t. To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state; to thicken.
Bacon.  Boyle.

COAGULATING, pp. Concreted; curdled.
COAGULATING, ppr. Curdling; congealing.

COAGULATED, pp. Concreted; curdled.
COAGULATOR, n. That which causes coagulation.  Arbuthnot.

COAGULATIVE, a. That has the power to cause concretion.  Boyle.

GEOAGULUM, n. Rennet; curd; the clot formed by coagulating.  Arbuthnot.

COALK, n. [See Coke.]

COAL, n. [Sax. col or col; G. kolh; D. kool; Dan. kul; Sw. kul; Fr. guat; Corn. hoan; Russ. ugol. Qu. Heb. '7nj. It is from the sense of glowing, raging, for in Dan. koler signifies to blow strongly, fiercely.  Boyle.

1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance containing oil, which has been expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.  Encyc.  Coxe.

2. In the language of chemists, any substance which, when burning or ignited, is called a live coal, or burning coal, or coal of fire. When the fire is extinct, it is called charcoal.

3. In mineralogy, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and by way of distinction called fossil coal. It is divided by recent mineralogists into three species, anthracite or glance coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown coal or lignite; under which are included many varieties, such as cannel coal, bovey coal, jet, &c.

COAL, v.t. To burn to coal, or charcoal; to thicken.
Bacon.  Boyle.

COAL-BLACK, a. Black as a coal; very black.

COAL-BOX, n. A box to carry coal to the fire.

COAL-FISH, n. A species of Gadus or cod, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain.  Dict. Nat. Hist.

COAL-HOUSE, n. A house or shed for storing coal.

COAL-MINE, n. A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

COAL-MINER, n. One who works in a coal-mine.

COAL-MINE, n. A small species of timber, with a black head.

COAL-PIT, n. A pit where coal is dug. In America, a place where charcoal is made.

COAL-SHIP, n. A ship employed in transporting coal.

COAL-STONE, n. A kind ofannel-coal.

COAL-WORK, n. A coal-mine, coal- pit, or place where coal is dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal.

COALESCE, v. i. To unite or coalesce.  [Milton.

COALESCE, v. t. To unite or coalesce.  [Not in use.]

COALISER, n. [See Coltler.

COALITE, n. A joint ally; as the subject of a co-ally.

COAL, a. Like coal; containing coal.

COALING, n. In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck.

COAPPREHEND, v.t. To apprehend with another.  [Little used.]

COAPTATION, n. [L. con and apto, to fit.]

COARCTATION, n. Confinement; a compression; a narrowing of space.  Bacon.

COARCTATION, n. Annular constriction; a constricting ring.  Boyle.

COARCTATION, n. Annular constriction; a constriction in the neck of the neck.  Bremhall.

COARSE, a. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant; as the coarseness of a clown.

COARSENESS, n. Largeness of size; thickness; as the coarseness of thread.

COARSELY, adv. Roughly; without finesse or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; roughly; without art or polish.

COARSELY, adv. Roughly; without finesse or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; roughly; without art or polish.

COASTE, v.t. To sail by or near to; as, to coast a ship.

COAST, n. A side, limit or border of a country, as in Scripture.  "From the river to the uttermost sea shall your coast be." Deut. xi.

COAST, v.t. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the coast, or in sight of land.

COAST, v.t. To sail from port to port in the same county.

COAST, n. The coast is clear, is a proverbial phrase signifying the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast.

COAST, v.t. To sail by or near to; as, to coast the American shore.
2. To draw near; to approach; to follow.

COASTING, ppr. Sailing along or near a coast.

COASTING-PILOT, n. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

COASTING-TRADE, n. The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.

COAT, n. [Fr. cotte; It. cotta; Ir. cota; Corn. kotn; Pol. kotz. It may be from the root kot, to cover, and be allied to koppespin, spinnekop, a spider.] 1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.

God made coats of skin and clothed them. Gen. iii.

Jacob made Joseph a coat of many colors. Gen. xxxvii.

He shall put on the holy linen coat. Levit. xvi.

COAT, n. [Fr. cote; it. cotta; ir. cota; corn. kotn; pol. kotz. It may be from the root kot, to cover, and be allied to koppespin, spinnekop, a spider.] 1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.

So we say, "men of his cloth." Swift.

4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, &c.

5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. Derham.

6. The division or layer of a bulbous root; as the coats of an onion.

7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as a coat of tar, pitch or varnish; a coat of canvas round a mast; a coat of tin-foil.

8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; usually called a coat of arms. Anceintly knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armories of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enamelled with beaten tin of various colors. This habit was diversified with bands and fillets of several colors, placed alternately, and called devises, as being divided and composed of several pieces sewed together.

Vol. I.

Coa

2. To draw near; to approach; to follow.

COASTING, ppr. Sailing along or near a coast.

COASTING-PILOT, n. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

COASTING-TRADE, n. The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.

COAT, n. [Fr. cotte; It. cotta; Ir. cota; Corn. kotn; Pol. kotz. It may be from the root kot, to cover, and be allied to koppespin, spinnekop, a spider.] 1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.

So we say, "men of his cloth." Swift.

4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, &c.

5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. Derham.

6. The division or layer of a bulbous root; as the coats of an onion.

7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as a coat of tar, pitch or varnish; a coat of canvas round a mast; a coat of tin-foil.

8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; usually called a coat of arms. Anceintly knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armories of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enamelled with beaten tin of various colors. This habit was diversified with bands and fillets of several colors, placed alternately, and called devises, as being divided and composed of several pieces sewed together.

Vol. I.

COB

2. To draw near; to approach; to follow.

COBALT, n. [D. cobalt. This is said to be the G. kobold, a goblin, the demon of the earthy arsenic called cobalt, or containing it. It is never found combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz. arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exaltes the odor of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massivo in its structure; oxyd of cobalt, brown or brownish black, generally friable and earthy; sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red color, the former soluble in water. The impure oxyd of cobalt is called zaffer; but when fused with three parts of silicious sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called smalt. The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain and earthen wares.


Cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt.

Cobalt-crust, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

Cobaltic, pertaining to cobalt, or containing it.

COBLE, n. [Eng. cobble.] This seems to be of Welsh origin, W. cub, a mass, a cube, or cob, cop, head, top.}

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch.

2. To make or do clumsily or unskilfully; as, to cobble rhymes.

Dryden.

COBLE-BLIND, n. A mendicant, a vagabond.

Shak.

COBLE, n. [In Persic, كوبيله, a shoemaker.] 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch.

2. To make or do clumsily or unskilfully; as, to cobble rhymes.

Dryden.

CO布莱, n. A mendicant, a vagabond.

Addison.

COBLER, n. A maker of shoes.

Shak.

COBLUE, n. A mendicant, a vagabond.

Dryden.

COBLING, ppr. Mending coarsely.

COBY, a. Stout; brisk. [Not in use.]

Chaucer.

COB-CAL, n. A sandal worn by ladies in the east.

CO-CALS, n. Large round coals.

COBELLER, n. [See Belligerent.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

COBELLER, n. A nation or state that carries on war in conjunction with another.

COB-IRON, n. [See Cob.] An anilin with which the top of a bottle is covered.

Cobishop, n. A joint or coadjutant bishop.

Hyliffe.

COBLE, n. [Sax. eouple.] A boat used in the herring fishery.

COBLOAF, n. A loaf that is irregular, uneven or crusty. Qu. Is it not a round loaf?

CO'B'NUT, n. A boy's play, or a hazel-nut.
so called, used in play; the conquering

A sk. Barrel.

C O B O S S E N, [See C a b o o s e .]

A s h. Stone.

C O B - S T O N E, n. [See Cobble.]

A s h. Stone.

C O B - S W A N, n. [cob, head, and nym.]. The head bandish of a swan, formerly used in swan. B. Johnson.

C O B - W E B, n. [cob or kappe, a spider; D. spinneckop; Sax. otter-coppa, poison spider. In Ch. "spider's web."

1. The line, thread or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,


In this sense it is used adjectively or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as a cobweb law. B. Jonson.

Or slender, feeble; as the cobweb thread of life. Buckminster.


C O B - W E D, preised with cobwebs.


C O C C I F E R O U S, a. [L. coccus, and fero, to bear; Gr. xoxxos, a berry, grain or seed, bearing or producing berries; as cocciferous or a red berry used in dyeing; W. cac, red.


A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Haüy, granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated. Cleaveland. Dict. Nat. Hist.

C o c c u l u s l n d i c a s s , the fruit of the Menispernum cocculus, a poisonous berry, often used in adulterating malt liquors. Enege.

C O C H I N E A L, n. [Sp. cochinita, a woodhouse, and an insect used in dyeing; L. coccinella; Fr. rochenille; from the Gr. xoxon, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the tetr gladium evia. See Gregory's Armoric Dictionary.]

An insect, the Coccus cadi, of the genus Coc- cus, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico. It is found on a plant called nopal or Indian fig-tree. The female, which alone is valued for its color, is ill-shaped, tardy and stupid; the male is small, slender and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects thus killed form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine. It has been used in medicine, as a cardiae, sudorific, aleuiurine and febrifuge; but is now used only to give a color to tinctures, &c.

C O C H L E A R Y, a. [L. cochlea, a screw.

C O C H L E A T E, a. The shell of a small shellfish.

C O C H L E A T E D, Gr. xoxxos, from xoxxos, a coil or twist.

Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinated; as a cochleate pod. Martyn.

C O C H L I T E, n. [Gr. xoxxos, a small]. A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail, usually designates the mollusk. C. Morant.

C O C K, n. [Sax. coc; Fr. coq; Arm. goz; Sans. kuka; Slav. kokosh. The sense is, that which shoots out or up; It. cocco, the tip of a spindle, the top or crown; L. caput, head.

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called dunghill fowls or barn-door fowls.

2. A weather-cock; a vase in shape of a cock.

3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat or pipe; so named from its projection.

4. The projecting corner of a hat. Addison.

5. A small concave pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a coop. W. Johnson.

6. When hay is dry and rolled together for caring, the heaps are not generally called cocks, at least not in New England. A large concave pile is called a stack.

7. The style or gnomon of a dial. Chambers.


9. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. Bailey.

10. The notch of an arrow. [It. cocca.]

11. A boat; a chief man.

12. A leader; a chief man.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club. ..Iddison.

C O C K, v. t. To set erect; to turn up; as, to cock the nose or ears. Addison.

13. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. Prior.

14. To set up hay in small concave piles. Addison.

15. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire. Dryden.

C O C K, n. To hold up the head; to strut to look big, pet, or menacing.

Dryden. Addison.

2. To train or use fighting cocks. [Little used.]

B. Jonson.

3. To cocker. [Mad in use.]

C O C K - A D E, n. [Fr. cocarde; Sp. cocarda; Port. cocar; or cocarda.]

A ribbon or knot of ribbin, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others. Occasionally designates the military character; sometimes political parties.

C O C K - A D E D, a. Wearing a cockade. Young.


C O C K A T O O T, n. A bird of the parrot kind. Herbert.

C O C K - A T R I C E, n. [Fr. cacatrice, from coc.]

Junius mentions the word as in D. kokate, and call it rogh-nuthair, a king-serpent, antelope-head. C. Morant.

A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg. Bacon. Taylor. Is. xi. 8. lex. 5.

C O C K - B I L L, n. In seamen's language, the anchor is a cock-bill, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment. Mart. Dict.

C O C K - B O A T, n. A small boat. [See Cock, No. 11.]


C O C K - C H A F F E R, n. The May-bug or dorrl-beetle, a species of Sciarabrous.

C O C K - C R O W I N G, n. The time at which cocks crow; early morning. Mark xiii.


To foodle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper. Swift.


C O C K - E T, n. [Qu. Fr. cadeil, Arm. cocheol, a seal.] A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and given by the officers of the custom-house, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry. Spleman. Covel. Enege.


C O C K - F I G H T I N G, n. A match or contest of cocks; a barbarous sport of the ancients, and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered. Bacon. Addison.

C O C K H O R S E, a. On horse back; triumphant; exulting.


C O C K - L E, n. [Sax. cocel, cocel, or coced; Fr. cauler; Sp. and Port. joyo; Fr. coquelicot.]

A plant or weed that grows among corn, the corneose, a species of Argostemna. It is also applied to the Lolium or darnel.

C O C K - L E, n. [Fr. coque, couille; L. cochlea; W. coes; pln. Gr. xoxxos, xoxxos, xoxxos, from xoxxos, to turn or roll. Probably by giving the ^ a nasal sound, Gr. xoxxeta, L. conchola, are from the same root, whence xoxxos, L. conchylia, It. conchiglia. See Conch.]

1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the Cardium. The general characteristics are; shells testaceous, and equivalvular; hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve.

C O C K - LE, a. Another name given by the Cornish miners to shirt or short. Nicholson.


Spenecer.
A native of London, by way of contempt.

An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen. Shak.

In ships of war, a room or apartment, in cock-paddle, n. The lump fish or sea-owl. Encyc.

COCK'-NEY, a. Resembling the manners of a cockney. Burton

COCK'SHUT, n. The close of the day, when fowls go to roost. Shak.


COCK'SUT, n. One that takes and sells cocks. Gray.

COCKLED, pp. Contracted into folds or wrinkles; winding.


COCK-LETOFT, n. [Sec Cock.] The top-loft of the store room of the boatswain, gunner and carpenter. Mor. Dict.

COCK ROACH, n. A genus of insects, the Blatta, of several species. They have four semicircular wings, and resemble the beetle; the head is inflected towards the breast; the feelers are hard like bristles; the elytra and wings are plain and resemble parchment. These animals are very troublesome, as they enter chests of clothes, meat-tubs, pantries, and infest beds. They avoid the light, and have a very unsavoury smell. Encyc.

COCK'S COMB, n. The caruncle or comb of a cock.

2. A plant. This name is given to the Colca cristata, the Pedicularis louse-wort, and the Rhihanthus, or yellow rattle. Fam. of Plants. Lc.

3. A pop, or vain silly fellow. [See Cuckcomb.

COCK-HEAD, n. A plant, the Hedysarum or sainfoin. Fam. of Plants.

COCKSHUT, n. The close of the day, when fowls go to roost. Shak.

COCKSPUR, n. Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar. Miller.


COCK SWAIN, n. contracted into cozen. [See Swain.] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew. Mor. Dict.

COCK-WEED, n. A plant called also dodder and pepperwort. Johnson.

COCOA, n. co'co. [Sp. coco; Port. coco, the nut, and conqueiro, the tree; It. coco; Fr. cacao; Sp. cacau; It. cocco; L. coccus; Codex.]

A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmae; and the fruit or nut of this tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the height of 60 feet, and the stem is like an apothecary's pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are 14 or 15 feet long, about 28 in number, winged, of a yellow color, and tapers towards the nut. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oakum. This covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel that is wholesome food, and a liquor which is a cooling beverage. Encyc.

CO-COA-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the cocoanut-tree.

COCOON', n. [Fr. cocon.] An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself, formed by threads which compose silk.

COD, a. A species of fish, of the genus Gadus, inhabiting northern seas, but particularly the banks of the Baltic. [See Haddock.

COD'FISH, n. Gadus, inhabiting northern seas, but particularly off the banks of the Baltic. Chambers.

COD FISH, n. [L. codis, from coquus, to cook.]

CODGER, a. [Sp. coger, to catch, says Todd. Hence he defines the word by miser. But the primary sense is by no means obvious. I take it to be a corruption of cockerel, Norm. cocher.

CODIGIL, n. [L. coddilus, dam. of codex.]

A writing by way of supplement to a will. Prior.

CODDLE, n. codill. [Fr. codille; Sp. codillo, the knee, a joint; cod, the elbow, that is, a turn or a fastening.

A term at ombre, when the game is won. Brown

COD'LE, v. i. To parboil, or soften by CODDLE, §. the heat of water. COD'LE, v. i. To make much of. [Not in use.

COD'LING, n. An apple codled; or one suitable for cooking, or used for that purpose. Bacon. Mortimer.

COD'LING, n. A young cod.

CODFICACY, n. [con and efficac. L. efficac.]

Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect.

CODFI'CIENCY, n. [con and efficiency. L. efficac.]

Cooperation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end.

CODFI'CIENT, a. [con and L. efficacius.]

Cooperating; acting in union to the same end.

CODFI'CIENT, n. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.

Codina, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as in 3x and a, 3 and a are the coefficients of x.

In fractions, the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity. Chambers. Bailey.

CODFI'CIENTLY, adv. By cooperation.

CO-ELD'ER, n. An elder of the same rank, dignity or power. Shak.

Codlan, the belly; allied perhaps to xoiXos, hollow.

Tending to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

Codlic artery is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm. Spec. Phys. Enne
cic.

Codllic passion, the lienentry, a flux or diarrhoea of undigested food. Coxe.

Cod'lic, n. The belly; allied perhaps to xoiXos, hollow.

Coelac vein, a vein of the intestinal rectum. Coxe.

COEMPTION, n. [L. coemptio; con and empto, to buy.]

The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity. Bacon.

COENJOY', V. i. To enjoy together.

The act of boiling or exposing to heat, as a brick.

COE'QUAL, a. [L. eoji and equalis, equal.

COE'QUALLY, adv. With joint equality.


Equal with another person or thing of the same rank, dignity or power. Shak.

COE'QUAL, n. One who is equal to another.

COE'QUALITY, n. The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity or power.

COE'QUALLY, adv. With joint equality.
COERCE', n. coerc'. [L. coercro; con and arco, to drive, or press.]
1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting, or transgressing, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress.
2. To compel; to constrain.
These causes—coerced by those which preceded and coercing those which followed.

COERCED, pp. Restrained by force; compelled.

COERCIBLE, a. That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

COERCING, ppr. Restraining by force; constraining.

COERCION, n. Restraining by force, as by law or authority; compulsion; force.

COERCIVE, a. That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority.

COERSSEN'TIAL, a. [co7i and essential, partaking of the same essence.

COESTABLISHMENT, n. Joint establishment.

COESSENTIALLY, adv. In a coessential manner.

COETERN'AL, a. [L. con and alumnus.]
Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; usually an adjective followed by with.

COEVAN, o. The same as coeval, but not necessarily followed by with.

COEXIST', v. i. [L. coexistere.]
To exist at the same time with another; regularly followed by with.

COEXISTENT, a. Existing at the same time with another; equally extended or extent.

COEXIST'ENT, a. Existing at the same time with another; followed regularly by with.

COEXISTENCE, n. Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by with.

COFFEE-HOUSE, n. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation.

COFFEE-HOUSE, n. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation.

COFFEE-MAKER, n. One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffee.

COFOUNDER, n. A joint founder.

COG, v. i. (W. coegiaw, to make void, to deceive, from coeg, empty, vain.)
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw.

COG, n. (W. cocos, cogs of a wheel. Qu. xenos-; Norm. French, coffin, a basket; Sp. cofian, radically the same word as cog.)
1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault.
2. A mold of paste for a pie.
3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers.

COF'FER, n. [Fr. coffre; Arm. confr, from cof a hollow trunk. The same as coffre, from coffre, a hollow, a coffin. In architecture, a square depression or hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised two feet above the level of the mort; which little elevation has huddled laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to defend besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch.

COF'FERER, n. The Cofferer of the king's household in Great Britain, a principal officer of the court, next under the Controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

COF'FERED, pp. Laid up in a coffer.

COF'FERING, pp. Laid up in a coffer.

COF'FEE, n. [Fr. coffee; Sp. cafe; Port. id.; D. koffe; G. koffe; Ar. cohun.]
The berry of a tree belonging to the genus Coffea, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but its growth is generally stunted to five feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite, crossing each other at every joint, and forming a sort of pyramid. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and close to the branches; they are of a pure white and of an agreeable odor. The fruit which is a berry, grows in clusters, along the branches, under the axis of the leaves.

COFFEE-TEA, n. To deceive; to cheat; to lie.

COFFEE, n. To deceive; to cheat; to lie.

COFFEE, n. (W. coffee, cogs of a wheel. Qu. Sp. coger, to catch, or Welsh coco, a mass or lump; cogs, a mass, a short piece of wood.)
The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body.

COFFEE-POT, n. A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COFFEE-THAN, n. One who keeps a coffee-house.

COFFEE-TEA, n. To deceive; to cheat; to lie.
COG', ITABLE, a. [See Cogulate.]
That

COG', ITING, n. Cheat; deception; fallacy; Beaum.  

COG', ITABLE, a. Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating; as, a cogent reason, or argument.  
The harmony of the universe furnishes cogent proofs of a deity.  

COG', GED, pp. Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.  

COG', GER, n. A flatterer, or deceiver.  

COG', INATE, n. Trick; falsehood.  

COG', ITATIVE, a. [Little used.]
To think; to meditate.  

COG', GERY, n. Trick; falsehood.  

COG', GER, n. A flatterer, or deceiver.  

COG', INATE, v. i. [L. cogito. Varro says cogitari; cognosco.]
To think; to meditate.  

COG', GER, n. A flatterer, or deceiver.  

COG', ITATION, n. The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.  

COG', ITATION, n. The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.  

COG', ITABLE, a. [See Cogitate.]
That may be thought on; that may be meditated on.  

COG', ITATE, v. i. [L. cogito. Varro says cogitari; cognosco.
But the Gothic huygan, and Sax. hogirm, signify to think.

COG', ITATIVE, a. Thinking; having the power of thinking, or meditating; as, a cogent substance.  

COG', NATE, a. [L. cognitius; con and nasco, to know.
1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth.  
2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family; as a cognate dialect.  
3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs; as a cognate letter or sound.

COG', NATE, n. In Scots late, any male relation through the mother.  

COG', NATION, n. [L. cognitio. See Cogitate.]
1. In the civil law, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as cognation is the relation between males only descended from the same stock.  
2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original.  

Pride and hard-heartedness are of near cognation to ingratitude.  

COG', NATION, n. [L. cognitio; cognoscio, cognosco, cognitio; con and nosco, to know.
1. Pertaining to a surname.

COG', NELTIVE, a. Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as, cogent power.  

COG', NITIVE, a. Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding; as, cogent power.  

COG', NIZATION, n. [Fr. cognaisance; Sp. conocimiento; Port. conhecimento.]
1. Knowledge; the act of knowing.  
2. Knowledge by recollection.  
3. In law, an acknowledgment or confession; as a cause or action is cognizable before the circuit court.

The cause of many phenomena is not cognizable by the ecclesiastical courts.  

The court of king's bench takes cognizance of civil and criminal causes.  

The cause of many phenomena is not cognizable by the senses.  

COG', NIZATION, n. [Fr. cognaisance; Sp. conocimiento; Port. conhecimento.]
1. Knowledge; the act of knowing.  
2. Knowledge by recollection.  
3. In law, an acknowledgment or confession; as a cause or action is cognizable before the circuit court.

The cause of many phenomena is not cognizable by the senses.  

COG', NITION, n. [L. cognitio; con and nosco, to know.

COG', NITABLE, a. [See Cognize.]
1. The act of slicking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of bodies which unite

COG', NER, a. Having the power of knowing.  

COG', EAR, n. A carnivorous quadruped of America.  

COG', GUARDIAN, n. A joint guardian.  

COHABIT, v. i. [L. con and habito, to dwell.
1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in, or in the same place, or country.  
2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

COHABITANT, n. One who dwells with another or in the same place.

COHABITATION, n. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another.

COHABITANT, n. One who dwells with another or in the same place.

Decay of piety.

COHER, n. cœur, [L. cœares and hæres, an heir. See Heir.]
A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

COHES, n. coœtres. A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

COHÈRE, v. i. [L. cœhere; con and hæreo, to stick or cleave together.
1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus, particles of clay cœhere; polished surfaces of bodies cœhere.
2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.
3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.

COHERENCE, n. A sticking, cleaving or adhering, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.

COG, a. Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.

ABRUTHNOT.

COHABIT, v. i. [L. con and habito, to dwell.
1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in, or in the same place, or country.  
2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

COHABITANT, n. One who dwells with another or in the same place.

Decay of piety.

COHER, n. cœur, [L. cœares and hæres, an heir. See Heir.]
A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

COHES, n. coœtres. A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

COHÈRE, v. i. [L. cœhere; con and hæreo, to stick or cleave together.
1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus, particles of clay cœhere; polished surfaces of bodies cœhere.
2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.
3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.

SHAK.

COHERENCE, n. A sticking, cleaving or adhering, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.

ABRUTHNOT.

COHERENTLY, adv. In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

COHABIT, v. i. [L. con and habito, to dwell.
1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in, or in the same place, or country.  
2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

COHABITANT, n. One who dwells with another or in the same place.

Decay of piety.

COHER, n. cœur, [L. cœares and hæres, an heir. See Heir.]
A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

COHES, n. coœtres. A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

COHÈRE, v. i. [L. cœhere; con and hæreo, to stick or cleave together.
1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus, particles of clay cœhere; polished surfaces of bodies cœhere.
2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.
3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.

SHAK.

COHERENCE, n. A sticking, cleaving or adhering, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.

ABRUTHNOT.

COHERENTLY, adv. In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.
3. Having cold qualities; as a cold plant.

2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shiver.


COLD, n. [Sax. cele, a/l; D. koelle, cele; L. colere, to cultivate.]

1. The sensation produced in animal bodies, or the body, when in contact, the heat of the body is less warm than the body, and when it is less warm than the body, and when in contact, the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as cold air; a cold stone; cold water. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than cool. [See The Noun.]

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a cleric, literally, to bring or lay together. Hence, to collate copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.

COLLATE, v. t. [L. collatam, colatum; con and labor, to slide or fall.]

1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enamelled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended. Encyc. Tytler.

2. To slip the collar, is to escape or get free; to desintangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement. Johnson.

A collar of brown, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. [Not used in America.] Johnson.

COLLAR, n. [L. collaris: Fr. collier; Sp. collar; from collare, to bind or ligature; hence, to seize.]

1. To put a collar on.

2. To collar beef or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string. [English.]
COLLA'TED, pp. Laid together and compared, examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman, to a benefice.

COLLATERAL, a. [L. collateralis; con and lateralis, from latus, a side.]
1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.
2. In genealogy, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the lineally.
3. Diffused on either side; springing from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stock or stock. Thus the children of brothers are collateral relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.
4. Collateral security, is for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.
5. Running parallel.
6. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, collateral love.
7. Not direct, or immediate.
8. If by direct or collateral hand.
9. Concurrent; as, collateral strength.
10. A partner or associate in the same office.
11. It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

COLLATERAL, n. A collateral relation or kinship.

COLLATERALLY, adv. Side by side; or by the side.

COLLATERALLY, adv. Side by side; or by the side.

COLLATERALITY, n. The state of being collateral.

COLLECTING, ppr. Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COLLECTION, n. The act of gathering, assembling.

COLLECTING, ppr. Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COLLECTION, n. The act of gathering, or assembling.

COLLECTIVE, a. [L. collectivus; Fr. collectif; It. colleltivo.]
1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.
2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.
3. In grammar, expressing a number or multitude united; as a collective noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, company, army, troop, assembly.
4. In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state collectively considered.
5. A state of union; mass.

COLLECTOR, n. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.

COLLECTORSHIP, n. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.

COLLECTIVELY, adv. In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state collectively considered.

COLLECTIVENESS, n. A state of union; mass.

COLLECTANTEOUS, a. [L. collectantemus.]
Gathered; collected.

COLLECTED, pp. Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.

2. a. Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

2. That may be gathered or gathered; that may be inferred.

2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not collectible.

COLLECTING, ppr. Gathering; drawing together; assembling.

COLLECTION, n. A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COLLECTIVELY, adv. In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as the citizens of a state collectively considered.

COLLECTIVE, a. [L. collectivismus.]
1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.
2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

COLLECTORSHIP, n. The office of a collector of customs; or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

COLLEGATORY, n. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.

COLLEGIUM, n. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as a collection of essays or sermons.

COLLECTIVE, a. [L. collectivus; Fr. collectif; It. colleltivo.]
1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.
2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

COLLECTORSHIP, n. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

COLLEGIUM, n. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as a collection of essays or sermons.

COLLECTING, ppr. Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COLLECTION, n. The act of gathering, or assembling.

COLLECTORSHIP, n. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector.
left to him in common with one or more other persons. Chambers. Johnson.

**College**, n. [L. collegium; con and lego, to gather.]

In its primary sense, a collection, or assembly. Hence,

1. In a general sense, a collection, assemblage or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.

2. In a particular sense, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose; as the college of Electors or their deputies at the diet in Ratisbon. So also, the college of princes, or their deputies; the college of cities, or deputies of the Imperial cities; the college of Cardinals, or sacred college.

In Russia, the denomination, college, is given to colleges of state, courts or assemblies of men intrusted with the administration of the government, and called Imperial colleges. Of these some are supreme and others subordinate; as the Supreme Imperial College; the college of foreign affairs; the college of war; the admiralty college; the college of justice; the college of commerce; &c. Colleges of this kind are usually incorporated and established by the supreme power of the state.

3. An edifice appropriated to the use of students, who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.

5. In foreign universities, a public lecture.

COLLEGE, n. A college of heralds, a college of justices, &c. College of arms, a college of arms; a college of physicians, a college of professors, a college of traders, a college of corn merchants, &c.

COLLEGIAN, n. A member of a college, a college of heralds, a college of justice, &c. Colleges of this kind are usually incorporated and established by the supreme power of the state.

COLLEGIATE, n. The member of a college.

COLLEGIATE, a. Contained in a college; a college of arms; a college of heralds; a college of justice; a college of commerce; &c.

COLLEGIUM, n. The substance formed by the union of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLIAGE, n. [L. colloquium; con and loquor, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLIATORY, n. A college of heralds, a college of justices, &c.

COLLIER, n. collier. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

3. A coating vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.


COLLIE, a. Having the property of gluing; agglutinant. Encyc.


COLLIGATING, ppr. Binding together.

COLLIGATION, n. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, n. [L. collimatio, from collin, to aim; con and limes, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it is from collum, the neck.] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object. Asiat. Research Society. Bailey. Johnson.

COLLIGATIVE, a. Melting; dissolving; capable of being melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid. Coxe.

COLLOCA'TION, n. [L. collocatio.] A setting, placing, or placing in position.

COLLOCATED, pp. Placed.

COLLOCATING, ppr. Setting, placing.

COLLOCUTIION, n. [L. locutionis, a speech.] A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

COLLOCUTIUM, n. [L. colloquia, a speech, or colloquium.] A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.


COLLOQUIUM, n. A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOQUIST, n. A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOQUIAL, a. [See Colloquy.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as colloquial language; a colloquial phrase.

COLLOQUIST, n. A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOQUIUM, n. [L. colloquium; con and luctor, to struggle.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOQUY, n. [L. colloquium; con and loquor, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOQUY, n. One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLOQUE, n. The act of melting.

COLLOQUY, n. A dissolving, flowing or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily congregate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse, clammy sweat.

COLLOQUIATIVE, a. Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as a colliquative fever, which is accompanied with diarrhoea, or profuse sweats; a colliquative colic, a profuse clammy sweat.

COLLOQUATION, n. [L. colloquatio.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLOQUATION, n. A college of heralds, a college of justices, &c.

COLLOQUATION, n. A college of heralds, a college of justices, &c. College of arms, a college of arms; a college of physicians, a college of professors, a college of traders, a college of corn merchants, &c.

COLLOQUIUM, n. The substance formed by the union of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLI'ER, n. collier. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

3. A coating vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.


COLLIE, a. Having the property of gluing; agglutinant. Encyc.


COLLIGATING, ppr. Binding together.

COLLIGATION, n. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, n. [L. collimatio, from collin, to aim; con and limes, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it is from collum, the neck.] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object. Asiat. Research Society. Bailey. Johnson.

COLLIGATIVE, a. Melting; dissolving; capable of being melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid. Coxe.

COLLOCA'TION, n. [L. collocatio.] A setting, placing, or placing in position.

COLLOCATED, pp. Placed.

COLLOCATING, ppr. Setting, placing.

COLLOCUTIION, n. [L. locutionis, a speech.] A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

COLLOCUTIUM, n. [L. colloquia, a speech, or colloquium.] A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.


COLLOQUIUM, n. [L. colloquium; con and luctor, to struggle.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOQUIST, n. A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOQUIAL, a. [See Colloquy.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as colloquial language; a colloquial phrase.

COLLOQUIST, n. A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOQUY, n. [L. colloquium; con and loquor, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOQUY, n. One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLOQUE, n. The act of melting.

COLLOQUY, n. A dissolving, flowing or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily congregate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse, clammy sweat.

COLLOQUIATIVE, a. Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as a colliquative fever, which is accompanied with diarrhoea, or profuse sweats; a colliquative colic, a profuse clammy sweat.

COLLOQUATION, n. [L. colloquatio.] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.
COL

COLLUD'E, v. i. [L. colludio: con and ludiro; to play, to banter, to mock.] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. Johnson.

COLLUDER, n. One who conspires in a fraud.

COLLU'DING, ppr. Conspiring with another in a fraud.

COLLU'DING, n. A trick; collusion.

COLLUSION, n. s a s. [L. collusio.] Conspiring with another in a fraud.

2. In general, a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

COLLUSIVE, a. Fraudulently concerted between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right. Coned.

A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person. 

3. In law, a deceitful agreement or compact.

COLLU'SION, n. The quality of being collusive.

COLLU'SORY, a. Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COLLU'SIVENESS, n. The quality of being collusive.

COL'LY, v. t. To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal. Shak.

COLLYR'IUM, n. [L.; Gr. xollyrio.] A drastic purge. Encyc.


COLOM'BO, n. A root from Colombo in Ceylon. Its smell is aromatic, and its taste pungent and bitter. It is much esteemed as a tonic in dyspeptic and bilious diseases. Hooper.

CO'LON, n. [Gr. xoloos, the colon, a member or limb.] 1. In anatomy, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the caecum; beginning at the caecum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes, in the form of an S, to the upper part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum. See Colon. See Colon.

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants. English Puritans colonized New England.

COLONIZED, pp. Settled or planted with a colony.

COLONIZING, pp. Planted with a colony.

COLONIZING, n. The act of establishing a colony.

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later colonizing. Tovey. i. 622.

COLONNA'DE, n. [It. colonnata, from colonna, a column; Sp. colonnata; Fr. colonnade.] A polystyle colonnade is a range of columns, or a series of columns, disposed in a single view; as that of the palace of St. Peter at Rome, consisting of 284 columns of the Doric order. Enec.

COLONY, n. [L. colonia, from colo, to cultivate.]

1. A company or body of people transplant from their mother country to a remote province or country to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as the British colonies in America or the Indies; the Spanish colonies in South America. When such settlements cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated colonies.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well educated, devout christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a colony formed of better materials. Ames.

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of colonists, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.

3. A collection of animals; as colonies of shell-fish.

COL'OPHON, n. [from a city of Ionia.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication. Warton.

COL'OPHONITE, n. [Supra, from the city or its resin color.]

A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown color, occurring in small amorphous granular masses. Dict. Nat. Hist.

COL'OPHY, n. In pharmacy, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried; or the residuum, after distillation of the ethereal oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long continued fire. It is so named from Colophon in Ionia, whence it was formerly brought. Nicholson. Enec.

COL'OQUINTIDA, n. [Gr. kolocynthis; L. colocynthis.] The colocyuth or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucurais, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a large orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine. Chambers.

COL'OR, n. [L. color; It. colore; Sp. Port. color; Fr. couleur.] 1. In physics, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, to bodies particular attributes to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. White is not properly a color; as a white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. Black bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or nearly
2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye; as the color of gold, or of blood.

3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

4. Appearance to the mind; as, prejudice puts a false color upon objects.

5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, their sin admitted no color or excuse.

6. Appearance of a red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

7. Kind; species; character; complexion.

8. Colors, with a plural termination, in the military art, a flag, ensign or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [See Flag.]

9. Colors, with a plural termination, in the military art, a flag, ensign or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [See Flag.]

10. In law, color in pleading is when the defendant in assize or trespass, gives to the plaintiff a color or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.

Blackstone.

Water-colors are such as are used in painting with gum-water or size, without being mixed with oil. Encyc.

COLOR, n. t. To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to color cloth. Generally, to color is to change from white to some other color.

2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.

He colors the falsehood of the eneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. Dryden.

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.

To color a stranger's goods, is when a free-man allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty. Encyc.

COLOCK, 1. To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to color cloth. Generally, to color is to change from white to some other color.

2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.

He colors the falsehood of the eneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. Dryden.

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.

To color a stranger's goods, is when a free-man allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty. Encyc.

COLOR, r. i. To blush. Encyc.

COLORABLE, a. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as a colorable pretense; a colorable excuse. Encyc.

COLORABLY, adv. Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance. Bacon.

COLORATE, a. [L. coloratus, from color, to color.] Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color. [Little used.]

COLORATION, n. [L. coloration.] The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored.

COLORATURE, n. In music, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable. Encyc.

COLORED, pp. Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.
fortunately confounded; and a column consisting of a single piece of timber is absurdly called a pillar or pile.

2. An erect or elevated structure resembling a column in architecture; as the astronomical column at Paris, a kind of hollow tower with a spiral ascent to the top; gnomonic column, a cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping; Eth. 1<sup>2</sup> Q game, to shave, to scrape.

1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating and cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, or flux. Also, an instrument of horn or shell, for keeping the hair in its place when dressed. The crest, carnarion or red fleshy tuff, growing on a cock's head; so called from its indentures which resemble the teeth of a comb.

3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey, in small hexagonal cells.

4. A dry measure of four bushels. [Not used in U. States.]

COM, n. [Sax.] A valley between hills or mountains.

COMB, v. t. To separate, disentangle, and adjust with a comb, as to comb hair; or to separate, and cleanse and lay smooth and straight, as to comb wool.

COMB, v. i. In the language of seamen, to roll or cast as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam. [Qu. Sp. combar, to comb, or from the English comb.]

COMB-BIRD, n. A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock.

COMB-BIRD, n. A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make combs.

COMBAT, v. i. To fight with; to oppose by force or by argument.

COMBATANT, a. Contending; disposed to contend.

COMBATER, n. One who fights or contends.

COMING, ppr. Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COMBED, pp. Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

COMB, n. a column of water, air or mercury, drawn up in order; as a solid column.

COMB, n. a column of combs, or bushes, or feathers, as the feathers of the comb.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMBAT, v. t. To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to combat an antagonist.

COMBAT, n. A fighting: a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMBATANT, a. Contending; disposed to contend.

COMBAT, v. i. To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to combat arguments or opinions.

COMB, n. A valley between hills or mountains. [Not in use.]

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scraping.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scratching.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scratching.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scratching.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scratching.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.

COMB, n. A cylinder on which the hour or the needle may be the radical word of our language, and from scratching, scratching.

COMB, n. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as the combat of armies.
4. To confederate; to unite as nations.

COMBINED, pp. United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.

COMBING, ppr. Separating and adjusting, as hair, wool, &c.

COMBING, n. Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [Local.]

COMBINE, v. i. Borrowed from comb, through German. Borrowed from comb, German.

COMBUSTIBLE, a. [Fr. combustible; Sp. combustible, burnable.] In popular language, a. the process or action of fire in consuming a body, or, according to modern chemistry, the operation of fire on inflammable substances; or, according to modern chemistry, the operation of fire on inflammable substances.

COMBUSTIBLE, n. A substance that will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are combustible bodies.

COMBUSTIBILITY, n. The quality of taking fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; the capacity of being burnt, or combined with oxygen.

Lavoisier.

The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body.

Ure.

COMBUSTION, n. The process of fire and the change it brings about.

1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or according to modern chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with heat, and in most instances, in heat. In the combination of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed.

Lavoisier.

This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies the union of substances.

Combustion cannot be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chimerical action.

Webster's Man. of Chem.

2. In popular language; a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as, the combustion of wood or coal.

3. Condensation; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire or flame.

4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.


COME, v. i. pret. came, part. come. [Sax. comen; or eceiman; Goth. eceiman, pret. cawan; D. komen, pret. kwamen; G. kommen; Sw. komma; Dan. komme, to come. Qu. W. cwm, Ir. ceim, a step. And qu. the Ar. ʿl Heb. Ch. ʿlp to rise, or stand erect; to set or establish; to subsist, consist, remain; to rectify, or set in order; and in Arabic, to be thick, stiff or congealed.

The senses of the words appear to be very different; but we use come in the sense of rising, or sprouting, applied to corn; the corn comes or comes up, G. keimen. So the butter comes, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of come, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, for example, is the sense of come; the butter comes, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of come, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, being originally directed to persons sitting or reclining, in the oriental manner? Coming implies moving, driving, shooting along, and so we use set; we say, to set forward; the tide sets north-west.

1. To move towards; to advance nearer, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the men come this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind comes from the west; the ship comes with a fine breeze; light comes from the sun. It is applicable perhaps to every kind of susceptible of motion, and is opposed to go.

2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive: to be present.

Come thou and all thy house into the ark. Gen. vii.

All my time will I wait, till my change come. Job xiv.

When shall I come and appear before God? Ps. lxxii.

Then shall the end come. Math. xxiv.

Thy kingdom come; thy will be done. Math. xi.

The time has come.

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships come to action; the players come to blows; is it come to this? His sons come to honor and he knoweth it not. Job xiv.

I wonder how he came to know what he had done; how did he come by his knowledge? Lavoisier.

4. To happen or fall out; as, how comes that? let come what will. Hence when followed by an object or person, with to, or on, to carry to light on.

After all that comes on us for our evil deeds, Ezra iv.

All things come alike to all. Eccles. iv.

To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or color comes and goes in the face.

Spenser. Shak.

5. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn comes up, or comes up. In the coming of sprouting of malt, as it must not come too little, so it must not come too much. Mortimer. So Bacon uses the word; and this it is that becomes nearly with the sense of ʿlp, genitor, 2 Kings xix. 35, and in the same chapter inserted in Isaiah xxxvi.

27. It is the G. keimen, Icelandic keina, English home, to bud, or germinate.

7. To become.

So come I a widow. Shak.

8. To appear, or ho, or formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter comes.

Hudibras.

9. Come, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; come, let us go.

This is the heer; come, let us kill him.

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste: haste, come, come. Sometimes it expresses or introduces rebuke.

As the sense of come is to move, in almost any manner; in; to various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus with words expressing approach, it denotes advancing nearer; with words expressing departure, as from, of, out of, &c., it denotes motion from, &c.

To come about, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these things come about? So the French venir a bout, to come to the end, that is, to arrive.

To come about, to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will come about from west to east. The ship comes about. It is applied to a change of sentiments.

On better thoughts, and my urgent reasons,

They are come about, and won to the true side. B. Jonson.

To come again, to return. Gen. xxviii. Lev. xiv.

To come after, to follow. Math. xvi. Also, to come to obtain; as, to come to offer a book. To come in to reach; to come within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to come at. To come at a true knowledge of ourselves.

Addison.

Also, to come towards, as in attacking.

To come away, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.

To come back, to return.

To come by, to pass near; a popular phrase.

Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to come near, at or close.

To come down, to descend.

The Lord will come down on mount Sinai. Ex. xvii.

Also, to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall come down. Jer. xiii.

To come down from thy glory. Jer. xviii.

To come forth, to come to get or obtain; to arrive.

To come forth, to issue or proceed from. Gen. xv. Is. xi. Micah v.

Also, to depart from; to leave. Mark ix.

Also, to come abroad. Jer. iv.

To come from, to depart from; to leave.

In popular language, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place or former place of residence; where did this man, this animal or this plant originate.

To come home, that is, to come to home, or
the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. [See Home.]

To come in, to enter, as into an inclosure. Also, to comply; to yield; as, come in and submit.

Also, to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous, as a ship has come in.

Also, to become fashionable; to be brought into use. Silken garments did not come in till late.

Also, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A nice sense of propriety comes in to heighten the character.

Also, to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield. If the corn comes in well, we shall have a supply, without importation. Crops come in light.

Also, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii.

To come in for, to arrive in time to take. To come of, to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

To come nigh, is popularly used in like senses. To come near, to approach in place. Hence, to come no near, in seamanship, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.

To come off, to depart from; to remove from the table.

To come off from, to leave; to quit. Felton.

To come on, to advance; to proceed; as, come on, brave boys; night is coming on.

So we say, the young man comes on well in his studies, and the phrase often denotes a prosperous advance, successful improvement. So we say of plants, they come on well, they grow or thrive—that is, they proceed.

Also, to fall on; to happen to. Last that come on you, which is spoken of in the prophets.

Also, to invade; to rush on.

To come over, to pass above or across, or from one side to another. In distillation, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Also, to come off, as from the party, side, or army to another; to change sides.

To come out, to depart or proceed from. They shall come out with great substance. Gen. xv.

Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered; as, the truth is come out at last.

Also, to issue from, as descendants. Kings shall come out of thee. Gen. xvii.

To come out with, to give publicity to; to disclose. Boyle.

To come short, to fail; not to accomplish. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii.

To come to, to consent or yield. Swift.

To come together, to meet or assemble. To come up, to ascend; to rise.

To come up on the capstern, in seamanship, is to come close with; to fall on; to be effected. The phrase much used in the common version of the English writings.

To come up, to ascend; to rise.

Also, to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. Bacon.

Also, to come into use, as a fashion. Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy.

To come up to, to approach near. Also, to advance to; to rise to.

To come up with, to overtake, in following or pursuit.

To come upon, to fall on; to attack or incite.

To come, in futurity; to happen hereafter. In times to come. Success is yet to come.

To take a lease for years to come. Locke.

Come is an intransitive verb, but the participle comes is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. "The end of all flesh is come." I am come, thou art come, he is come, we are come, &c. This use of the substantive verb, for have, is perhaps too well established to be rejected altogether. But it introduces a thread of elliptical phrases. In the phrase, "come Frayday, come Candlemass," there is an elliptic of certain words, as when Friday shall come. Come, come, the repetition of come, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a sprout. [Not used.]

COME, n. A sprout. [Not used.]

COMELY, adv. cum'ly. Handsomely; gracefully.

COMELINESS, n. cum'liness. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, a. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]

COMELY, adv. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]

COMELY, adv. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]

COMELY, adv. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]

COMELY, adv. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]

COMELY, adv. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]

COMELY, adv. cum'hj. [from come. The sense of suitableness is often suited to time, place, circumstances or persons.

COMELY, adv. cum'illy. In a suitable or decent manner. [Little used.]

COMELYNESS, n. cum'liness. [See Come-]
COM'ET-LIKE, adj. Resembling a comet.

COM'FIT, [D. konfyt ; G. confect ; Dan. co?ifect ; Fr. conft, confiture ; It. confetlo, confetlura, or confezione ; Sp. confite ; Port, confeto ; from eOM'ETARY, a. A description of the revolution of a comet round the sun. Encyc.

COMETARY, n. Pertaining to a comet.

COMET, n. A game at cards. Southerne.

COMET-MAKER, n. One who makes or prepares comfits.

COMFIT, n. A dry sweet-meat ; any kind of fruit or root used in confectionery ; consolating.

COMFIT-MAKER, n. One who makes or prepares comfits.

COMFIT, n. A game at cards. Southerne.

COMETARY, n. Pertaining to a comet.

COMET, n. A game at cards. Southerne.

COMET-MAKER, n. One who makes or prepares comfits.

COMFORT, n. Relief from pain ; ease ; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold or distress or uneasiness of body. The word signifies properly new strength, or animation ; and relief from pain is often the effect of both. 'In a popular sense, the word signifies rather negatively the absence of pain and the consequent quiet, than positive animation.

2. Relief from distress of mind ; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation or affliction ceases. It implies also some degree of positive animation of the spirits ; or some pleasureable sensations derived from hope, and agreeable prospects ; consolation.

Let me alone, that I may take comfort a little. Job x.

Daughter, be of good comfort ; thy faith hath made thee whole. Mat. ix.

3. Support ; consolation under calamy, distress or danger.

Let thy merciful kindness be for my comfort. Ps. cxix.

3. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity.

Pious children are the comfort of their aged parents.

5. In love, support ; assistance ; condescension ; encouragement ; as, an accessory aids and comfort a felon.

That which gives security from want and furnishes moderate enjoyment ; as the comforts of life.

COMFORTABLE, a. Being in a state of ease.

6. That which gives security from want and affording moderate enjoyment ; as, a person after sickness or pain.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of enjoying comfort.

COMFORTABLY, adv. In a manner to give comfort.

Who can promise him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge ? South. 

COMFORT, n. In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem. Is. xi.

2. With comfort, or cheerfulness ; without despair.

Hope comfortably and cheerfully for God's performance. Hammond.

COMFORTED, pp. Strengthened ; consoled ; encouraged.

COMFORTER, n. One who administer comfort or consolation ; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked for comforters, but found none. Ps. lix.

COMFORTLESS, a. Without comfort ; without anything to alleviate misfortune, or distress.

I will not leave you comforters. John xiv.

COM FORTLESSNESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORT, n. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORT, n. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.

COMFORTABLENESS, n. The state of being comfortless.

COMFORTLESSLY, adv. In a manner to raise comfort.
2. Distinction. L. Addison.

COMMAND, n. t. [It. comandare ; Sp. comendar, mendar ; Arm. commendari ; Fr. commander ; con, or con, and L. mandato, to command, to commit to, Basque manatu, literally, to send to, to send forth, from the same root as command, demand, and L. mano. See Class Mn.]

1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge, implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience. We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall command us. Ex. vii.

1. I know that he [Abraham] will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord. Gen. xviii.

2. To govern, lead or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over. Lord Wellington commanded an army in Spain; he commanded the army at the battle of Waterloo.

3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as, a military post commands the surrounding country; a fort commands the harbor.

4. To overlook, or to have in the power of the eye, without obstruction. One side commands a view of the finest garden in the world. Addison.

5. To direct; to send. The Lord shall command the blessing on thee. Deut. xxviii.

6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over. A good magistrate commands the respect and affections of the people.

COMMAND, v. t. To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general commands with dignity and humanity. What general commands in Canada?

COMMAND, n. The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, an officer has a brigade under his command; he commands the army in France; an appropriate military term.

2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.

He assumed an absolute command over his subjects. Dryden.

3. Cogent or absolute authority. Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. Locke.

4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

The captain gives command. Dryden.

5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction. The steepy strand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command. Dryden.

6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting. The fortress has complete command of the port.

7. That which is commanded; control; as, a body of troops under command. Marshall.

COMMANDABLE, a. That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT, n. [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces. Smollett.

COMMANDATORY, a. Having the force of a command.

COMMENDED, pp. Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COMMANDER, n. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. The term may also be applied to the admiral of a fleet, or of a squadron, or to any supreme officer; as, the commander of the land or of the naval force; the commander of a ship.

1. One of the comets bestowed a benefit or command.

2. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c. [This gives us the primary sense of L. manendo, to send, to drive.]


COMMANDERY, n. [Fr. commanderie.

COMMANDERY, n. A kind of benefit or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit. There are strict and regular commanderies, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favor, bestowed by the Grand Master. There are also commanderies for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony.

COMMANDING, pp. Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction.

1. Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as, a man of commanding manner; commanding eloquence.

2. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to commence a suit, action or process in law.

To begin to be, as in a change of character. Let not learning too commence its foe. Pope.

To take a degree or the first degree in a university or college. Bailey.

To commence, pp. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to commence operations.

To begin to originate; to bring; as, to commence a suit, action or process in law.

COMMENCED, pp. Begun; originated.

COMMENCEMENT, n. commencement. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the commencement of New Style in 1752; the commencement of hostilities in 1775.

The time when students in colleges commence bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In Cambridge, Eng., the day when masters of arts and doctors complete their degrees. Waddington.

COMMENCING, pp. Beginning; entering on; originating.

COMMEND, n. t. [L. commendare; con and mano. It. commendare; Port. commen- dar; Fr. recommander; Sp. comendar, to command, and formerly to commend. This is the same word as commend, differently applied. The primary sense is, to send to or throw; hence, to charge, bid, desire or intreat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend.

Gloss. de Botanique, De Theis.

COMMENDABLE, a. Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event. The Lord's supper is designed to commend the sufferings and dying love of our Savior.

COMMENDED, pp. Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COMMENORATING, ppr. Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COMMEMORATION, n. The act of calling to remembrance, by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event, by solemn celebration.

The feast of shells at Plymouth in Massachusetts is an annual commemoration of the first landing of our ancestors in 1620.

COMMEMORATIVE, a. Tending to preserve the remembrance of something. Afterbury.

COMMENORARY, a. Serving to preserve the memory of.

COMMENCE, v. t. To begin; to rise or origin; to have first existence; as, a state of glory to commence after this life; this empire commenced at a late period.

To begin to be, as in a change of character.

Let not learning too commence its foe. Pope.

To take a degree or the first degree in a university or college. Bailey.

COMMENCE, pp. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to commence operations.

To commence, pp. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to commence a suit, action or process in law.

COMMENCED, pp. Begun; originated.

COMMENCEMENT, n. commencement. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the commencement of New Style in 1752; the commencement of hostilities in 1775.

The time when students in colleges commence bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In Cambridge, Eng., the day when masters of arts and doctors complete their degrees. Waddington.

COMMERING, pp. Beginning; entering on; originating.

COMMEND, n. t. [L. commendare; con and mano. It. commendare; Port. commen- dar; Fr. recommander; Sp. comendar, to command, and formerly to commend. This is the same word as commend, differently applied. The primary sense is, to send to or throw; hence, to charge, bid, desire or intreat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend.
1. commend to you Phoebe our sister. Rom. xv. 18.
2. To commit; to entrust or give in charge.
   Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. Luke xxiii.
3. To praise; to mention with approbation.
   The princes commended Sarat before Pharaoh. The Lord commended the unjust steward.
4. To make acceptable or more acceptable.
   But meat commendeth us not to God. 1 Cor. viii.
5. To produce or present to favorable notice.
   That may be commended or praised; worthy of regard, or acceptance.
6. To praise; to mention with approbation.
   Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. Luke xxiii.
7. To commit; to entrust or give in charge.
   And the rich present to the prince commendam.
8. To praise; to mention with approbation.
   That may be commended or praised; worthy of regard, or acceptance.
9. To commit; to entrust or give in charge.
   And the rich present to the prince commendam.
10. To migrate together; to move in a body.
    And looks commercing with the skies.

COMMEND, n. Commendation. [Fr. commendation ; It. commendazione.]
COMMENDABLE, a. [Fr. recommandable; It. commendabile.]
COMMENDABLENESS, n. State of being commendable.
COMMENDABLE, adv. Laudably; in a laudable manner.
COMMEND AM, n. In ecclesiastical law, in England, a benefice or living commended, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual.
COMMENDABLENESS, n. State of being commendable.
COMMENDAT E, n. One that writes comments.
COMMENDAT RY, n. A comment; explanation; illustration of difficult or obscure passages in an author.
COMMENDATORY, a. With equal measure or extent.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile ; Sp. conmensurable, whence commensurativo; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABILITY, n. [Fr. commensurabilité.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable.; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABILITY, n. [Fr. commensurabilité.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMENSURABLE, a. [Fr. commensurable; It. commensurabile; Sp. conmensurable; L. communis, common, and mensura, measure.]
COMMENSURABLENESS, n. State of being commensurable.
COMMIS'ERABLE, a. [See Commiserate.
1. A-Atuention ; as commissarion of spirits.
2. To regret ; to pity ; to be sorry for ; as.
COMMISSARY, n. [Sp. comisario. See Commis-
9.7. The office or employment of a commissary ;
2. To mix together ; to mingle in one mass, or
3. To diminish ; to blend. [See Mingle.
4. To mix or unite together, as different substances. Bacon.
5. To grind. [Not used.
[See Commute.
6. a. Reducible to powder.
7. To mix ; or unite together, as different substances. Bacon.
8. The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles ; pul-
9. To make small or fine ; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding ; to pulver-
10. To triturate ; to levigate. It is claidly or wholly applied to substances, not liquid.
11. Reduced to fine particles ; pulverized ; triturated.
12. Reduced to fine particles ; pulverized ; triturated.
13. A suture of the cranium or skull ; articulation ; the corners of the lips.
14. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.
15. A warrant. [Little used.
16. Deserving of commiseration or pity ; pitiable ; that may excite sympathy or sor-
17. .This commiserable person. Edward. [Little used.
18. To pity ; to compassionate ; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress ; applied to persons.
19. We should commiserate those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease or want. Dohran.
20. To regret ; to pity ; to be sorry for ; as, to commiserate our mutual ignorance.
21. Titled.
22. Paying ; compassionate ; feeling sorrow for.
23. A sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or dis-
24. I cannot think of these poor debased crea-
25. From compassion.
26. One who pities.
27. Pertaining to a commissary.
28. Smollett uses commissarial ; but this is not regular nor authorized.
29. The office or employment of a commissary or the whole body of officers in the com-
30. To give a commission to ; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, but the president commissions.
31. To send with a mandate or authority.
32. A chosen band
33. To authorize or empower.
34. Note. Commissionate, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.
35. A. Appointed by Commissionary.
36. In architecture, the joint of two stones, or
37. In anatomy, a suture of the cranium or skull ; articulation ; the corners of the lips.
38. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.
39. To put, set or lay ; commettre, to commit.
40. To send or delegate to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representa-
41. To issue or distribute the supplies.
42. In a military sense, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for the army. Commissaries are distin-
43. This commiserable person, Edward.
44. To pity ; to compassionate ; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress ; applied to persons.
45. We should commiserate those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease or want. Dohran.
46. To regret ; to pity ; to be sorry for ; as, to commiserate our mutual ignorance.
47. Titled.
48. Paying ; compassionate ; feeling sorrow for.
49. A sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or dis-
50. I cannot think of these poor debased crea-
51. From compassion.
52. One who pities.
53. Pertaining to a commissary.
54. Smollett uses commissarial ; but this is not regular nor authorized.
55. The office or employment of a commissary or the whole body of officers in the com-
56. To give a commission to ; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, but the president commissions.
57. To send with a mandate or authority.
58. A chosen band
59. To authorize or empower.
60. Note. Commissionate, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.
61. A. Appointed by Commissionary.
62. In architecture, the joint of two stones, or
63. In anatomy, a suture of the cranium or skull ; articulation ; the corners of the lips.
64. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.
65. To put, set or lay ; commettre, to commit.
66. To send or delegate to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representa-
67. To issue or distribute the supplies.
68. In a military sense, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for the army. Commissaries are distin-
69. This commiserable person, Edward.
70. To pity ; to compassionate ; to feel sorrow, pain or regret for another in distress ; applied to persons.
71. We should commiserate those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease or want. Dohran.
72. To regret ; to pity ; to be sorry for ; as, to commiserate our mutual ignorance.
73. Titled.
74. Paying ; compassionate ; feeling sorrow for.
75. A sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or dis-
76. I cannot think of these poor debased crea-
77. From compassion.
78. One who pities.
79. Pertaining to a commissary.
80. Smollett uses commissarial ; but this is not regular nor authorized.
81. The office or employment of a commissary or the whole body of officers in the com-
82. To give a commission to ; to empower or authorize by commission. The president and senate appoint, but the president commissions.
83. To send with a mandate or authority.
84. A chosen band
85. To authorize or empower.
86. Note. Commissionate, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.
87. A. Appointed by Commissionary.
88. In architecture, the joint of two stones, or
89. In anatomy, a suture of the cranium or skull ; articulation ; the corners of the lips.
90. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.
91. To put, set or lay ; commettre, to commit.
92. To send or delegate to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representa-
93. To issue or distribute the supplies.
94. In a military sense, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for the army. Commissaries are distin-
95. This commiserable person, Edward.
2. To put into any place for preservation;

4. To do; to effect or perpetrate; as, to commit murder, treason, felony, or trespass.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. Ex. xx.

5. To join or put together; for a contest; to match; followed by with; a latinos.

6. To place in a state of hostility or enmity. "Committing" short and long words. But this seems to be the same word in the following:

7. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled as, to commit the peace of a country by expounding the cause of a belligerent.

8. To engage in some work; to do some act, or make some declaration, which may bind the person in honor, good faith, or consistency, to pursue a certain course of conduct, or to adhere to the tenor of that declaration.

9. To refer or entrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report; a term of legislation, as, the petition or the bill is committed.

10. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures. Unless perhaps animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are moveable, valuable by money, the common measure. Locke.

The principal use of money is to save the comdom of more bulky commodities.

Arithmet.

Staple commodities are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

Thus flour is the staple commodity of New-York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of S. Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.

COMMODITY, n. [L. commoditatum; Fr. commodite; It. commodita; Sp. commodidad; Port. commodidade. See Commodity.]

1. Primarily, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. "Men seek their own commodity." In this sense it was used by Hooker, Sidney, &c; but this is nearly or entirely obsolete.

2. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures. Unless perhaps animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are moveable, valuable by money, the common measure. Locke.

The principal use of money is to save the commod of more bulky commodities.

Arithmet.

Staple commodities are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

Thus flour is the staple commodity of New-York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of S. Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.

COMMODITY, n. [L. commoditatum; Fr. commodite; It. commodita; Sp. commodidad; Port. commodidade. See Commodity.]

1. Primarily, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. "Men seek their own commodity." In this sense it was used by Hooker, Sidney, &c; but this is nearly or entirely obsolete.

2. That which affords ease, convenience or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures. Unless perhaps animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are moveable, valuable by money, the common measure. Locke.

The principal use of money is to save the commod of more bulky commodities.

Arithmet.

Staple commodities are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

Thus flour is the staple commodity of New-York and Pennsylvania; flour and tobacco, of Maryland and Virginia; cotton and rice, of S. Carolina and Georgia; cotton and sugar, of Louisiana.
common to man and beast; the common privileges of citizens; the common wants of men.

2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. The right to a highway is a public right.

3. General; serving for the use of all; as the common prayer.

4. Universal; belonging to all; as, the earth is said to be the common mother of mankind.

5. Public; general; frequent; as common report.

6. Usual; ordinary; as the common operations of nature; the common forms of conveyance; the common rules of civility.

7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. Applied to persons, it signifies, not noble, not distinguished by noble descent, or not distinguished by office, character or talents; as a common man; a common soldier. Applied to things, it signifies, not distinguished by excellence or superiority; as a common essay; a common exertion.

8. Prostitute; lewd; as a common woman.

9. In grammar, such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called common; as except, desire, am desired; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as pares.

10. A common bed, in botany, is one that contains both leaves and flowers; a common peduncle, one that bears several flowers; a common pericarp, one that incloses several distinct fructifications; a common receptacle, one that connects several distinct fructifications.

Common divisor, in mathematics, is a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder.

Common Law, in Great Britain and the United States, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. That body of rules, principles and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been guided in judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.

Common pleas, in Great Britain, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster-Hall. It consists of a chief justice and three other justices, and has cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal or mixed, as well as by original writ, as by removal from the inferior courts. A writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court to the court of king's bench.

In some of the American states, a court of common pleas is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. This court is variously constituted in different states, and its powers are defined by statutes. It has jurisdiction of civil causes, and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited; all causes of magnitude being removable to a higher Court by appeal or writ of error.

Common prayer, the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the Church are enjoined to use, under a penalty.

Common recovery, a legal process for recovering an estate or barking entail.

Common time, in music, duple or double time, when the semibreve is equal to two minims.

In common, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated, as tenants in common; to provide for children in common; to assign lands to two persons in common, or to twenty in common; we enjoy the bounties of providence in common.

COMMON, n. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a larger number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.

In law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a larger number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.


COMMON-COUNCIL, n. The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and the lower house, of the common-council-men, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the Mayor, Aldermen and common-council-men constitute one body, called a Court of Common-Council.

COMMON-CRIER, n. A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COMMON-HALL, n. A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COMMON-LAWYER, n. One versed in Common Law.

COMONPLACE, n. A memorandum; a common topic.

COMONPLACE, v.t. To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

Commonplace-book, a book in which are registered such facts, opinions or observations as are deemed worthy of notice or remembrance, so disposed that any one may be easily found. Hence commonplace is used as an epithet to denote what is common, or often repeated, or trite; as a commonplace observation.

COMONABLE, a. Held in common.

2. That may be pastured on common land. Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground.

COMONAGE, n. The right of pasturing on common land. The commoner is the person who has the right.

COMONAL, a. Held in common.

COMONALLY, adv. Usually; generally.

COMONNESS, n. Frequent occurrence; a commonplace observation.

COMMON, n. [L. communis. See Monition.] Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONTIVE, n. Warning; monitory.

COMMONTIVE, adv. Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits commonly continue through life.

COMMONNESS, n. Frequent occurrence; the being common or usual.

Equal participation by two or more.

COMONS, n. pl. The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar.

2. In England, the lower house of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of
Common grounds; land
Food provided at a common table, as in
Doctors Commons, in London, a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians common together. The house was consumed in the great fire in 1666, but rebuilt in 1672. To this college belong thirty-four professors.

COMMONWEAL, n. [See Weal and common.
COMMONWEALTH, n. [See Weal and common.

1. An established form of government, or civil polity; or more generally, a state; a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; an abode; habitation.

COMMONWEALTH'S MAN, n. One who favors the commonwealth, or a republican government.

COMMORANCY, n. [L. commorans; commorancy.]
A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation. Commorancy consists in usually lying there.

COMMORANT, a. Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.
All freeholders within the precinct—and all persons commorant therein—are obliged to attend the court-leet. Blackstone.

COMMO'RIENT, a. [L. commorientes.]
1. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

COMMOTIONER, n. One who excites communion. [Little used.]

COMMUNE, v. i. [L. communacum. See Move.

COMMUNICATE, v. i. To partake of the Lord's supper; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament, at the celebration of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNICATE, n. [Sp. comunica. Fr. communiquer.

1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use or enjoy; with to.

2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of; followed by with.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but peculiar benefits with choice.

But Diomede desires my company, and still communicateth his praise with me.

Dryden.

3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs or signals; as, to communicate intelligence, news, opinions, or facts.

Formerly this verb had with before the person receiving; as, "he communicated those thoughts only with the Lord Digby." Clarendon. But now it has to only.

4. To deliver, as to communicate a message to, to give, as to communicate motion.

COMMUNICATE, v. i. To partake of the Lord's supper.
Taylor.

Instead of this, in America, at least in New England, commune is generally or always used.

2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, two houses communicate with each other; a fortress communicates with the country; the canals of the body communicate with each other.

Arbuthnot.

3. To have intercourse; applied to persons.

4. To have, enjoy or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another.

Ye have done well that ye did communicate with my affection.

COMMUNICATED, pp. Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COMMUNICATING, pp. Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering.

Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel, as two lakes communicating with each other.

1. Having intercourse by words, letters or messengers; corresponding.

COMMUNICATION, n. The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering, from one to another; as the communication of knowledge, opinions or facts.

2. Interchange by words, letters or messengers; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means.

Abner had communication with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you. 2 Sam. iii. 7.

Let your communication be, yea, yea; nay, nay. Mat. v.

In 1 Cor. xv. 33, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," the word may signify conversation, colloquial discourses, or customary association and familiarity.

3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the communication necessary among all, who have management of affairs.

4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, an avenue between streets, &c.

Keep open a communication with the besieged place.
5. That which is communicated or imparted.

The house received a communication from the Governor, ready to impart to others. In the sense of liberal of benefits, though legitimate, it is little used.

6. In rhetoric, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says we, in stead of I or you. Beatie.

COMMUNICATIVE, a. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of liberal of benefits, though legitimate, it is little used.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less communicative.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, n. The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. Norwich.

COMMUNICATORY, a. Imparting knowledge. Barrow.

COMMUNING, ppr. Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COMMUNION, n. Communion. [L. communio; Fr. communion; It. comunione. See Committ.]

COMMUNING, n. Familiar converse; private intercourse. E. T. Fitch

COMMUNIONS, n. Familiar converse; private intercourse.

COMMUNITY, n. L. communitas; Fr., commune; It., comuniate; Sp., comunidad; Port., comunham. See Commune.

Communion-service, in the liturgy of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.

COMMUNITY, n. L. communitas; Fr., commune; It., comuniate. See Common.

1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment; as a community of goods.

2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a community or state, a body politic, or a particular society or order of men within a state, as a community of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.


COMMUTABILITY, n. [See Commute.]

The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put in one of the other.

COMMUTABLE, a. [L. commutabilis. See Commute.]

That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another. In philosophy, that may pass from one into another; as, the letter b is commutable with v; or in Celtic, b and m are commutable.

COMMUTATION, n. L. commutatio. See Commute.

1. Change; alteration; a passage from one state to another.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.

The use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky commodities. Arbuthnot.

3. In law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as, banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a commutation for penance. Blackstone.

COMMUTATIVE, a. [Fr. commutatif; It. commutativo. See Commute.]

Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as, commutative justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.

To cultivate an habitual regard to commutative justice. Burke.


COMMUTE, v.t. [L. commuto; con and motu, to change. See Mutate and Mutatio.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to commute our labors; to commute pain for pleasure.

2. In law, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to commute death for transportation.

To commute, v.t. To commute, to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty commutes for another.

COMMUTUAL, a. [con and mutual.] Mutual, reciprocal; used in poetry.

There, with commutual zeal, we both had strove
In arts of dear benevolence and love. Pope.

COMPACT', a. [L. compactus, compingo; con and pango, to thrust, drive, fix, thrust or pressed together. Hence, a compact leaf, in botany, is one having the parts which compose a body closely together; or the state of being compact.

A compact leaf, in botany, is one having the parts which compose a body. Bacon.

A compact of jars, grow musical. Shak.

In the two last examples, compact is used for compacted.

COMPACTED, Pp. Pressed close; firmly united, or connected.

COMPACTED, pp. Compacted.

COMPACTEDNESS, n. A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness. Digby.

COMPACTING, ppr. Uniting closely; consolidating.

COMPICATION, n. The act of making compact; or the state of being compact. Bacon.

COMPACTLY, adv. Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COMPACTNESS, n. Firmness; close union of parts; density. Boyle.

COMPACTURE, n. Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining. Spenser.

COMPAGES, n. Of many parts united.

COMPAIGNATION, n. [L. compago. See Compact.]

Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. [Little used.] Brown.


COMPANION, n. Company. [Fr. company. See Company.]

In the beginning of speech there was an implicit compact, founded on common consent. South.

2. One who accompanies another; as two I

EUOMP'IONABLY, adv. In a companionable manner.

5. The state of being a companion; the act

6. A number of persons united for the same

purpose, or in a joint concern; as a com-

pany of merchants or mechanics; a com-

pany of players. The word is applicable
to private partnerships or to incorporated
bodies of men. Hence it may signify a
firm, house or partnership; or a corpora-
tion, as the East India Company, a banking
or insurance company.

7. The crew of a ship, including the officers

also, a fleet.

To bear company, to accompany; to attend;
to go with; denoting a temporary associa-
tion.

His faithful dog shall bear him company.

To keep company, to accompany; to attend;
also, to associate with frequently or habitu-
ally; hence, to frequent public houses.

Pope.

COM PANY, v. t. To accompany; to go with;
to be companion to. But company is generally used.

COM PANY, v. i. To associate with; to frequent
the company of.

I wrote you not to company with fornicators.

COMPAR A TIVE, n. One who is equal or

COMPAR A TIVELY, adv. In a state of

comparison; by comparison; according to
estimates made by comparison; not posi-
tively, absolutely or in itself. A thing is
comparatively heavy, when it is compared
with something less heavy. Paper is com-
paratively light or heavy; light, when com-
pared with lead; and heavy, when com-
pared with air.

How few, comparatively, are the instances of
a wise application of time and talents! - Chalm.

COMPA RE, v. t. [L. comparare, to prepare,
to provide; to compare; to compare; con and paro, to prepare; It.
parare, to dress, trim, adorn; also, to parry; Sp. parar, to prepare, to halt, to stop,
to prevent, to detain, to stake at cards; Port.
parar, to stop or cease to go forward; to meet or confine upon; to touch or be bound-
to; to tend; to drive at some end; to aim at; to come to; to hinder; to parry, or
ward off; to turn or change in inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager;
Sp. parada, a halt, stop, pause; a fall for
cards; a way of playing; a dam, a mule; a dam, a bet, stake or wager; a parade,
or place of exercise for troops; F. id. Arm. para; W. parodi, to prepare. This
seems to be the kxx bara, of the Slavonic
languages. The primary sense is, to throw,
drive, or strike; hence, to drive or force
off, to separate, topare; hence, to trim, or
dress, which maybe from separating, as in
the French puer des cuirs, to dress or curry
leather; or from setting off, as we express
the idea, that is, by enlargement, or dis-
play; or from setting in order, as to
set in order. The sense of compare is allied to
the Portuguese application of the word,
to come, to meet; and the L par, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems
to be included in comparo. One of the
principal significations is, to stop; that is,
to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept
by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming,
it is to lay or throw down. All the senses
unite in that of extending, thrusting, or
driving. W. pur, that is contiguous, pre-
paredness, a pair, a fellow, Eng. peer,
which may be from separating, as in
the French puer des cuirs, to dress or curry
leather; or from setting off, as we express
the idea, that is, by enlargement, or dis-
play; or from setting in order, as to
set in order. The sense of compare is allied to
the Portuguese application of the word,
to come, to meet; and the L par, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems
to be included in comparo. One of the
principal significations is, to stop; that is,
to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept
by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming,
it is to lay or throw down. All the senses
unite in that of extending, thrusting, or
driving. W. pur, that is contiguous, pre-
paredness, a pair, a fellow, Eng. peer,
which may be from separating, as in
the French puer des cuirs, to dress or curry
leather; or from setting off, as we express
the idea, that is, by enlargement, or dis-
play; or from setting in order, as to
set in order. The sense of compare is allied to
the Portuguese application of the word,
to come, to meet; and the L par, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems
to be included in comparo. One of the
principal significations is, to stop; that is,
to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept
by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming,
it is to lay or throw down. All the senses
unite in that of extending, thrusting, or
driving. W. pur, that is contiguous, pre-
paredness, a pair, a fellow, Eng. peer,
3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities or qualities; as, to compare two kingdoms, or two mountains with each other; to compare the number ten with fifteen; to compare ice with crystal; to compare a clown with a dancing master or a dandy.

In this sense compare is followed by with.

1. In grammar, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as black, blacker, blackest.

2. To get; to procure; to obtain; as blacker, blackest.

Spenser.

COMPARÉ, v. t. To hold comparison; to be like or equal.


COMPARÉ, n. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; proportion.

Their small gallies may not hold compare with our tall ships. Walter.

This noun is in use, but cannot be considered as elegant.] Comparing.

COMPARÉD, pp. Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

Johnson.

COMPARÉING, ppr. Examining the relations of things each other; likening.

Comparative estimate ; proportion.

Parsonson. Johnson.

COMPARISON, n. [It. comparazione; Sp. comparación; Port. comparação; L. comparatio. See Compare.]

1. The act of comparing; the act of considering the relation between persons or things, with a view to discover their agreement or resemblance, or their disagreement or difference.

We learn to form a correct estimate of men and their actions by comparison. Joun.

2. The state of being compared.

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison. Locke.

3. Comparative estimate; proportion.

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? Hag. ii.

Wealth is the measure of comparison.

Shak.

4. To be compared.

Ye shall compass the city—and the seventh day ye shall compass the city seven times. Josh. vi.

For ye compass sea and land. Math. xxi.

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to accomplish.

Time enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side. Luke xix.

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to accomplish.

Time enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side. Luke xix.

6. To compass or compasses, or a pair of compasses, so named from its legs, but pair is superfluous or improper, and the singular number compass is the preferable name, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses with four branches, and various other kinds.

Enogy.

Compass-sete, a saw with a broad edge and thin back, to cut in a circular form. Moron.

COMPASS, n. v. t. Literally, to measure with a compass. Hence,

1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; hence, to include, encircle, grasp or seize; as, to compass with the arms.

2. To surround; to inclose; on all sides; sometimes followed by around, round or about.

Now all the blessings Of a glad father compass thee about. Shak.

Wealth is the measure of comparison.

Shak.

7. A compass or compasses, a pair of compasses, so named from its legs, but pair is superfluous or improper, and the singular number compass is the preferable name, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses with four branches, and various other kinds.

Enogy.
Compassing and imagining; the death of the king are synonymous terms; compass signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. Blackstone.

COMPASSED, pp. Embraced; surrounded; encompassed.

COMPASSING, ppr. Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.

2. In ship-building, incurved; arched.

COMPASSES, n. [It. compassi; Sp. compasos; Fr. compas; Low L. compasso, computor; con and patior, passus, to suffer. See Patience.]

1. A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity.

Compassion. Compassion is a mixed passion, compounded of love and sorrow; at least some portion of love generally attends the pain or regret, or is excited by it. Extreme distress of an enemy even attends the pain or regret, or is excited by it. He, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity. Ps. lxvii.

His father had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. Luke xv.

COMPASSIONABLE, a. Deserving of pity. [little used.]

COMPASSIONATE, a. Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants and infirmities of others.

There never was a heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate. South.

COMPASSIONATE, v. t. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

Compassionates my pains and pities me. Addison.

COMPASSIONATELY, adv. With compassion; mercifully.

COMPASSIONATENESS, n. The quality of being compassionate.

COMPATERNITY, n. [con and paternitas.]

COMPATIBLE, a. [L. compatibilis; Sp. compatible; id. Port. compativel; from the L. compatto, to suit or seek for the same thing, to agree; con and pati, to suffer.]

1. Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by with; sometimes by to, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most incompatible. Browne. The office of a legislator and of a judge are demanded of the same person. To pardon offenders is not always compatible with public safety.

COMPATIBILITY, n. Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibil- ity, which is generally used.

COMPATIBLY, adv. Suitably; consistently.

Vol. I.

COMPATIENT, a. [L. con and patior]

1. Suffering together. [Little used.]

COMPATRIOT, n. [L. compatriota; Sp. compatriota; con or con and patriota]

A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

COMPATRIOT, a. Of the same country.

COMPETE, n. [L. compar; con and par, equal. See Perx.]

An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COMPETENCE, a. That may be driven, forced or constrained.

COMPETE, v. t. To strive or claim to be equal.

COMPETENCY, a. To be meet or fit; equal.

COMPETENCY, n. The quality of being competent.

1. Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by with; sometimes by to, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most incompatible. Browne. The office of a legislator and of a judge are demanded of the same person. To pardon offenders is not always compatible with public safety.

COMPATIBILITY, n. Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibility, which is generally used.

COMPATIBLY, adv. Suitably; consistently.

Vol. I.

COMPATIENT, a. [L. con and patior]

1. Suffering together. [Little used.]

COMPATRIOT, n. [L. compatriota; Sp. compatriota; con or con and patriota]

A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

COMPATRIOT, a. Of the same country.

COMPETE, n. [L. compar; con and par, equal. See Perx.]

An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COMPETENCE, a. That may be driven, forced or constrained.

COMPETE, v. t. To strive or claim to be equal.

COMPETENCY, a. To be meet or fit; equal.

COMPETENCY, n. The quality of being competent.

1. Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by with; sometimes by to, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most incompatible. Browne. The office of a legislator and of a judge are demanded of the same person. To pardon offenders is not always compatible with public safety.

COMPATIBILITY, n. Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibility, which is generally used.

COMPATIBLY, adv. Suitably; consistently.

Vol. I.

COMPATIENT, a. [L. con and patior]

1. Suffering together. [Little used.]

COMPATRIOT, n. [L. compatriota; Sp. compatriota; con or con and patriota]

A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

COMPATRIOT, a. Of the same country.

COMPETE, n. [L. compar; con and par, equal. See Perx.]

An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COMPETENCE, a. That may be driven, forced or constrained.

COMPETE, v. t. To strive or claim to be equal.

COMPETENCY, a. To be meet or fit; equal.

COMPETENCY, n. The quality of being competent.

1. Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by with; sometimes by to, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most incompatible. Browne. The office of a legislator and of a judge are demanded of the same person. To pardon offenders is not always compatible with public safety.

COMPATIBILITY, n. Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibility, which is generally used.

COMPATIBLY, adv. Suitably; consistently.

Vol. I.

COMPATIENT, a. [L. con and patior]

1. Suffering together. [Little used.]

COMPATRIOT, n. [L. compatriota; Sp. compatriota; con or con and patriota]

A fellow patriot; one of the same country.

COMPATRIOT, a. Of the same country.

COMPETE, n. [L. compar; con and par, equal. See Perx.]

An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COMPETENCE, a. That may be driven, forced or constrained.

COMPETE, v. t. To strive or claim to be equal.

COMPETENCY, a. To be meet or fit; equal.

COMPETENCY, n. The quality of being competent.

1. Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by with; sometimes by to, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most incompatible. Browne. The office of a legislator and of a judge are demanded of the same person. To pardon offenders is not always compatible with public safety.

COMPATIBILITY, n. Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as compatibility, which is generally used.

COMPATIBLY, adv. Suitably; consistently.

Vol. I.
urge or come to.] Primarily, fitness; suitability; convenience. Hence, 
1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of sufficiency, sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity. Reason’s whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence. 
2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; but this application is less common. 
3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness, as the competence of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c. 

1. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as the competence of a judge or court to examine and decide. Kent. 
2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate. Woodward. 

COMPETENT, a. Suitable; fit; conveniently; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; sufficiently endowed followed by to; as: competent supplies of food and clothing—a competent force; an army competent to the preservation of the kingdom or state; a competent knowledge of the world. This word usually implies a moderate supply, sufficient without superfluity. 
2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power; as a competent judge or court; a competent witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify. 

1. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right. That is the privilege of the infinite author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is ever ready to perform his office, as the act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as the competition of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for the prize. Pope. 
2. A state of rivalry; a state of having equal claims. A portrait, with which one of Titian’s could not come in competition. Dryden. 

3. Doubtful claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with to, now with for. 

Composition to the crown there is none nor can be. Dryden. 

There is no composition but for the second place. 

COMPETITOR, n. One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks, or one who claims what another claims a right. 

They cannot brook competitors in love. Shak.

2. An opponent. 

COMPETITORY, a. Rivaling; in competition. Dangers of the country. 

COMPETITRIX, f. A female competitor. 

COMPLAINT, n. A female competitor. 

COMPLAINT, n. [See Complain.] 

1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books, into a separate book or pamphlet. 
2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate. Woodward. 

COMPLAINTOR, n. A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. Spenser. 

To make up; to compose. [Not used.] 

To put together; to build. [Not used.] 

COMPLAINTABLE, a. That may be complained of. [Not in use.] 

Felltham. 

COMPLAINANT, n. [Fr. complotant.] A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty. Bacon. 

They cannot brook competitors in love. Shak.

2. The cause of pleasure or joy. Milton. 

3. Complainance; civility; softness of manner; deportment and address that afford pleasure. Addison. 

In the latter sense, complainance, from the French, is now used. [See Complainance.] 

COMPLAINCE, a. Civil; complainant. 

They took up with a sort of complainance to kings. Behn. 

1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of sufficiency, sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity. Reason’s whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence. 

1. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as the competence of a judge or court to examine and decide. Kent. 

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as the competition of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for the prize. Pope. 

4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer. 

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, complainant C D. This verb is regularly followed by of, before the cause of grief or censure; as, to complain of thirst, of ignorance, of vice, of an offender. 

To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of Audita Querela. 

2. The plaintifl in a writ of Audita Querela. 

It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. 

COMPETENCY, n. A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. Spenser. 

To make up; to compose. [Not used.] 

To put together; to build. [Not used.] 

COMPILED, pp. Collected from authors selected and put together. 

COMPLEMENT, n. The act of piling together or heaping; concentration. [Little used.] Woodward. 

COMPILER, n. A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers. Spenser. 

COMPLETING, ppr. Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition. 

COMPLEANCY, n. [L. compleancis, compleance; compleans, compleating.] A place; con and plaeco, to please; Fr. complaire, complaisant; Sp. complacer, complacente; Scal. comple- 

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. It covers none of the like in themselves. Addison. 

The cause of pleasure or joy. Milton. 

3. Complainance; civility; softness of manner; deportment and address that afford pleasure. Addison. 

In the latter sense, complainance, from the French, is now used. [See Complainance.] 

COMPLAINT, n. A female competitor. 

To utter expressions of grief; to lament. I will complain in the bitterness of my spirit. Job vii. 

I complained and my spirit was overwhelmed. Ps. lxxvii. 

To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault. 

And when the people complained, it displeased the Lord. Num. xi. 

2. They cannot brook competitors in love. 

They are murmurers, complainers, walking after the lusts of their own heart, and despising all authority. 2 Cor. xiii. 

These are murmurers, complainers, walking after the lusts of their own heart, and despising all authority. 2 Cor. xiii. 

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, complainant C D. This verb is regularly followed by of, before the cause of grief or censure; as, to complain of thirst, of ignorance, of vice, of an offender. 

To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of Audita Querela. 

COMPLAIN, v. t. To lament; to bewail. 

They might the grievance inwardly complain. 

This use of complain is uncommon, and hardly legitimate. The phrase is properly elliptical. 

COMPLAINTABLE, a. That may be complained of. [Not in use.] 

Felltham. 

COMPLAINANT, n. [Fr. complotant.] A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty. 

He shall forei one moiety to the use of the town; and the other moiety to the use of the complainant. Stat. of Massachusetts. 

1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as the competition of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation. Pope. 

2. A state of rivalry; a state of having equal claims. A portrait, with which one of Titian’s could not come in competition. Dryden. 

3. Doubtful claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with to, now with for. 


d. They cannot brook competitors in love. 

They are murmurers, complainers, walking after the lusts of their own heart. Job xiii. 

COMPLAINANT, n. The expression of grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense. 

COMPLAINING, ppr. Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offense. 

COMPLAINT, n. [Fr. complotte; It. complotto.] Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault. 

Even to day is my complaint bitter. Job xxiii.
1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

2. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.

COMPLETION, n. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

1. They as they feasted had their fill.
   For a full complement of all their ill.
COMPLEXURE, n. The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE, a. [See Comply.] That can bend or yield.

COMPLIANCE, n. [See Comply.] The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand or proposal; concession; submission.

Let the king meet compliance in your looks, A free and ready yielding to his wishes. Rowe.

2. A disposition to yield to others.

He was a man of few words and great compliance. Clarendon.

3. Obsequience; followed by with, as compliance with a command, or precept.

4. Performance; execution; as a compliance with the conditions of a contract.

COMPLIANT, a. Yielding, bending; as a compliant bough. [See Plant, which is generally used.]

2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.

COMPLIANTLY, adv. In a yielding manner.

COMPLICACY, n. A state of being complex or intricate.

COMPLICATE, v. t. [L. complicare; com and placo, to fold, weave or knit. See Complex.]

1. Literally, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or ultimately, as different things or parts; followed by with.

Our offense against God hath been complicated with injury to men. Tilson.

So we say, a complicated disease; a complicated affair.

Commotion in the parts may complicate and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. Boyle.

2. To make intricate.

COMPLICATE, n. Complex; composed of two or more parts united.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. Bacon.

2. In botany, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses. Martyn.

COMPLICATED, pp. Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

COMPLICATEDLY, adv. In a complex manner.

COMPLICATENESS, n. The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.

COMPLICATING, ppr. Interweaving; interfolding; uniting.

COMPLICATION, n. The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved or intricately blended.

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and complications. Withers.

2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.

By admitting a complication of ideas—the mind is bewildered. Watts.

COMPLICE, n. [It. complice; Fr. Port. Sp. id.; L. complicus, complication, complicity. See Complacate and Complex.]

One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an accomplice. The latter is now used. [See Accomplice.]

COMPLY, v. t. To make intricate.

COMPLICATOR, n. One who complices, yields or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper.

COMPLIMENT, n. [Fr. id.; It. complimento; Sp. complimento, completion, perfection, compliment; Port. complimento, length, fulflishment, compliment, obliging words, from the verb compir, to fulfill, to perform; Sp. cumplir; L. compleo. See Complete.]

1. An expression of civility, respect or regard; as, to send, or make one’s compliments to an absent friend. In this application, the plural is always used.

He observed few compliments in matter of arms. Sidney.

2. A present or favor bestowed. My friend made me a compliment of Homer’s Iliad. Rowe.

COMPLIMENTALLY, adv. In the nature of compliments.

She compliments Meleagrus very handsomely. Pope.

To congratulate; as, to compliment a prince on the birth of a son.

To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other manner.

He complimented us with tickets for the exhibition. Pope.

COMPLIMENT, v. t. To praise; to flatter.

To make the interlocutors upon occasion compliments with each other. Boyle.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion compliments with each other. Rowe.

Monaich.—Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. Prior. Compliments Menelaus very handsomely. Pope.

COMPLIMENT TO, n. To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion compliments with each other. Rowe.

COMPLIMENTAL, a. Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.

Languages—grow rich and abundant in complimen tally phrases, and such froth. Wotton.

COMPLIMENTALLY, adv. In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony. Broome.

ARTICLES OF COMPLIMENT, n. Articles of compliment given to ministers; articles of respect.

The articles of compliment given to ministers are now in fashion. Johnson.


COMPLISHED, for complish, is not now used.

COMPLISH, v. t. To comply; to conform; to perform; to discharge one’s duty, to provide or execute; as, to comply with a promise, with an award, with a command, with an order. So to comply with one’s expectations or wishes, is to fulfill them, or complete them.

To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit; followed by with; as, to comply with a man’s humor.

The truth of things will not comply with our conceptions. Tilloison.

COMPLYING with, ppr. Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.

COMPONE. In heraldry, a bordure or girding.

COMPONED. A plotting together; a plot; a conspiracy; an intrigue; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy. A plotter; a plotter; a plotter.

The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited by all who hear the service of the day. Lecky.

I knew them well, and marked their rude complicity. Pope.

I knew them well, and marked their rudeness. Pope.

This word is rarely or never used, but may he admissible in poetiy. We now use comportment. It is curious to observe how lord Somers—comported himself on that occasion. Burke. [Little used.]

To comport with, literally, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may comport with our prudence. His behavior does not comport with his station.

COMPORT, v. t. With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct.

It is curious to observe how lord Somers—comported himself on that occasion. Burke. [Little used.]

2. To comport; as in French, Spanish and Italian. [Not used.] Daniel.

COMPORT, n. Behavior; conduct; manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude comport. Dryden.

This word is rarely or never used, but may be admissible in poetry. We now use comportment. The recent, since Shakespeare’s time, has been transferred to the first syllable.

COMPORTABLE, a. Suitable; consistent.
COMPORTANCE, n. Behavior; deportment. Spenser.


COMROTMENT, n. Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting. [Not now used.] Hale. Addison.

Compos mentis. [L. con and pos, from the root of possess, potis.] Possessed of mind.

COMPOSE, p. t. s as z. [Fr. composer. Arm. componi; from the participle of L. compono, compositus; com and pon, postures, to set, put or lay, Fr. poser, and in a different dialect, Eng. to put; Sp. componer; it componer.] Literally, to place or set together. Hence,

1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; as, to compose an army of raw soldiers; the parliament of G. Britain is composed of two houses, lords and commons; the senate of the U. States is composed of two senators from each state.

2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author; as, to compose a sermon, or a book.

3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole; as, letters compose syllables, syllables compose words, words compose sentences. A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions.

4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquillize; to compose passions, fears, disorders, or whatever is agitated or excited.

5. To settle; to adjust; as, to compose differences.

6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state.

7. To settle into a quiet state.

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose. The man seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. Clarendon.

9. In printing, to set types or characters in a composing stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.

10. In music, to form a tune or piece of music with notes, arranging them on the stave in such a manner as when sung to produce harmony.

COMPOS'D, pp. Set together, or in due order; composed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted.

1. Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation. The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat, Composed his posture, and his book sedate. Pope.

COMPOS'DLY, adv. Calmly; seriously; sedately.

The man very compositely answered, I am he. Clarendon.

COMPO'SED, pp. Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted.

1. A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquility. Wilkins.

2. One who composes; one who writes an original work, as distinction from a compiler; an author; also, one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not.

3. One who quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

COMPOS'ING, ppr. Placing together; composing a sermon, or a book.

4. An instrument on which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

COMPOS'TE, a. In architecture, the Compo'site order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders or columns, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan and Doric, a row of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is called also the Roman or the Ithic order. Encyc.

5. A written or printed work; a writing, composition. A composition of sand and clay is used for luting chemical vessels. Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition for business Bacon.

6. The disposition or arrangement of figures connected in a picture. By composition is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and particular. Cotton.


8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy. Thus we are agreed; I crave our composition may be written. Shak.

9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required.


11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; opposed to analysis. Newton.

12. The joining of two words in a composite word, as book-case; or the act of forming a word with a prefix or suffix, which varies its significance; as return, from turn; preconcert, from concert; endless from end.

13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis: a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved; or the act of collecting scattered parts of knowledge, and combining them into a system, so that the understanding is enabled distinctly to follow truth through its different stages of gradation. This method of reasoning is opposed to analysis or resolution. It begins with first principles, and by a train of reasoning from them, deduces the conclusions or truths sought. Composition or synthesis proceeds by collecting or combining; analysis or resolution, by separating or unfolding. Harris. Encyc.

14. In printing, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.

15. In chemistry, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity; from which results a compound substance, differing in properties from either of the component parts. Thus water is a composition of hydrogen and oxygen, which are invisible gases. Encyc.

COMPOS'TION, n. as z. In printing, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms.

1. On the order.

COMPOS'SIBLE, a. [con and possible.] Consistent. [Not used.] Chillingworth.

COMPOST, n. [L. compostum, from composo. See Compose.] A mixture or composition of various humus substances for fertilizing land. Compost may be made by almost
COMPOSTURE, n. Soil; manure. [Not used.] Shak.

COMPO'SURE, n. composition. [See Com-]
1. The act of composing, or that which is composed.
2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order. [Little used.]
When such a composition of letters, such a word, is intended to signify a certain thing.
3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts.
In composition of his face, lived a far but manly grace. Croxall.
The outward form and composure of the body.
4. Frame; make; temperament.
His composure must be rare indeed, when these things cannot blish. Shak.
5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquility.
When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect composure. Watts.
Goods! [This is the most common use of this word.]
6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Little used.]
The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy composure. King Charles.

COMPO'ТАTION, n. [L. compotatio; con and potatio, from poto, to drink.]
The act of drinking or tippling together.

COMPOUND', v. t. [L. compono; con and ponere, to put.]
3. To combine.
3. To compose; to constitute.
[Not used.]
Shak.
4. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; as a difference or controversy.
Bacon. Shak.
[In this sense we now use compose.]
5. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to compound debts. Gay.
But we now use, more generally, to compound with. [See the Verb Intransitive.]

To compound felony, is for a person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber. This offense is, by the laws of England, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Blackstone.

COMPOUND', v. i. To agree upon; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand; followed by for before the thing accepted or remitted.
To be glad to compound for his base commitment to the tower. Clarendon.

To bargain in the lump; to agree; followed by with.

Compound with this fellow by the year. Shak.

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side; to agree.
Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds. Carew.

PARACELSUS and his admirers have compounded with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. Temple.

4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. A bankrupt may compound with his creditors for ten shillings on the pound, or fifty cents on the dollar. A man may compound with a parson to pay a sum of money in lieu of tithe. [See Composition, No. 5.]

To compound with a felon, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him.

COMPOUND', a. Composed of two or more ingredients.

COMPOUNDED, pp. Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COMPOUNDED, v. t. [L. compendio; con and prehendo, to seize or grasp; L. comprehend, prehendere; Sp. Port. comprehender, prender; Fr. comprendre, prendre.]
This word is a compound of the Latin con and prehendo, and the Saxon henhata, to seize or ge-henhata, id. Hence, forehend, in Spenser.

Literally, to take in; to take with, or together.

1. To contain; to include; to comprise.
The empire of Great Britain comprehends England, Scotland and Ireland, with their dependencies.

2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction.
If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Rom. xiii.

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, "I take your meaning."
God doeth great things, which we cannot comprehend, I take you meaning. Job xxxvi.

It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not comprehend it.

COMPREHEND', v. t. [L. comprehendere; comprehendo; con and prehendo, to seize or grasp; L. comprehend, prehendere; Sp. Port. comprehender, prender; Fr. comprendre, prendre.]

1. That may be comprehended, or included; possible to be comprised.

2. That may be comprehended, or included; as, comprehensible.

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, "I take your meaning."
God doeth great things, which we cannot comprehend. Job xxxvi.

It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not comprehend it.
2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; communicable by the hand.


COMPREHENSIBLY, adv. With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of significateness; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensibly, so as to signify all religion and virtue.

This word is rarely used. [See Comprehensively.]

COMPREHENSION, n. [L. comprehensio.] The act or quality of comprehending, or containing; a comprising.

In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old.

2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; a summary; an epitome or compendium.

This wise and religious aphorism in the text, is the sum and comprehension of all the ingredients of human happiness. Rogers.

3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing.

The nature of spirit is not within our comprehension.

4. In rhetoric, a trope or figure, by which the quality of being comprehensible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the compressibility of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COMPRESSIBILITY, n. The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the compressibility of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COMPRESSIBLE, a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; of the understanding to receive an indefinite.

COMPRESSIVE, a. Having the power to compress, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.

3. The state of being compressed.

COMPRES'SIVE, a. Having power to compress.

COMPRES'SURE, n. The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

COMPRIEST, n. A fellow priest. [See Priest.]

COMPRINT, v. t. [See Print.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.]

COMPRI'SAL, n. The act of comprising or comprehending.

BARROW.

COMPRI'SE, v. t. a z. [Fr. compris, participle of comprendre, L. comprehendere. See Comprehend.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be comprehended in a few words.

COMPRI'SED, pp. Comprehended; contained.

COMPRI'SING, pp. Containing; including; comprehending.

PROOF; joint attestation. [Little used.]

COMPROMI'SATION, n. [L. compromitto, compromiso, con and pro, pressus, to press.]

The verb comprimo and participle pressus may be from different roots. Fr. presser; D. pressen; Sp. apristar, and prensar. See Compress.

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to compress air.

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will compress water twelve and a half per cent.

2. To embrace carnally.

POPE. To crowd.

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

Events of centuries—compressed within the compass of a single life. D. Webster.

COMPRES'SURE, n. In surgery, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, and keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air. Ewens.

COMPRES'SED, pp. Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.

2. In belonging, flattered; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as a compressed stern. Martyn.

COMPRESSIBILITY, n. The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the compressibility of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COMPRESSIBLE, a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; of the understanding to receive an indefinite.

COMPRESSIVE, a. Having the power to compress, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.

3. The state of being compressed.

COMPRES'SIVE, a. Having power to compress.

COMPRES'SURE, n. The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

COMPRIEST, n. A fellow priest. [See Priest.]

COMPRINT, v. t. [See Print.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.]

COMPRI'SAL, n. The act of comprising or comprehending.

BARROW.

COMPRI'SE, v. t. a z. [Fr. compris, participle of comprendre, L. comprehendere. See Comprehend.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be comprehended in a few words.

COMPRI'SED, pp. Comprehended; contained.

COMPRI'SING, pp. Containing; including; comprehending.

PROOF; joint attestation. [Little used.]

COMPROMI'SATION, n. [L. compromitto, compromiso, con and pro, pressus, to press.]

The verb comprimo and participle pressus may be from different roots. Fr. presser; D. pressen; Sp. apristar, and prensar. See Compress.

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to compress air.

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will compress water twelve and a half per cent.

2. To embrace carnally.

POPE. To crowd.

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

Events of centuries—compressed within the compass of a single life. D. Webster.

COMPRES'SURE, n. In surgery, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, and keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air. Ewens.

COMPRES'SED, pp. Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.

2. In belonging, flattered; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as a compressed stern. Martyn.

COMPRESSIBILITY, n. The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as the compressibility of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance.

COMPRESSIBLE, a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; of the understanding to receive an indefinite.

COMPRESSIVE, a. Having the power to compress, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force.

3. The state of being compressed.

COMPRES'SIVE, a. Having power to compress.

COMPRES'SURE, n. The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

COMPRIEST, n. A fellow priest. [See Priest.]

COMPRINT, v. t. [See Print.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [Little used.]

COMPRI'SAL, n. The act of comprising or comprehending.

BARROW.

COMPRI'SE, v. t. a z. [Fr. compris, participle of comprendre, L. comprehendere. See Comprehend.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be comprehended in a few words.

COMPRI'SED, pp. Comprehended; contained.

COMPRI'SING, pp. Containing; including; comprehending.

PROOF; joint attestation. [Little used.]

COMPROMI'SATION, n. [L. compromitto, compromiso, con and pro, pressus, to press.]

The verb comprimo and participle pressus may be from different roots. Fr. presser; D. pressen; Sp. apristar, and prensar. See Compress.

1. To press together by external force; to force, urge or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to compress air.

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will compress water twelve and a half per cent.

2. To embrace carnally.

POPE. To crowd.

3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

Events of centuries—compressed within the compass of a single life. D. Webster.

COMPRES'SURE, n. In surgery, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, and keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air. Ewens.

COMPRES'SED, pp. Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.

2. In belonging, flattered; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as a compressed stern. Martyn.
2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COMPULSIVE, a. Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force.

Uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by compulsion.

COMPULSIVELY, adv. By compulsion; by force.

COMPULSION, n. Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORY, a. In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation; seldom used in a literal sense. Brown.

2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of compulsiveness, n. Force; compulsion.

COMPUNCTION, n. [L. compunctionem, compungo, to prick or sting; fr. compungo, to prick or sting; fr. com, with, and pungo, to prick or sting; See Pungency.]

Con pass for women of fifty; many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature. Addison.

3. Calculation.

COMPUTE, v. t. [L. computo; con and puto, to lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.

1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate. Compute the quantity of water that will fill a vessel of certain dimensions, or that will cover the surface of the earth. Compute the expenses of a campaign. Compute time by weeks or days.

2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.

To calculate.

COMPUTED, pp. Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COMPUTET, n. A computer. [Not used.]

COMPUTED, pp. Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimating.

COMPUTER, n. One who computes; a calculator.

COMPUTING, pp. Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

COMPUTING, n. A computer. [Not used.]

Worthington.

COMRADE, 71. [Fr. camarade; It. cameraio; from camara, chamber.]

A fellow-pupil, or companion; an associate in occupation.

COMPARABLE, a. Causing remorse.

COMPARE, v. t. [See Compute.]

To compare; to make one to another, or to the same; to unite, or to oppose, or in conflict, contend.

Qu. W. green.

COMPARISON, n. [L. compariciionem, comparo, to compare; fr. con, with, and par, equal; See Con.

In the phrase, pro and con, for and against, con denotes the negative side of a question. As a noun, a person who presides in the negative; as the pros and cons, the arguments in favor and against, the advantages and disadvantages, the inference, the argument, as to the case.

CON, n. Sax. cunnan, cognant, cunning, to know, to be able, to be skilful or wise; and cunning, to bear or bring forth, Gr. γνώνας: and cunning, to try, to attempt, to prove. L. conor; whence cunning, skilful, experienced, or skill, experience; the latter word, cunning, coincides in sense with Sax. angivan, onginan, to begin, to try, to attempt, L. conor. D. kennem, to know, understand or be acquainted; kunnen, to be able, can, to know or understand, to hold or contain; the last signification coinciding with the W. gann, to contain. G. kennen, to know; und kunnen, to be able. Dan. ken, to be able, pret. kunde, whence kundskab, knowledge, skill, experience. Sw. kunde, to know; kunne, to be able, to be skilled, to know. The primary sense of this word, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in can, and of holding, containing, comprehending, as contain, from continent, teneo, Gr. cawo, L. tendo. And this signification connects these words with gin, in its compounds, begin, Sax. beginne, angnan, &c., to strain, to stretch forward and make an effort; also with the Greek γνώμας, L. gignor, to beget or to bring forth. See Class Gn. No. 29. 36. 40. 42. 45. 58.

In the sense of know, con signifies to hold or to reach.

1. To know. Obs.

"I owe no skill." Spenser.

"I shall not conceit answer." I shall not know or be able to answer. Chaucer.

2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind; to commit to memory; to learn by heart. Obs. Chaucer.

To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind; to commit to memory; to learn by heart. Obs. Chaucer.

To con thanks, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. Obs. Chaucer.

CONATUS, n. [L] Effort; attempt.

The tendency of a body towards any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction.

Palley.

CONCERN, v. t. [L. cernere, to arch; and cernere, an arch, arched roof, or chamber.]

To arch over; to cover; to give an arch to; to support a wall over; to make one's self master of; to fix in the mind; to commit to memory; to learn by heart. Obs. Chaucer.

To con thanks, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank. Obs. Chaucer.

CONCERN, n. An arching; an arch or vault.

Glennville.

CONCERNED, a. Concerned; involved.

Concerned in a series of links.
CON•CA'VE, v. t. [Low L. conceh; con and celo, to withhold from sight; Sax. helan.

CONCA'VOUS, a. [L. concavus.] Concave, hollow, in a general sense; as the concave face of a mirror.

CON€AV'ITV, n. [It. concavità; Sp. concavitat.] Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body.

CON'CAVE, n. A hollow; an arch, vault; as the ethereal concave.

CON'€AVE, v. t. To make hollow. See Ward.

CON'CAVE, a. [L. concavus; con and cavus; Sp. concavo, Port., concavo; L. concavus, hollow. See Cave.

CON'CAVE, n. A hollow; an arch, or vault; as the ethereal concave.

CON'CAVE, v. t. To make hollow. See Ward.

CON'CAVENESS, n. The quality of being concave.

CONCAVITY, n. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the concealment of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

CONCEAL, v. t. [See Conceal.] The primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, close, to pull or let down, "calâ a boca," hold your peace; also intransitive, to be inactive.

CONCEALMENT, n. Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; as the concealment of opinions or passions.

CONCEALABLE, a. That may be concealed, hid or kept close.

CONCEALABLE, v. t. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover, or keep out of sight.

CONCEALABLE, n. That which may be concealed; something that cannot be discovered.

CONCEALABLE, v. t. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover, or keep out of sight.

CONCEALABLE, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALABLE, v. t. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover, or keep out of sight.

CONCEALABLE, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALABLE, v. t. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover, or keep out of sight.

CONCEALABLE, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALED, pp. Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CONCEALER, n. One who conceals; as the concealer of a crime. Clarendon.

CONCEALMENTS, n. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the concealment of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

CONCEALMENTS, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALMENTS, n. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the concealment of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

CONCEALMENTS, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALMENTS, n. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the concealment of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.

CONCEALMENTS, n. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.
2. To think; to have a conception or idea. See CONCEIVE.

CONCEIVED, pp. Formed in the womb; framing in the mind; devised; imagined.

CONCENTRATING, pp. Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass.

CONCENTRATION, n. The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.

CONCENTRIC, a. [It. concentrico; Fr. concentrique; L. concentricus; con and centrum, center.]

Having a common center; as the concentric coats of an onion; the concentric orbits of the planets.

CONCENTRATED, ppr. Made to accord. See CONCEIVE.

CONCENTRAL, a. Concerning the center; forming a fetus in the womb; bringing nearer to each other; as, to concentrate particles of salt by evaporating the water that holds them in solution; to concentrate the troops in an army; to concentrate rays of light into a focus. See CONCENTRE.

CONCENTRABLE, n. [L. conceptualem, from concipio. See CONCEIVE.]

CONCENTRABLE, a. [See Conceivable.]

CONCENTRATIONAL, a. Concerning the center.

CONCENTRATIONAL, n. The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.

Note. The verb concentrate is sometimes accepted on the first syllable. The reason is with the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent on the third, the pronunciation of the participles, concentrating, concentrated, is much facilitated.
CONCERT, n. [It.] A piece of music for a concert.

CONCERNMENT, n. The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy concernments I desist.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments.

The great concernment of men is with men.

CONCERT, v. t. [It. concertare, to contrive, strive. The primary sense is to set or act accordant in a scheme; harmony.]

1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from giving, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

The concession of these charters was in a political way.

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment.

Experimental truths are matters of great concernment to mankind.

3. Concern; interposition; meddlesing, as the father had no concernment in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use concern.

4. Emotion of mind; solicitude; as, their concern.

CONCERT, n. [It. See Concert.] Affecting wit; concert.

CONCILIATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

CONCILIATOR, n. One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIARY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

CONCILIATOR, n. [See Conciliator.] A preacher.

CONCILIA'TION, n. The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CONCILIA'TO, n. [It. See Concert.] Affecting wit; concert.

CONCILIATING, ppr. Winning; engaging; reconciling; reconciled.

CONCILIATOR, n. One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

CONCILLATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

CONCILLATOR, n. [See Conciliator.] A preacher.

CONCILIA'TION, n. The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.

CONCILIATOR, n. One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCILIATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

CONCILLATORY, a. Tending to conciliate, or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific.

The General made conciliatory propositions to the insurgents.

The Legislature adopted conciliatory measures.

CONCILLATOR, n. [See Conciliator.] A preacher.

CONCILIA'TION, n. The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor or affection; reconciliation.
The act of stirring up, exciting or putting in motion. Brown.

CONCITÉ, v. t. [L. concitó.] To excite. [Not in use.]

CONCLÁME, n. [L. conclámo ; & cládo, to shut ; Gr. κλείνω, to close.] The act of shutting up, or of shutting in. Coxe.

CONCLÁMATION, n. [L. concálatione, from concálemo ; con and clámo, to shut.] See Claim.

1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the Cardinals of the Roman church meet in privacy, for the election of a Pope. It consists of a range of small cells or apartments, standing in a line along the galleries and hall of the Vatican.

2. The assembly or meeting of the Cardinals, shut up for the election of a Pope. Encyc.

3. A private meeting; a close assembly.

4. To shut.

5. To end; to finish.

CONCLUÍSTE, v. t. [L. concluísti.] To conclude. [Little used.]

CONCLUSÍBLY, adv. Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [Little used.]

CONCLUSÍBLE, a. That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [Little used.]

CONCLUSIÓN, n. s as z. [L. conclusión.] End; close; the last part; as the conclusion of an address.

CONCLUSÍÓNAL, a. Concluding.

CONCLUSÍONALÍMENTO, adv. Conclusively.

CONCLUSÍONALMENTE, adv. Conclusively; with conclusive evidence. [Not used.]

CONCLUSÍONALÍTUD, n. The quality of being conclusive, or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as the conclusiveness of evidence or of an argument. Hale.

CONCOAGULÁT, v. t. [con and coagulá.] To coagulate; to curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULÁT, pp. Curled; concreted.

CONCOAGULÁTÍNG, pp. Curdling; congealing.

CONCOAGULÁTÍÓN, n. A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Coagulation of different salts in the same menstruum. Coze.

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

CONCOIT, v. t. [L. concóita, concóitum ; con and coquó, to cook.] See Cook.

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter; as, concoited venom. Thomson.

3. To ripen.

4. Confit of the thoughts; silence.

CONCOITÁNCE, a. Accompanying; to accompany, to attend; to be collaterally connected. [Not in use.]

CONCOMEITÁNCE, n. A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. It is seldom applied to persons.

CONCOMITÁNCE, n. To accompany; to attend; to be collaterally connected. [Not used.]

CONCOMITANTLY, adv. In company with others.

CONCOMITÁT, a. Accompanying; accompanied; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

CONCOMITÁNT, n. A companion; a person, or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. It is seldom applied to persons.

CONCOMITÁNTLY, adv. In company with others.

CONCORD, n. [Fr. concorde ; L. concordia, from concórs, of con and cor, cords, the heart. See Accord.] A being together, or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other. Brown.

CONCOMITÁNT, a. Accompanying; accompanied; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

It has pleased our wise creator to annex to several objects—a concomitant pleasure.

Locke.

CONCOMITÁNT, n. A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. It is seldom applied to persons.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hard-heartedness. South.

Hrapoach is a concomitant to greatness. Addison.

CONCOMITÁNTLY, adv. In company with others.

CONCOMITÁT, v. t. To accompany; to attend; to be collaterally connected. [Not used.]

Harvey.

CONCORD, n. [Fr. concorde ; L. concordia, from concórs, of con and cor, cords, the heart. See Accord.]
1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests; peace; harmony.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If nature's concord broke, Among the constellations war was springing. Milton.

3. In music, consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [See Chord.]

The man who hath not music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons. Shak.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.

5. In law, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the defendant that the land in question is the right of the complainant. Blackstone.

6. In grammar, concord. [Not used.]

To unite different things in one mass or body; chiefly by spontaneity, cohesion; or other natural process; as, saline particles; concrete into crystals; blood concretes in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to indurate; as, metallic matter concretes into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to congeal, thicken, impaste, conglutinate; as, in the concretion of blood.


cor remove.

6. Agreement between persons; union in a compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty. [See Chord.]

The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication.

The act of growing together, by coagulation, condensation, or concretion; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass. 1. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by coagulation, condensation, or concretion; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass. 2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by coagulation, condensation, or concretion; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.

CONCRETE, a. Causing to concretize; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, concrete juice. Brown.

CONCRETE, n. A mass formed by concretion. [Not used.]

CONCREW, v. t. To grow together. [Not used.]

CONCUBINAGE, n. See Concubine.

The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication. In some countries, concubinage is a marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany.

Encyc.

In law, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine.

Cowell.

CONCUBINATE, n. Whoredom; lewdness. [Not in use.]

CONCUBINE, n. [Fr. from L. concubina, from concumbere, to lie together; con and cumbo, or cuve, to lie down.]

CONPROJECT, n. A quadrilateral figure, composed of three right angles.
CONCILIATE, v. t. [L. conciliare]. To reconcile; to trample under foot. [Not much used.]

CONCILIATION, n. A trampling under foot.

CONCILIABLE, a. Desirous of unlawful pleasure; licentious.

CONCILIANT, a. Existing or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as, conciliant appetite. South.

CONCUR, v. i. [L. concurrero, to run together; con and curro, to run; It. concorrere; Sp. concurrir; Port. concorrer; Fr. concourir.]
1. To meet in the same point; to agree.
2. To join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to unite, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament concur in the measure.
3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequent sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object. Various causes may concur in the changes of temperature.

CONCURRENCE, n. A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.
1. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint or contributory cause.
2. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint or contributory cause.
3. Joint and equal; existing together and contributing; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.
4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.
5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence. From these outline images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it. Rogers.
6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint or contributory cause.

CONCURRENCE, n. The same as concurrence; but little used.

CONCURRENCE, n. Agreement ; consent ; approbation. See No. 6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint or contributory cause.

CONCURRENCE, n. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents; circumstances or events. Strick.

CONCUSSION, n. [See Concussion.] A violent shock or agitation.

CONCURR, v. t. [L. concurreo, to run together; con and curro, to run; It. concorrere; Sp. concurrir; Port. concorrer; Fr. concourir.]
1. To meet in the same point; to agree.
2. To join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to unite, mind with mind; as, the two houses of parliament concur in the measure.
3. Joint and equal; existing together and contributing; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.
4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.
5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence. From these outline images we collect the
greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it. Rogers.
6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint or contributory cause.

CONCURRENCE, a. That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. Brown.

CONDEMNATION, n. [L. condemnatio.] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

CONDEMNATION, n. A violent shock or agitation.

CONDEMNATION, n. The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

CONDEMNATION, n. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter; to pronounce to be dishonorable against; to censure; to blame. But the word of ten expresses more than censure or blame, and seems to include the idea of utter reprobation; as, to condemn heretical opinions; to condemn one's conduct.

CONDEMNATION, n. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disapprove.

CONDEMNATION, n. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the mistresses of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws. Enecy. Crud.}

CONCUSSION, n. A violent shock or agitation. From the sense of concutis, to covet or lust after; con

CONCUSSION, a wife of inferior condition; a lawful

CONCUSSION, n. A violent shock or agitation.

CONCUSSIVE, a. Having the power or quality of shaking. Johnson.

CONDENS', v. t. [Fr. condenser.]
1. To make closer, more compact; to condense; to compress into a smaller compass, and render worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.
2. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship was condemned as not sea-worthy.
3. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were condemned.

CONDEMNABLE, a. That may be condemned; blamable; culpable. Brown.

CONDEMNATION, n. [L. condemnatio.] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

CONDEMNATION, n. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disapprove.

CONDEMNATION, n. A violent shock or agitation.

CONDEMNATION, n. The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

CONDEMNATION, n. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the mistresses of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws. Enecy. Crud.}

CONCUSSION, n. A violent shock or agitation. From the sense of concutis, to covet or lust after; con

CONCUSSION, a wife of inferior condition; a lawful

CONCUSSION, n. A violent shock or agitation.
to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CONDENSATE, v. i. To become more dense, close or hard.

CONDENSATE, a. Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

CONDENSATION, a. [L. condensation. See Condense.

The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the condensation of vapor. It is opposed to rarefaction and expansion. Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.

CONDENSATIVE, a. Having a power or tendency to condense.

CONDENSE, v. t. condens'. [L. condensus; condens, to make thick or close; It. condensare; Sp. port. condensar; Fr. condenser; L. condens.']

1. To make more close, thick or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus, vapor is said to be condensed into water by the application of cold; and air is condensed in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to compress.

2. To make thick; to impede; applied to soft compressible substances.

3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; applied to separate individuals. Thus we say, to condense ideas into a smaller compass.

CONDENSE, v. i. condens'. To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; or to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapors condense and coalesce into small parcels.

CONDENSE, a. condens'. Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensed. [See Dense, which is generally used.]

CONDENSED, pp. Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CONDENSER, n. He or that which condenses; particularly a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping.

CONDENSIBILITY, n. The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [The latter are generally used.]

CONDENT, n. [Fr. condiere; L. conduco. See Cond.

1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herrings, to point out to the fishermen by signs, the course of the schools of fish.

2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

CONDENSED, v. t. [It. condensare; Sp. condensar; Fr. condenser; It. condensare; L. condensare; condens, to make thick or close; Sp. port. condensar; Fr. condenser; L. condens.']

1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency does condescend, On these conditions, to become your friend.

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, With condescending tribute, that my mind ever Will condescend to such absurd commands?

CONDENSING, ppr. Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting condescendence which bespeaks their contempt of you.

CONDENSATION, n. A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting condescendence which bespeaks their contempt of you.

CONDENSINGLY, adv. By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

Afterbury.

CONDENSATION, n. Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty and condensation to others. Tillotson.

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and condensation in all his behavior, as is suitable to a superior nature.

CONDENSIVE, a. Condensing; courteous.

BARROW.

CONDENSIVE, a. Condensing; courteous.

BROW.

CONDENSATE, a. Condensed.

[Little used.]

CONDENSATION, n. Condensation. [Not used.]

CONSIGN, a. condine. [L. condignus; con and dignus, worthy. See Dignity.]

1. Reserved; merited; suitable; applied usually to punishment; as, the malefactor has suffered condign punishment.

2. Worthy; merited; as condign praise.

Spenser. Shak.

[In the latter sense, seldom used.]

CONDIGNITY, n. Merit; desert. In school divinity, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice.

Milton.

CONDIGNLY, adv. condignely. According to merit.

CONDIGNNESS, n. condigneness. Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CONDIMENTS, n. [L. condimentum, from condito, to season, pickel or preserve.

Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment. Bacon.

CONDITILE, n. [L. conditio, condition.]

To prepare and preserve consorts, powders, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to condite pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. [Little used.]

GRAY.


CONDITING, ppr. Preserving. [Little used.]

GRAY.

CONDITION, n. [L. condicio, to build or make; to ordain; properly, to set or fix; or to set together or in order; con and do, to give; properly, to send.

1. State; a particular mode of being; applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things. We speak of a good condition or a bad condition, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with state, from state, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good condition, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury and burdened with taxes, is in a condition to make war. A poor man is in a humble condition. Religion affords consolation to man in every condition of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the condition of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject or in king. Pope.

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. Bacon.

3. State of the mind: temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.]

Shak.

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Ralph. South.

[These senses however fall within the first definition.]

5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best condition.

Clarendon.

6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established or proposed. What are the conditions of the treaty? Make our conditions with your captive king. Dryden.


7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed; for cause of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred.

8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground for performing an obligation of the debtor. [Little used.]

Barlow.

As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment. Bacon.

CONDITILE, n. [L. conditio, condition.]

A school fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CONDITILE, v. t. [L. condito, condition.]

To prepare and preserve consorts, powders, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to condite pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. [Little used.]

GRAY.


CONDITING, ppr. Preserving. [Little used.]

GRAY.

CONDITION, n. [L. condicio, to build or make; to ordain; properly, to set or fix; or to set together or in order; con and do, to give; properly, to send.

1. State; a particular mode of being; applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things. We speak of a good condition or a bad condition, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general and indefinite application, coinciding nearly with state, from state, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good condition, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury and burdened with taxes, is in a condition to make war. A poor man is in a humble condition. Religion affords consolation to man in every condition of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the condition of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject or in king. Pope.

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a condition and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. Bacon.

3. State of the mind: temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.]

Shak.

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Ralph. South.
A condition is a clause of contingency, on the happening of which the estate granted may be subject. Blackstone.

**CONDITION, v. i.** To make terms; to stipulate.

It is one thing to condition for a good office, and another to execute it.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To contract; to stipulate.

It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children.

**CONDITIONAL, a.** Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms. A conditional promise is one which is to be performed, when something else stipulated is done or has taken place. A conditional estate is one which is granted upon condition, that if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified, the estate shall revert to the donor. Hence it is a fee restrained to particular heirs, to the exclusion of others.

2. In grammar and logic, expressing a condition or supposition; as a conditional word, conditionally, adverb. With certain qualifications; as, good-conditioned; ill-conditioned; best-conditioned.

**CONDITIONALITY, n.** The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

**CONDITIONALLY, adv.** With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferences tendered to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices.

**CONDITIONATE, v. t.** To qualify; to establish on certain terms. [Not used.]

**CONDITIONATE, n.** A conditional estate stipulated. [Not used.]

**CONDITIONATELY, a.** Conditional, in law, or in a condition; one which is established on certain terms.

**CONDITIONATELY, adv.** On certain terms.

**CONDITIONABLE, pp.** Stipulated; containing terms to be performed.

2. Having a certain state or quality. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as good-conditioned; ill-conditioned; best-conditioned.

**CONDITIONALLY, a.** On certain terms.

**CONDITIONALITY, n.** A chief; a commander; one who leading or contributing to any end.

**CONDITION, n.** The act of training up.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To conduct; to manage; to apprise; as, to conduct a business; to apply to things; as, to guide, and accompany and show the way.

**CONDITION, n.** The act of conveying, or guarding; to direct; or point out the way.

The precepts of Christ will conduct us to happiness.

**CONDITION, n.** To lead; or usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To give a direction to; to manage; to apply to things; as, the farmer conducts his affairs with prudence.

**CONDITION, n.** To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to conduct an army or a division of troops.

**CONDITION, n.** With the reciprocal pronoun, to conduct one’s self, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to conduct, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the Noun.]

**CONDITION, v. t.** To escort; to accompany and protect on a journey.

**CONDITION, n.** The art of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, n.** The act of training up.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To condition, or condition for, another’s loss.

**CONDITION, n.** An animal of the goat kind, such as the vulture; others, with the eagle. The size of the Condor has been greatly exaggerated. It is about the size of the Lammer-gyer or vulture of the Alps, which it resembles in its habits. It is properly a vulture. Humboldt. Cuvier.

**CONDITION, n.** Conduct of armies is a prince’s art. The act of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To lead; or usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.

**CONDITION, n.** To conduct; to manage; to apprise; as, to conduct a business; to apply to things; as, to guide, and accompany and show the way.

**CONDITION, n.** To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to conduct an army or a division of troops.

**CONDITION, n.** With the reciprocal pronoun, to conduct one’s self, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to conduct, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the Noun.]

**CONDITION, v. t.** To escort; to accompany and protect on a journey.

**CONDITION, n.** The art of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, n.** The act of training up.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To condition, or condition for, another’s loss.

**CONDITION, n.** An animal of the goat kind, such as the vulture; others, with the eagle. The size of the Condor has been greatly exaggerated. It is about the size of the Lammer-gyer or vulture of the Alps, which it resembles in its habits. It is properly a vulture. Humboldt. Cuvier.

**CONDITION, n.** Conduct of armies is a prince’s art. The act of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To lead; or usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.

**CONDITION, n.** To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to conduct an army or a division of troops.

**CONDITION, n.** With the reciprocal pronoun, to conduct one’s self, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to conduct, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the Noun.]

**CONDITION, v. t.** To escort; to accompany and protect on a journey.

**CONDITION, n.** The art of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, n.** The act of training up.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To condition, or condition for, another’s loss.

**CONDITION, n.** An animal of the goat kind, such as the vulture; others, with the eagle. The size of the Condor has been greatly exaggerated. It is about the size of the Lammer-gyer or vulture of the Alps, which it resembles in its habits. It is properly a vulture. Humboldt. Cuvier.

**CONDITION, n.** Conduct of armies is a prince’s art. The act of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, v. t.** To lead; or usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them into our presence.

**CONDITION, n.** To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to conduct an army or a division of troops.

**CONDITION, n.** With the reciprocal pronoun, to conduct one’s self, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to conduct, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [See the Noun.]

**CONDITION, v. t.** To escort; to accompany and protect on a journey.

**CONDITION, n.** The art of convoying, or guarding; to conduct; or point out the way.

**CONDITION, n.** The act of training up.
3. A conductor. 

a. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.

5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; the condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the underbone, a knot, or joint; a knuckle. 

CONDUIT, n. [Fr. conduit, the participle of conduire, L. conducere, to conduct; Sp. conducto; It. condotto; Port. condutca.] A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, &c., above or below the surface of the earth.

2. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid. The conduits of my blood. Shak.

A conductor. These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain.

4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor.

5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer or drain.

CONDUPLICATE, a. L. conduplicatus, from dupliculus, to double or fold; and duplico. See Double. 

Doubled or folded over or together; as the leaves of a bud. Martyn.

CONDUPLICATE, v.t. To double; to fold together.

CONDUPLICATED, a. Doubled; folded together.

CONDUPLICATION, n. [L. conduplicatus.] A doubling; a duplicate. Johnson.

CONDYLOID, a. [Gr. κονδύλιος, and εκς, form.] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knob, or joint; a knuckle. Core.

CONDYLOID, n. The apophysis of the bone, the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. Core.

CONÉ, n. [Fr. cone; It. and Sp. cono; from L. conus; Gr. κώνος; W. con, that which shoots to a point, from extending; W. conwy, a tall; cony, a stalk; con, a spruce fellow. It coincides in radical sense with the root of con and begin.]

1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar loaf.

2. In botany, the conelike fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has a seed at the base of each scale. Martyn.

A cone of rays, in optics, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radian origin, and fall upon the surface of a glass. Encke.

A right cone, is when its axis is perpendicular to its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angled plane triangle about one of its sides.

CONFECTION, n. A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CONFECTIONARY, n. [Fr. confiseur; It. confesoria; Low L. confeciori; con and facio, to make.]

1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; fruit, herbs, roots and the like; a sweetmeat. Harvey.

2. A composition or mixture. Bacon.


CONFECTIONARY, ? n. One whose occupation is to make, or to sell sweetmeats, &c.

[The word is most generally used.

CONFECTIONARY, n. A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CONFECTIONER, n. [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous. Milner.

CONFECTIONARY, n. Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. Bacon.

CONFECTIONARY, n. Low L. confecioria; con and fateratio, from faterio, a league. See Federal and W. D.产值

1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement, federal compacts.

2. The persons, states or nations united by a league.

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts confers much to the strength of the union, or in-

Vol. I. 45

Virgil has a whole confederacy against him. Dryden.

3. In law, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Enye.

CONFEDERATE, a. [Low L. confederatus.]

United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in confederacy.

These were confederate with Abrarn. Gen. xiv.

SYRIA is confederate with Ephraim. Is. vii.

CONFEDERATE, n. One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

 Shak. Dryden.

CONFEDERATE, v.i. [Fr. confederer; Low L. confederatus.

But the English verb seems to be directly from the adjective, supra.

To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

By words men come to know one another’s minds; by these they covenant and confederate on South.

The colonies of America confederated in 1775.

Several States of Europe have sometimes confederated for mutual safety.

CONFEDERATE, n. To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Pierres then confederate. Daniel.

CONFEDERATED, pp. United in a league.

CONFEDERATING, pp. Uniting in a league.

CONFEDERATION, n. [Fr. confederation; It. confederazione; Low L. confederatio; con and fateratio.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; particularly of princes, nations or states.

The three princes enter into a strict league and confederations.

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the confederation.

CONFERENCE, n. [Fr. conférer; It. conferire; Sp. conferir; L. confero; con and facio, to make; to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare.

Bear.]

To discourse; to converse; to consult together; imploring conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk or light familiar conversation; followed by with.

Adoniah conferred with Joab and Abiathar. 1 Kings i.

CONFER, v.t. To give, or bestow; followed by on.

Crownation confers on the king no royal authority.

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favors, benefits and privileges to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to confer on one the privileges of a citizen; to confer a title or an honor.

2. To compare; to examine by comparison; literally, to bring together. See Compare.

If we confer these observations with others of the like nature. Boyle.

[This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts confers much to the strength of the union, or in-
transitively, confer to the strength of the union. Obs. {Glanville.}

CONFERENCE, n. [Fr. conference; Sp. conferencia; It. conferenza. See Confer.] 1. The act of conversing on a serious subject, or a discourse or discussion between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse or oral discussion.

For they who seemed to be somewhat, in conference with nothing to me. Col. ii. 4. The ministers had a conference at Raisbon.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction.

3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual conference of observations. The conference of different passages of scripture. [This sense is, I believe, now obsolete.] Hooker.

CONFERENCE, n. [Fr. conference; Sp. conferencia; It. conferenza. See Confer.] 1. The act of conversing on a serious subject, or a discourse or discussion between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse or oral discussion.

For they who seemed to be somewhat, in conference with nothing to me. Col. ii. 4. The ministers had a conference at Raisbon.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion or instruction.

3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual conference of observations. The conference of different passages of scripture. [This sense is, I believe, now obsolete.] Hooker.

CONFRONT, v. t. [Fr. conférer; Sp. conferir; It. conferire; L. conferre.] 1. To own, acknowledge or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest, reputation, etc.

Human faults with human grief confess. Prior.

I confess the argument against me is good and not easily refuted. Let us frankly confess our sins. "Confess thee freely of thy sins," used by Shakespeare, is not legitimate, unless in the sense of Catholics.

2. In the Catholic Church, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience of another.

In the Catholic Church, to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun. The confessory confessed herself to this celebrated father. Addison.

3. To own, avow or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to. Whoever shall confess me before men, I will also confess him before my Father who is in heaven. Matt. x. 4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends or children.

Him will I confess before my Father who is in heaven. John.

5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to deny. Then will I confess to thee, that thou mine right hand salvation. Job xl.

These—confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on earth. Heb. xi.

6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mold. Pope.

7. To hear or receive the confession of another; as, the priest confessed the mass.

CONFESS, v. i. To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to confess.

CONFESSION, n. One who confesses to a priest.

CONFESSIONARY, n. [Sp. confesionario.] A confession-chair.

CONFESSIONAL, n. The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions. The ministers had a conference with the priests of their confessional. Bacon.

CONFESSIONAL, n. The place where the sacrament of penance is conferred, and to which the penitent goes to make confession of his sins. The confessors confided to one another. Boyle.

CONFESSIONARY, n. [Sp. confesionario.] A confession-chair, as above.

CONFESSIONARY, n. One who makes a profession of his faith, publicly avowing the same; as a confessor of the Catholic faith.

CONFESSIONIST, n. One who makes a profession of faith in the Christian religion. The word is appropriately used to denote one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adores to it, in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with martyr; afterwards it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace. It was used also for such Christians as lived a good life, and died with the reputation of sanctity.

Ecclesiastes, ix. 13. A priest; one who bears the confession of others, and has power to grant them absolution. Roman Church.

CONFEST', pp. [for confessed.] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CONFESTLY, adv. [for confessedly.] Avowedly and substantially. [Little used.]

CONFIDENT, n. [See Confident.]

CONFIDENT, n. [See Confident.]

CONFIDENTIAL, n. [L. confido; con and fidere.] To trust, to rely, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by to. The prince confides in his confidants. The minister confides in the strength and resources of the nation. We confide in the veracity of the sacred historians. We confide in the truth of a report.

CONFIDE, v. t. To entrust; to commit to the charge of; with a belief in the fidelity of the person entrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by to. We confide a secret to a friend. The prince confides a negotiation to his envoy. The common interests of the United States are confided to the Congress.

They would take the property out of the hands of those to whom it was confided by the charter. Hopkins.

Confident may, under the constitution, confide to the circuit court, jurisdiction of all offenses against the U. States. Story.

CONFIDED, pp. Entrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or execution.

CONFIDENCE, n. [L. confidencia; confusio; confusio; fr. confido; fidere. See Faith.]

1. A trusting, reliance; an assurance of dependence or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance.

I place confidence in a statement, or in an official report. I am confident that much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. Boyle. The troops rush on, confident of success. 

2. Trust; reliance; applied to one's own abilities, or fortune; belief in one's own competency.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man. Ps. cxviii.

I rejoice that I have confidence in you in all things. 2 Cor. vii.

Mutual confidence is the basis of social happiness.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.

Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence. Jer. xlviii.

Jehovah shall be thy confidence. Prov. iii.

4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with confidence. Ezek. xxxiv.

5. Boldness; courage.

Preaching the kingdom of God with all confidence. Acts xxviii.

6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities, or excellencies.

7. Confidence arising from too much credit given to one's own words.

CONFESSION, n. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.

I am confident that much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. Boyle. The troops rush on, confident of success.

2. Positive; dogmatical; as a confidant.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.

CONFIDENT, n. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.

I am confident that much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. Boyle. The troops rush on, confident of success.

2. Positive; dogmatical; as a confidant.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.

CONFIDENT, n. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.

I am confident that much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. Boyle. The troops rush on, confident of success.

2. Positive; dogmatical; as a confidant.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.

CONFIDENT, n. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.

I am confident that much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. Boyle. The troops rush on, confident of success.

2. Positive; dogmatical; as a confidant.

3. Trusting; without suspicion.
CONFIDENT, n. One entrusted with secrete; a confidential or bosom friend.

CONFIDENTIAL, a. Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted; as a confidential friend.

2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private: as a confidential matter.

3. Admitted to special confidence.

CONFIDEN'TLY, adv. In confidence, in reliance or secrecy.

CONFINE, t. Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary.

CONFINE, n. [L. confines, at the end or border, adjoining; cotifinium, a limit; It. confine, It. confine, L. confinum, a limit; It. confine, to make firm. See Firm.]

CONFI'rNE, n. Restrained within limits imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

CONFINELESS, a. Boundless; unlimited: without end.

CONFINE, v. t. [Sp. confinar; Fr. confiner. See Supra.]

CONFINE, n. [L. confines, at the end or border, adjoining; cotifinium, a limit; It. confine, It. confine, L. confinum, a limit; It. confine, to make firm. See Firm.]

1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies.

2. Aspects of the planets; or the face of the sky, the sun, or any of the stars. Bentley, Johnson.

3. Resemblance of one figure to another.

CONFIGURE, v. t. [L. configuro; con and figuro, to form; figura, figure.]

TO confine, to make firm, or more firm; to add strength or shape. Bentley, Johnson.

CONFINABLE, a. That may be confined or limited.

CONFIDER, n. One who confides; one who entrusts to another.

CONFIFICATE, v. t. [L. confiugo. See Confine.] To show to the likes of the planets towards each other. Jordan.

CONFORMATION, n. [Fr. from L. configuration.

1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies.

2. Aspects of the planets; or the face of the sky, the sun, or any of the stars. Bentley, Johnson.

3. Resemblance of one figure to another.

CONFINEABLE, a. That may be confined or limited.

CONFORDER, n. One who confides; one who entrusts to another.

CONFUTURE, v. t. [L. configuro. See Confine.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure or shape.

CONFIRMABLE, a. That may be confirmed or limited.

CONFERENCE, n. [L. confina, to confine; root of confero, confer.]

1. To confine from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles, in a general sense; as, to confine horses or cattle to an enclosure; to confine water in a pond, to dam up a river; to confine a garrison in a town; to confine a criminal in prison.

2. To be near, to be close, to be contiguous; having a common boundary.

3. To demand or to request; to be entitled to; to be considered as, as a man confines himself to his studies, or to his house.

4. To make firm or certain; to give new strength or assurance; to give new evidence; to give additional assurance or evidence; as,

5. To confirm a promise, covenant, or stipulation.

6. To make firm or certain; to give new strength or assurance; as,

7. To admit to the full privileges of a christian, by the imposition of hands. Johnson.

CONFIRMABLE, a. Confirtable. That may be confirmed, established or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

CONFIRMATION, n. The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing or making more certain or firm; establishing.

1. In the defense and confirmation of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace. Phil.i.

2. The act of ratifying; as, the confirmation of a promise, covenant, or stipulation.

3. The act of giving new strength; as, the confirmation of a new estate.

4. The act of giving new evidence; as, the confirmation of an opinion or report.

5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; as, this fact or this argument is a confirmation of what was before alleged.

6. In law, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse, from one man to another, by which a visible estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possessory or subsisting right is made perfect. Blackstone.

7. In church affairs, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. Blackstone.

8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of christian privileges. The person to be confirmed brings his godfather and godmother, and takes upon himself the baptismal vows. Thus practiced in the Greek, Roman and Episcopal churches. Hammond, Engrave.

CONFIRMATIVE, a. Confirmative. Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CONFIRMATOR, n. He or that which confirms.

CONFIRMATORY, a. Confirmatory. That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMED, pp. conformed. Made more firm; strengthened; established.

2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CONFIRMEDNESS, n. confirmedness A fixed state.

CONFIRMER, n. conformer. He or that which confirms, establishes or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

CONFIRMING, pp. confining. Making firm or certain; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing.

CONFIRMINGLY, adv. Confirmingly. In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

CONFISCABLE, a. [See Confiscate.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

CONFISCATE, v. t. [L. confisco; con and fisco, a basket, hamper or bag; hence, revenue or the Emperor's treasure; It. confiscare; Fr. confisquer; Sp. confiscar.]

To adjudge to the forfeiture to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or
to condemn private forfeited property to public use.

The estate of the rebels was seized and confiscated.

CONFISCATE, a. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CONFISCATED, pp. Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CONFISCATING, ppr. Adjudging to the public use.

CONFISCATION, n. The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury; as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offence.

CON'FIT, 71. A sweetmeat.  [See Confect.

CON'FIS€ATED, pp. Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CONFLAGRATION, n. [L. conjlagratio. See Flagrant.

1. The act of blowing two or more instruments together.

2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected; as a general confux; people.

3. In medical science, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body.

4. The act of meeting and crowding in a place; a conflict of parts in ebullition.

CONFLATIO, n. [L. conflatio, from confluere, to flow; con and fluo, to flow. See Flow.

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as the confluence of the Tigris and the Frat, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. The act of shaking to resist and overcome; as men confessing with difficulties.

CONFLICT, V. i. To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as conflicting waves or elements.

1. A great fire or the burning of any great body; as the confluent small-pox. Encyc.

2. The last struggle of life; agony; as the confluence of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect.

CONFLUENCE, n. [L. confluentia, from confluere, to flow; con and fluo, to flow. See Flow.

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as the confluence of the Tigris and the Frat, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. The last struggle of life; agony; as the confluence of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect.

CONFORM, v. i. To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to conform to the fashion or to custom.

2. To comply with; to obey, as, to conform to the laws of the state.

CONFORMABLE, a. Corresponding; having the same or similar external form, or shape; like; resembling; as an edifice conformable to a model or draft.

3. Having the same or similar manners, opinions or moral qualities.

The good man has a perpetual conflict with the world, in which he is not conformable to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. Hooker.

3. Agreeable; similar; consistent; as, nature is conformable to herself. Newton.

CONFLIGING, ppr. Striking, or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome.

2. A being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

In the absence of all conflicting evidence.

CONFLUE'Ncy, n. Likeness; correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities.

More generally, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his son. Rom. viii.

Be not conformed to this world. Rom. xi.

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

Demand of them why they conform not themselves to the order of the church? Hooker.

CONFIRM', v. i. To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to conform to the fashion or to custom.

2. To comply with; to obey, as, to conform to the laws of the state.

CONFORMABLE, a. Corresponding; having the same or similar external form, or shape; like; resembling; as an edifice conformable to a model or draft.

3. Having the same or similar manners, opinions or moral qualities.

The good man has a perpetual conflict with the world, in which he is not conformable to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. Hooker.

3. Agreeable; similar; consistent; as, nature is conformable to herself. Newton.

CONFLICT', V. i. To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as conflicting waves or elements.

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as a conflict of elements, or waves; a conflict of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; conflict; a contest, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the conflict was long and desperate.

3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.

Shak.

CON'FLICT', V. i. To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as conflicting waves or elements.

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as a conflict of elements, or waves; a conflict of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; conflict; a contest, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the conflict was long and desperate.

3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.

Shak.
ressemblance: agreement: congruity with something else: followed by to or with.

A ship is constructed in conformity to a model, or in conformity with a model.

True happiness consists in conformity of life with the divine will.

In theology, correspondence in manners and principles: compliance with customs.

Live not in conformity with the world.

Anon.

CONFORTATION, n. [See Comfort.] The act of comforting or giving strength. [Not used.]

Bacon.

CONFOND', v. t. [Fr. confondre; L. confundere; con and fundo, to pour out; It. confondere; Sp. Port. confundir. Literally, to pour or throw together.

1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals cannot be distinguished.

2. To throw into disorder.

Let us go down, and there confound their language. Gen. xiv.

3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another. A fluid body and a wetting liquor, because they agree in many things, are wont to be confounded. Boyle.

Men may confound ideas with words.

4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words.

Men may confound each other by unintelligible terms or wrong application of words.

5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed.

Be thou confounded and bear thy shame. Ezek. xvi.

6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupefy with amazement.

So spake the Sen of God: and Satan stood and was confounded. Ps. Ixxi.

7. To destroy; to overthrow.

The multitude came together and were confounded. Acts ii.

So deep a malice to confound the race. Pope.

Men confound for the sake of novelty. Addison.

CONFRATERNITY, n. [It. confratere,-nita; Fr. confraterniser; L. fratemitas, frater, brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the confraternity of Jesuits.

CONFRICATION, n. [It. confracciune, friction; L. confricco; con and fricco, to rub. See Friction.]

A rubbing together; friction. Bacon.

CONFRERE, n. [Fr. confrère.] One of the same religious order.

CONFRONT', v. t. [It. confrontare; Sp. Port. confrontar; Fr. confondre; con and front, the forehead, or front, L. frons.]

To stand face to face in full view; to face each other, to stand in front.

He spoke and then confronts the bull. Dryden.

2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose.

The East and West churches did both confront the Jews, and concur with them. Hooker.

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by with.

The witnesses are confronted with the accused, the accused with another, or the witnesses with one another.恩惠

4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

When I confront a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. Addison.

CONFRONT'ING, ppr. Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CONFRONTING, pp. Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CONFRONT, v. t. [See Confront.] That may be confounded, disproved or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is confutable.

CONFUTANT, n. One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

Milton.

CONFUTATION, n. The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false, or invalid; refutation; overthrow; as, of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error.

CONFUTE, v. t. [L. confutus; confutari; sp. confutar; It. confutare. Class Bkd.]

1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective or invalid; to overthrow; as, to confute arguments, reasoning, theory, error.

2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof; as, to confute an advocate at the bar; to confute a writer. Milton.

CONFUTED, pp. Disproved; proved to be false, defective or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact or proof.

CONFUTER, n. One who disproves, or confutes.

CONFUTING, pp. Disproving; proving to be false, defective or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

CONGE, n. confe. [Fr. congé, leave, permission, discharge, contracted from con-ged-; verb, congréder, to dismiss; Sp. congéder, leave, permission; congéder, to give leave; Arm. congéa. The verb is a compound of con and ged; W. gadwe, to quit, to leave, to permit; gadd, leave. Gadaw is the Celtic form of the L. cedus. Conged is therefore concoed.]

1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony.

2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility, on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with conge profound. Swift.

CONFEGE, v. t. To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy. The preterite conged is tolerable in Eu-
2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to
the

CON'UGE, n. In architecture, a mold in form
1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as
CONGEL'AED, pp. Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other
CONGEL'ATION, n. The act of forming
CONGEL'AR, n. [L. congela ; con and gelo, to freeze ; Fr. congeler ; It. congelare ; Sp. congeler ; Arm. caledi. This may be con-
connected with the W. ceulmv, to curdle or
boil, from caul, a calf's maw ; also, apophyge. Also, a ring or fernd, formerly
of the column to the cincture, called also
another; such as that which joins the shaft
of the same genotype, or of belonging to the same class. Did
CONGEL'ES'TIBLE, a. That may be collected into a mass. Laurence
CONGER, n. congur. [L. conger or con-
grus ; Gr. κογγρυς, or κογγρυς ; It. gongro ; Fr. congrog.] The sea-eel; a large species of eel, sometimes
growing to the length of ten feet, and
weighing a hundred pounds. In Corn-
wall, England, it is an article of com-
merce, being shipped to Spain and Port-
ugal. Encyc.
CONGERIES, n. [L. from, to bring together, to amass; con and gero, to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate. Boyle.
CONGEST, v. t. [L. congero, congudum ; con and gero, to bear.] To collect or gather into a mass or aggrega-
tion. Raleigh.
CONGESTIBLE, a. That may be collected into a mass.
CONGESTION, n. [L. congestio.] A col-
collection of lumps in an animal body, hard-
ened into a tumor. An accumulation of
CONGIARY, n. [L. congiarum, from con-
girus, a measure ; Fr. conqiriare.] Properly, a present made by the Roman em-
pereors to the people; originally in corn or
wine measured out to them in a conus, a
vessel holding a gallon or rather more. In
present usage, a gift or a doative represen-
ted on a medal. Eneye. Addison.
CONGLACIATE, v. i. [L. conglacio ; con and glaco, to freeze ; glacies, ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze. Brown.
CONGLACIATION, n. The act of chang-
ing into ice, or the state of being convert-
ed to ice ; a freezing; congelation. Brown.

CONGLO BATE, a. [L. conglobatus, from conglobo ; con and globo, to convolve or to make round; globus, a ball. See Globus.] Formed or gathered into a ball. A conglobate
gland is a single or lymphatic gland, a small
sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone,
composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, silica-
ous slate, &c. Cleaveland.
CONGLOM'ERATE, n. In mineralogy, a
sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone,
composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, silica-
ous slate, &c. Cleaveland.
CONGLOM'ERATING, pp. Collecting in-
to a ball.
CONGLOMERA'TION, n. The act of gather-
ing into a ball; the state of being thus
collected: collection; accumulation.
CONGLOM'ITANT, a. [See Conglutinate.] Gluing; uniting; healing. Bacon.
CONGLOM'ITANT, a. A medicine that
leaks wounds. Bacon.
CONGLOM'ITATE, v. i. [L. conglutino ; con and glutino, from glutino, glue. See Glue.]
1. To glue together; to unite by some glue-
or tenacious substance.
2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.
CON'GREGATE, v. i. To con-olice; to unite by the intervention of a callus. Johnson.

CON'GREGATED, pp. Collected; assembled in one place.

CON'GREGATING, pp. Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CON'GREGATION, n. The act of bringing together, or assembling. Shak.

CON'GREGATIONAL, a. Pertaining to a congregation, or to the congregation of the United States; as the Congregational church, or to the Congregationalists.

CON'GREGATIONALIST, n. One who belongs to a congregation, or to the Congregational church. Johnson.

CON'GREGATIONALISM, n. Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.

CON'GREGATIONALIST, n. One who belongs to a congregation, or to the Congregational church. Johnson.

CON'GREGATION, n. The meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for the good of the country, or to adjust their mutual concerns. Europe.

1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of commissioners, deputys, &c., particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for the good of the country, or to adjust their mutual concerns. Europe.

2. The assembly of delegates of the several colonies, to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which declared the colonies independent. Johnson.

3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of Independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.

1. The assembly of senators and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States, consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Menemsha, the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats, is called one congress. Thus we say the first or second session of the sixteenth congress.

A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. Dryden.

6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce. Congregationalists are homicides. Bacon.

CON'GRESSION, n. A company. [Not in use.]

CON'GRESSIONAL, a. Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as congressional debates.

CON'GRESSIONALISM, n. Eccl. society in the hands of each church, as an independent body.

CON'GRATULA'TION, n. The act of professing one’s pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another.

CON'GRATULA'TIVE, a. Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.

CON'GRATULA'TORY, a. Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community.

CON'GRATULATING, ppr. Professing one’s joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success.

CON'GRATULATORY, a. Expressing joy, or good wishes, for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community.

CON'GRACE, v. t. To agree. [Not in use.]

CON'GRACE, v. t. To unite or combine.

CON'GRACE, v. t. [L. congruere, to go or step; gradus, a step. See Gradi and Degree.

CONGRUENCE, n. The act of concord or concurrence between things. There is no congruity between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious congruity between an elevated station and dignified deportment.

CON'GRUENT, a. Suitable; agreeing; correspondent.

CON'GRUITY, n. Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.

CONGRATULATE, v. t. To agree. [Not in use.]

CON'GRIENCE, n. [L. congruentia, from congruere, to agree, fit, correspond.] A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. Dryden.

CON'GRIENTLY, adv. In the form of a cone. Boyce.

CON'GRIUS, a. [L. congruus, from congruere, to agree, fit, correspond.] Suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light airy muse and a solemn or mournful occasion are not congruous. Obedience to God is congruous to the light of reason.

1. In school divinity, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of congruity is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of God’s grace.

2. Rational; fit. It is not congruous that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. Atterbury.

3. Congruously; agreeably; consistently. Boyle.

CONIC, a. [L. conicus; Gr. κώνικος; See Cone.]

CONICAL, a. In the form of a cone. Boyle.

CONICALNESS, n. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICS, n. That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

CON'ER, a. [L. conver, coniferus; from cones and fero, to bear.]

Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech. Martyn. Encyc.
CONJURED, pp. Guessed; surmised. 

CONJOINTLY, adv. Jointly; unitedly; in union; together. 

CONJUGAL, a. [L. conjugalis, from conjungo; conjuge, to couple; con and jugo, id. See Join and Yoke.] 1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; as conjugal relation; conjugal ties. 2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband; as conjugal affection. 

CONJUGATE, v. t. [L. conjugatus, to couple; con and jugo, id., to marry. See Join and Yoke.] 1. To join; to unite in marriage. [Not used.] Moutagur. 

2. In grammar, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb, into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers and persons; so as to show their connections, distinctions, and modes of formation. Literally, to connect all the inflections of a verb, according to their derivation, or all the variations of one verb. In English, as the verb undergoes few variations, conjugation consists chiefly in combining the words which unitely form the several tenses in the several persons. 

CONJUGATE, n. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore conjoined with it. 

CONJUGATION, n. [L. conjugatio.] A connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. In English, as the verb undergoes few variations, conjugation consists chiefly in combining the words which unitely form the several tenses in the several persons. 

CONJUGATED, pp. Guessed; surmised. 

CONJUNCT, v. t. To connect, or join, together. 

CONJUNCTION, n. [L. conjunctio; Fr. conjonction; Sp. conjuncion; Port. conjuncion or conjunção; It. congiunzione, or congiunzione; L. conjungere, or congiungere; L. conjungo; con and jungo, to bind, to join. See Join.] 

1. Literally, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events; or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past but unknown; a guess, formed on a supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. We speak of future or unknown things by conjecture, and of probable or unfounded conjectures. 

2. Idea; notion. Shak. 

CONJURE, D. t. [L. conjuro, to swear together, to conspire; cme and juro, to bind or to join; conjungo; con and jungo, to join. See Join.] 

1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with reason; to persuade with moderation; to conjure the stars. 

2. In grammar, the conjunctive mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses more generally called subjunctive. 

3. Union; connection; mode of union; as the conjunctures of letters in words. 

4. Connection; union; consistency. Shak. 

5. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with reason; to persuade with moderation; to conjure the stars.
2. In a vulgar sense, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CONJURED, pp. Bound by an oath.

CONJURMENT, n. Serious injunction; solemn demand. 

CONJURER, n. One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary, by the aid of superior powers; an impostor who pretends, by unknown means, to discover stolen goods, &c. Hence ironically, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity. 

Addison. Prior.

CONJURING, pp. Enjoining or implicating.

CONNACENCE, n. [L. con and nasco, to be born.]

1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together.
2. A being born or produced with another.
3. The act of growing together, or at the same time; production of two or more together.

CONNATE, a. [L. con and natus, born from nascor.

1. Born with another; being of the same birth; as connate notions. South.
2. In botany, united in origin; growing from one base, or united at their bases; united into one body; as connate leaves or anthers. 

CONNATURAL, a. [con and natural.

1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.

These affections are connatural to us, and as we grow up, so do they. L'Entrée.
2. Participating of the same nature.
And mix with our connatural dust. Milton.


CONNECT, v. t. [L. conecto; con and necco; L. connectere. See Class N. No. 92: 38: 40: 41.]

1. To knit or link together; to tie or fasten together, as by something intervening; by weaving, winding or twining. Hence, in a figurative sense, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault or other act, and suffer it to remain unnoticed, unmentioned, or unpunished; as, the father connives at the vices of his son.

2. In anatomy, the connivent valves are those valves, wrinlkes, cells, and vessels, which are found on the inside of the two intestines, ileum and jejunum.

3. In botany, closely united; converging together.

CONNECTOR, n. One who connives.

CONNIVING, pp. Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass unobserved.

CONNOISSEUR, n. connoisse; the art of connoisseurship. 

A person well versed in any subject; a skilful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, n. The skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATE, v. t. [con and note, L. noto, nota sae.] To designate with something else; to imply.

CONNOTATION, n. The act of making known or designating with something, or implying something, or something, something besides itself; inference. [Little used.]

CONNUe, v. t. [L. connuus, from connubium; con and nudo, to marry.]

Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, connubial rites; connubial love.

CONNUBIAL, a. [L. connubialis, from connubium; con and nudo, to marry.]

In geography, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

IN geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

CONNUB, n. [Gr. κωνοσεύς; κωνος, a cone, and ωυς, a form.]

In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

CONNUB, n. [Gr. κωνοσεύς; κωνος, a cone, and ωυς, a form.]

In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

CONQUAS, v. t. [L. conquastra.]

To shake. [Little used.]

CONQUER, v. t. conquer. [Fr. conquerir, from the L. conquerior; con and quaero, to seek, to obtain, to conquer; Arm. conquiri.]

Conquering is written, it belongs to Class Gr. and its preterit to Class Ms. See Ar. καρακou or quaoum, and Heb. χαρου to seek. Class Gr. No. 51: 55: 66.

1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander conquered Asia. The Romans conquered Carthage.

2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army conquers a country, or a city, which is afterward restored.

3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion or other influence.

Anna conquers but to save, And a great and strong, as blest, Smyth.

He went forth conquering, and to conquer. Rev. vii.

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever oppo-
CON'QUEST, n. [Fr. conquér ; It. conquista.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. Applied to persons, territory and the like, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as, the conquest of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the conquest of the heart.

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable conquest for England.

4. In a feudal sense, acquire; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others. Blackstone.

5. In the law of nations, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.

6. The right of conquest is derived from the law of war.

7. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as, the conquest of liberty or peace; a French phrase.

CON'QUERING, ppr. Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CON'QUERED, pp. Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CON'QUERABLE, a. That may be conquered, overcome or subdued. South.

CON'GIUEROR, n. One who conquers; a victorious female. Fairfax.

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

3. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.

4. Knowledge of the actions of others.

5. In ludicrous language, reason or reasonableness.

6. To make conscience or a matter of conscience.

7. Consciousness of our existence, seems to be simultaneous. Edin.


CON'SCIENTIOUS, a. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rule of right and wrong; as, a conscientious judge.

2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as a conscientious probity.

CON'SCIENTIOUSLY, adv. According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err conscientiously.

CON'SCIENTIOUSNESS, n. A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates. Locke.

All our conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying conscientiousness. J. L. Kingsley, Eulogy on Prof. Fisher.

CON'SCIONABLE, a. According to conscience; reasonable; just.

CON'SCIONABLY, adv. In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, n. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. Locke. Reid. Eneey.

CON'SCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions. If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always conscientiously present. Locke.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, n. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. Locke. Reid. Eneey.

CON'SCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions. If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always conscientiously present. Locke.

CON'SCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions. If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always conscientiously present. Locke.

CON'SCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions. If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always conscientiously present. Locke.

CON'SCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions. If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always conscientiously present. Locke.

CON'SCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions. If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always conscientiously present. Locke.
4. To render venerable; to make respected.
CONSECRATE, a. Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

[This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.]

CONSECRATED, pp. Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from God; made venerable.

CONSECRATING, ppr. Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; devoting to the service and worship of God; rendering venerable.

CONSECRATION, n. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; consecrated.

CONSECRATOR, n. One who consecrates; person or thing dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CONSEQUENCE, n. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really holy, but declares it to be sacred, that is, devoted to God or to divine service; as the consecration of the priests among the Israelites; the consecration of the vessels used in the temple; the consecration of a bishop.

2. Consecration or repetition of the same consonant, as, the actions of men consecutive to volition. Locke.

3. Consecutive chords, in music, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.

4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or consequent action; as, the actions of men consecutive to volition. Locke.

5. In logic, a proposition collected from the consequences, great effects will follow. Hence, the sense of consequence, in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, "it is of little consequence," that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; "it is of great consequence," of great importance, great effects will follow.

6. Influence: tendency, as to effects. The practice of virtue is not consequent to the unrenewed heart. Anon.

CONSENT, n. [L. consentium, from consentio, to be of one mind, to agree; L. consensum, from consentio, to be of one mind, to agree.]

CONSENT', n. [L. consensus; It. consenso; Fr. consentement; Sp. consentimiento; Port. Fr. id.; It. consensu; See Sense and Asent.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his consent to the marriage of his daughter.

2. In logic, a proposition collected from the premises and antecedent propositions; the conclusion which results from the premises, or the effect of any previous proposition.

3. Agreement: coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This consent is supposed to exist in man, or to be produced by the nerves; and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distribution through the body. Thus, the stone in the bladder, by vexting the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shaneful thing seen or heard will produce blushings in the cheeks.

5. From this train of argument, the consequence is obvious.

6. Connection of cause and effect; consequence.

I CON.

CONSECUTIVELY, adv. By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to antecedently or casually; Diet.

CONSENSIBLE, a. [L. consensibilis; Diet.]

CONSENSIBILITY, n. [L. consensibilis, from conscient, to feel or perceive.]

CONSENTATION, n. [L. consentatus, from consentio, to be of one mind, to agree; L. consensum, from consentio, to be of one mind, to agree.]

CONSENT'ER, n. One who consents.

CONSENTIENT, a. [L. consentiens, from consentio, to be of one mind, to agree; L. consensus, from consentio, to be of one mind, to agree.]

CONSEQUENT, a. [L. consequentia, from consequor, to follow; cons is from concord, to follow; see Sacc.]

1. Following or sequel; train of consequence.

2. Following in a train; succeeding one another.

3. In astronomy, consecution month is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

Bailey.

CONSECUTIVE, a. [L. consequens; Diet.]

1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, twenty consecutive years.

2. Following; consequent; succeeding as, the actions of men consecutive to volition.

3. In music, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.
CONSEQUENTIAL, a. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as a consequent evil. 1. To preserve the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive. These arguments are highly consequential and conducive to my purpose. Hume.

3. Important.

4. Connected; pons; applied to persons. CONSEQUENTIALLY, adv. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. Addison.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. South.

3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect. Addison.

4. With assumed importance; with conceit.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, n. Regular consecution in discourse. Diet.

CONSEQUENTLY, adv. By consequence; by necessary connection of cause and effect with their causes; in consequence of something.

CONSEQUENTNESS, n. Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [Little used.] CONSERVATELY.

CONSERVER, n. One who conserves; one protected; prepared with sugar.

CONSERVANT, a. Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CONSERVATION, n. [L. conservatio. See Conserve.]

The act of preserving, guarding or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as the conservation of bodies from perishing; the conservation of the peace of society; the conservation of fruits, roots and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CONSERVE, v. a. To keep or preserve from decay or injury; to defend from violation; as, to conserve bodies from perishing; to conserve the peace of society; to conserve fruits, roots and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CONSERVABLE, a. [See Conserve.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury; that may be kept or preserved from decay or injury. Johnson.

CONSERVATION, n. [L. conservation.; See Conserve.]

A court of conservation is held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames. Johnson.

CONSERVATOR, n. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. Appropriately, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation or community, as in catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.

2. In Connecticut, a person appointed to superintend tidings, buntings, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. Peacham.

CONSERVATORY, a. Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay or injury.

CONSERVATORY, n. A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. Thus a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c., are called conservatories.

2. A large greenhouse for exotics, in which the plants are placed in beds and borders, and not in tubs or pots, as in the common green-house.

CONSERV'ANT. a. Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction; as, a conservant for fruit, a conservant for sugar.

CONSERVATOR, n. To hold, keep or guard; Fr. conservateur; It. conservatore; Sp. conservador. See Class Sr. No. 34. 38. 40. 43. and Class Dr. No. 32.

To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to defend from decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to conserve bodies from perishing; to conserve the peace of society; to conserve fruits, roots, and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CONSID'ER, v. t. To think seriously, maturely or carefully; to reflect. CONSID'ER, v. i. To think attentively; to consider attentively, from consider or considero, to sit by; con and sedeo, to sit. See Sit.

The literal sense is, to sit by or close, or to set the mind or the eye to; hence, to view or examine with attention.

1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care and ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and consider it in thy heart. Dent. iv.


2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall consider the leprosy. Lev. xiii.

3. To attend to; to relieve. Blessed is he that considereth the poor. Ps. xlix.

1. To have regard to; to respect.

Let us consider one another, to provoke to love, and to good works. Heb. x.

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; some are followed by of; as, I will consider your case, or of your case.

3. To doubt; to hesitate. Dryden.

CONSIDERABILITY, a. [Fr. Sp. See Consider.] That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to.

It is considerabile, that some unms have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. [This primary use of the word is obsolete or very rarely used.]

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most considerable duration. Tilottson.

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important, hence

3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; applied to persons.

Men considerable in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. Sparr.

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. Considerable aid was expected from the allies. A man has a considerable estate in Norfolk. A considerable sum of money was collected.

Sometimes followed by to. He thought his aid considerable to him.

CONSIDERABleness, n. Some degree of importance, moment or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The considerableness of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.

CONSIDERABLY, adv. In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trilling, or unimportant.

And Europe still considerably gains both by their good examples and their pains. Reversion.

CONSIDERATION, n. Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [Not used. See Consideration.]

Shaks.

CONSIDERATE, a. [L. consideratus. See Consider.]

1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious; circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas is patient, considerate, and careful of his people. Dryden.

2. Having regard to; regardful; as, considerate of praise. [Little used.]


CONSIDERATION, adv. With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

CONSIDERATELY. adv. With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

CONSIDERATION, n. [L. consideratio. See Consider.]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

Let us take into consideration the consequences of a hasty decision.

2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.
CONSIDERATION, pp. Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CONSIDERER, a. A thinker; one who considers the man of reflection. [Considerator is not in use.]

CONSIDERING, ppr. Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.

Let us think with consideration. Sidney.

3. Contemplation; meditation. The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the consideration of her virtues. Sidney.

4. Some degree of importance. When claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability. Lucrece is an author of consideration among the Latin poets.

5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct. He was obliged, antecedent to all other considerations, to search an asylum. Dryden.

6. Reason; that which induces to a determination. Reason or motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

At death the body is consigned to the grave.

He was moved by the considerations set before him.

7. In law, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts, each party gives something in exchange for what he receives.

A contract is an agreement, upon sufficient consideration. This consideration is express or implied; express, when the thing to be done is specified; implied, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as when a man labors for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable compensation. A good consideration is that of blood, or natural love; a valuable consideration is such as money or goods to be given or done is specified; implied, when no specific consideration is express or implied; as, when the law implies it; as when a man labors for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

CONSIDERATION, n. The act of considering; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state. Despair is a certain consignment to eternal ruin. Taylor Park.

[lit. used. See Consign.]

CONSIGNATURE, n. Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CONSIGN, v. i. consign. To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent. Obs. Shak.

CONSIGNATION, n. The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state.

CONSIGNER, n. The person who consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or a ship for superintendence; a factor.

CONSIGNEE, n. The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CONSIGNMENT, n. The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place or state. Joint signification. Harris.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, a. [See Signify.] Having a like signification, or joint signification.

CONSINGING, ppr. Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge.

CONSIGNMENT, n. The act of consigning; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe-keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.

2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A received a large consignment of goods from B.

3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, a. Having common resemblance. [lit. used.]

CONSIMITUDE, n. Resemblance. [lit. used.]

CONSIST, v. i. [L. consisto; con and sisto, to stand; Sp. consistir; It. consistere; Fr. consister.

1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to be a body composed of parts of union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained. He was before all things, and by him all things consist. Col. i.

2. To stand or be; to lie; to be contained; followed by in.

The beauty of epistolary writing consists in economy.

CONSISTENCY, n. A standing together. A landscape should consist of a variety of scenery.

To consist together, to coexist; to have being continually. Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act. Br. B.

To consist with, to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

Health consists with temperance alone.

CONSISTENCY, n. [L. consistere, See Consistency.] A being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed.

The consistency of bodies is diverse; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c.

Bacon.

2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the consistency of syrup.

Arbuthnot.

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution; as, friendship, a lasting consistency; resolutions of durable consistency.

South. Hammond.

4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing around themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity, uniformity; as the consistency of laws, regulations or judicial decisions; consistency of opinions; consistency of behavior or of character.

There is harmony and consistency in all God's works.

J. Lathrop.

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease, remain for a time.

Chambers.

CONSISTENT, a. [L. consistens. See Consistent.] Fixed; firm; not fluid; as the consistent parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid. Harvey.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are consistent; let a man be consistent with himself; the law is consistent with justice and policy.

So two consistent motions act the soul.

Pope.

CONSISTENTLY, adv. In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to complain confidently, a man must act consistently.

CONSISTENCY, n. Pertaining or relating to a consistency, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop. Adj.

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a consistory court.

Ensuy.

CONSISTORIAL, a. [See Consistory.] Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies. Bp. B.

CONSISTORY, n. [L. consistorium, from consisto. See Consist.] Primarily, a place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical
CAUSES, ARISING WITHIN THE DIocese. THE BISHOp’S CHANCELLOR OR HIS COMMISSARY IS THE JUDGE. BLACKMORE.

2. AN ASSEMBLY OF PRELATES; THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS AT ROME.

Pius was then hearing cases in consistory. Bowd.

3. A SOLEMN ASSEMBLY OR COUNCIL.

Milten. Pope.

1. A PLACE OF RESIDENCE. [NOT USED.] SHAK.

5. IN THE REFORMED CHURCHES, AN ASSEMBLY ON ACCOUNT OF MINISTERS AND ELDERS.

CONSOlATION, N. [L. consolatio. See the next word.]

An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice. Hoyward.

CONSOlATIVE, V. T. [L. consolare, from consolare; con and solus, solid. See Solid.]

1. To unite; to join; to associate. Wotton.

2. To cement, or hold in close union. Burcet.

3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches. Saybrook Platform.

CONSOlATORY, A. [L. consolatorius.]

That which comforts, or refreshes the mind; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage and the like.

Against such enmities, With inward consolations recommend’d. Milton.

CONSOlATOR, N. One who comforts.

CONSOlATORY, A. [L. consolatorius.]

Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief. Howel.

CONSOlATORY, V. T. A speech or writing containing topics of comfort. Milton.

CONSOlE, V. T. [L. consolare; it. consolare; Sp. consolar; Fr. consoler.]

1. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

CONSONANCE, N. [Fr. from L. consensus, consensus, from consensu, to sound together; con and sonus, sound. See Sound and Tone.]

1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In music, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth and eighth.

It denotes also the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called perfect; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed imperfect.

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as the degree or opinion among judges; the consonance of a ritual to the scriptures.

CONSONANT, A. Agreeing; consonant; consistent; followed generally by to; sometimes by with; as, this rule is applicable to scripture and reason.

2. In music, composed of consonances; as consonant intervals.

CONSONANT, V. A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called articulations, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs. The consonants being a kind of syllable, their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering ba, da, pa, or ma, pa, and b and p may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of ab, ep, or ba, pa, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CONSONANTLY, ADV. Consistently; in agreement.

CONSONANTNESS, A. Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONANCE, V. To unite two parliamentary bills in one. Johnson.

1. In law, to combine two benefits in one.

CONSONATIVITY, A. [See Console.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CONSOLE, V. T. To comfort. Obs. [See Console.]

CONSOLO, N. [From consolare.]

Consols, in England, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities.

Crabb.

CONSOlABLE, A. [See Console.]

That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolations.

CONSOlATION, N. Inmate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship of souls. [This word is less used than association.]

Wotton.

Fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.

Trumbull, Hist, of Connecticut.

CONSOlATIONAL, A. Pertaining to a consociation.

Trumbull.

CONSOlATE, V. T. Making solid; to unite or press together, forming into a firm compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and consolidated the earth above the waters.

Burnet.

1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound, by means of applications.

Encyc.

3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one.

John.

1. In law, to combine two benefits in one.

CONSONET, A. Calm; composed. [NOT USED.]

CONSONET, A. [See Consolidate.]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

He single chose to live, and shunn’d to wed, Well pleased to want a consort of his bed.

Dryden.

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate, particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

He single chose to live, and shunn’d to wed, Well pleased to want a consort of his bed.

Dryden.

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation.

Spencer.

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence.

Atterbury.

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, concert is properly applied to several vocal or instrumental solos.

4. In navigation, any vessel keeping company or in company, by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete.

P. Henry.

It denotes also the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called perfect; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed imperfect.

2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as the degree or opinion among judges; the consonance of a ritual to the scriptures.

CONSONANT, A. Agreeing; consonant; consistent; followed generally by to; sometimes by with; as, this rule is applicable to scripture and reason.

2. In music, composed of consonances; as consonant intervals.

CONSONANT, N. A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called articulations, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs. The consonants being a kind of syllable, their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering ba, da, pa, or ma, pa, and b and p may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of ab, ep, or ba, pa, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CONSONANTLY, A. Consistently; in agreement.

CONSONANTNESS, A. Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONANCE, A. [L. consors; con and sors, sort, state, kind.]

1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

He single chose to live, and shunn’d to wed, Well pleased to want a consort of his bed.

Dryden.

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation.

Spencer.

3. Union; conjunction; concurrence.

Atterbury.

4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense, concert is properly applied to several vocal or instrumental solos.

4. In navigation, any vessel keeping company with another.

Queen consort, the wife of a king, as distin-
CONSORT', v. i. To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by with.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee.

CONSORT', v. t. To join; to marry.

With his Consort Eve. Milton.

2. To unite in company.

He begins to consort himself with men. Locke.

3. To accompany. [Not used.]


Consort, v. t. To join; to marry.

CONSORT', n. Fellowship; partner.


CONSORTSHIP, n. Fellowship; partnership; marriage. Milton.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, n. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible. Shak.

CONSPICUITY, n. Conspicuousness; brightness. [Little used.] Johnson.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, n. The name of several species of plants.

CONSPIRACY, n. [L. conspircatio, from conspiro, to breathe, to throw, to wind; hence spiro, to breathe together, or more probably, to wind or band together. Shak.]

CONSPIRACY, n. An agreement between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; to conspire to censure and expose our age. Johnson.

All things conspire to make us prosperous. Johnson.

CONSPIRIER, n. One who conspires or plots; a conspirator. Shak.

CONSPIRING, ppr. Uniting in company with; associating.

CONSORTSHIP, n. Fellowship. [Not used.]

Consortship, n. Fellowship; partnership.

Bp. Hall.

CONSONANT, n. Consistent; well-mannered; as, to stand in a consistent place. Shak.

CONSISTENCY, n. Consistent; well-mannered; as a man of conspicuous talents; a lady of conspicuous virtues. Shak.

CONSISTENCY, n. In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

CONSISTENCY, n. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as the conspicuousness of a tower.

Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as the conspicuousness of an author. Shak.

CONSPIRACY, n. [L. conspiciro, from conspiro. See Conspire.]

1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a state; a plot; as a conspiracy against the life of a king; a conspiracy against the government.

More than forty had made this conspiracy. Acts xxiii.

2. In law, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. Blackstone.

The act of making thick or viscous; thickening. [Little used.] Boyle.

CONSISTING, ppr. Constituting; containing; consisting of.

CONSISTENT, a. Well-mannered; in harmony; as a man constant to his purpose; or to be constant. Shak.

CONSTANT, a. Well-mannered; in harmony; as a man constant to his purpose; or to be constant. Shak.

2. Fixed; not varied; permanent; immutable. The world's a scene of changes, and to be constant, in nature we are inconstant. Cowley.

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; immovable as a constant friend or lover.

Certain; steady; firmly adherent; willing; as a man constant to his purpose, or to his duties. Shak.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN, a. Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

CONSTANTLY, adv. Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly. Rhoda constantly affirmed that it was even so. Acts xxi.

These things I will that thou affirm constantly. Tit. iii.

CONSTANT, a. [L. constans.] Firm; opposed to fluid.

To turn two fluid liquors into a constant body. Boyle.

[In this sense, not used.]

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable. The world's a scene of changes, and to be constant, in nature we are inconstant. Cowley.

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; immovable as a constant friend or lover.

Certain; steady; firmly adherent; willing; as a man constant to his purpose, or to his duties. Shak.

CONSTANTINOPLE, n. Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

CONSTANTLY, adv. Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly. Rhoda constantly affirmed that it was even so. Acts xxi.

These things I will that thou affirm constantly. Tit. iii.

CONSTANT, a. [L. constans.] Firm; opposed to fluid.

To turn two fluid liquors into a constant body. Boyle.

[In this sense, not used.]

2. Fixed; not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable. The world's a scene of changes, and to be constant, in nature we are inconstant. Cowley.

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection or principle; unshaken; immovable as a constant friend or lover.

Certain; steady; firmly adherent; willing; as a man constant to his purpose, or to his duties. Shak.

CONSTANTINOPLE, n. Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey in Europe.

CONSTANTLY, adv. Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly. Rhoda constantly affirmed that it was even so. Acts xxi.

These things I will that thou affirm constantly. Tit. iii.
CON STALLATE, v. i. [Low L. constellati
can and stella, to shine, stella, a star.]
To join luster; to shine with united radiance
or one general light. [Little used.]
The several things which engage our affection
shine forth and constellate in God.

CON STELLAT I, r. t. To unite several
shining bodies in one splendor. [Little used.
Brown.

CON STELLAT ED, pp. United in one
splendor.
2. Starry; set adorned with stars or con-
stellations.
J. Barlow.

CON STA TI ON, n. A cluster of fixed
stars; an asterism; a number of stars which
appear as if situated near each other
in the heavens, and are considered as forming
a particular division. The constellations
are reduced mostly to the figures of
certain animals or other known things, as
the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance,
&c.
For the stars of heaven and the constellations
thereof, shall not give their light. Is. viii.
2. An assemblage of splendors or excellencies.
Hammond.

CON STA TERN A, n. [L. consternatio,
from consternus; con and sterno, to throw or
strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that
confounds the faculties, and incapacitates
a person for consultation and execution
of actions, excessive terror, wonder or surprise.

CON STI P A TE, v. t. [L. constipare; con
and stipere, to crowd, or cram into a narrow com-
pass; Eng. to stuff, to stop. See Stuff and Stop.]
1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or confound. Bacon.
2. To stop, by filling a passage, and prevent
the passage of; as, to constipate capillary ves-
sels. Arbuthnot.
3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and
make costive. Brown.

CON STI P A T ION, n. The act of crowding
any thing into a less compass; a pressing
together; condensation; as, to constipate capil-
ary vessels. Bentley.

2. More generally, a crowding or filling to
hardness the intestinal canal, from defec-
tive excretion; costiveness; obstipation.
Early. Care.

CON STI Tu NT, a. [L. constitutus, con-
stituto; con and status, to set. See Statue, Statu-
est.] Setting; constituting; applied to parts of a
thing that are essential to it. Hence, ne-
necessary or essential; elemental; forming,
composing or making an essential part.
Body, soul, and reason, are the three consti-
structive parts of a man. Boyle.

CON STI Tu NT, n. He or that which sets,
fixes or forms; he or that which consti-
tutes or composes.
Their first composition and origin is a
higher and nobler constituent than chance.
Hume.

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a
part, or an essential part.
The lymph in those glands is a necessary con-
stituent of the lymph. Arbuthnot.
3. One who appoints or elects another to
an office or employment. Burke.

CON ST I T U T I V E, a. [L. constitutius, con
and status, to set. See Statue, Statute. It.
constituire; Sp. constituir; Fr. constituer.]
1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.
We must obey laws appointed and consti-
tuted by lawful authority, not against the law of God.
Taylor.
2. To form or compose; to give formal exis-
tence to; to make a thing what it is.
Perspicuity constitutes the prime excellence
of style.
Truth and reason constitute that intellectual
gold that destroys fiction. Johnson.
3. To appoint, appoint or elect to an office or
employment; to make and empower.
A sheriff is constituted a conservator of the
peace.
A has constituted B his attorney or agent.

CON ST I T U T E D, pp. Set; fixed; estab-
lished; made; elected; appointed.

CON ST I T U T I NG, v. t. [L. constitui;
con and statui, to set. See Statue, Statute. It.
constituere; Sp. constituir; Fr. constituer.]
1. To form or compose; to give formal
existence to; to make a thing what it is.
Perspicuity constitutes the prime excellence
of style.
Truth and reason constitute that intellectual
gold that destroys fiction. Johnson.
3. To appoint, appoint or elect to an office or
employment; to make and empower.
A sheriff is constituted a conservator of the
peace.
A has constituted B his attorney or agent.

CON ST I T U T I ON, n. The act of consti-
tuting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.

CON ST I T U T I O NAL, a. That constitutes,
forms or composes; elemental; essential.
The constitutive parts of a system, being
the substance of himself and contempt of others.
Decay of Piety.

CON ST I T U T I O N A L I T Y, n. The state of
being constitutional; the state of being
inherent in the natural frame; as the constitu-
tionality of disease.

2. The state of being consistent with the
constitution or frame of government, or of
being authorized by its provisions.
The judges of the supreme court of the
United States have the power of determining the
constitutionality of laws.

CON ST I T U T I O N A L L Y, adv. In consist-
cency with the constitution or frame of
government.

CON ST I T U T I O N I S T, n. One who ad-
heres to the constitution of the country.
Bolingbroke.

CON ST I T U T I V E, a. That constitutes,
forms or composes; elemental; essential.
The constitutive parts of a system, being
the substance of himself and contempt of others.
Decay of Piety.

CON STRA I N, v. t. [Fr. contraindre; It.
constringere, or costringere: Sp. construir;
Port. construir; fr. L. construere; and
stringere, to strain, to bind. See String.]
In a general sense, to strain; to press;
to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical
or moral, either in urging to action or in
restraining it. Hence, to constrain.
1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible
power, or with a power sufficient to
produce the effect.
The spirit within me "constrainteth me. Job.
xxiii.
I was constrained to appeal to Cesar. Acts.
xxvii.
For the love of Christ constrain us. 2 Cor.
xiii.
2. To confine by force; to restrain from es-
cape or action; to repress.
My sire in caves constrains the winds.
Dryden.
3. To hold by force; to press; to confine.
How the strait stays the slender waist con-
strain. Gay.
4. To constringe; to bind.
When winter frosts constrains the field with
cold. Dryden.
5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.
He binds in chains.
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrains.
Dryden.
6. To necessitate.
Did fate or we the deluder act constrain?
Shak.
7. To force; to ravish. [Not used.]
To produce in opposition to nature; as a con-
strained voice; constrained notes.
Waller.

CON STRA I N A B LE, a. That may be con-
strained, forced, or repressed; liable to
constraint, or to restraint.
Hooker.

CON STRA I N E D, pp. Urged irresistibly or
powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained;
confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CON STR A I N ED L Y, adv. By constraint;
by compulsion.
Hooker.

CON STRA IN I NG, v. t. [Fr. contraindre.] Irre-
sistible force, or its effect; any force, or
power, physical or moral, which compels
to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by constraint, but by my choice, I came.

Dryden.

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. I Pet. v.

CONSTRUCTIVE, a. Having power to compel. [L. constripi, constricere. See Constricin.]

To draw together; to bind; to cram; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink. Jebbuthol.

CONSTRUCTED, pp. Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CONSTRUCTING, ppr. Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CONSTRUCTION, n. A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by strain, as distinguished from compression; or the pressure of extraneous force; e.g., as the constriction of a muscle or fiber. It may perhaps be sometimes used as synonymous with compression.

CONSTRUCTOR, n. That which draws together or contracts. In anatomy, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as the constructio labiorum, a muscle of the lips. Ensay.

Also, the Boa constrictor, the largest of the serpents. Ensay.

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actual or constructive. Paleu.

3. Participation of the same nature.

Johnson.


CONSULTATIONAL, a. The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called substantiation or impanation. Ensay.

CONSULTANT, a. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret, and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to construe Greek, Latin or French.

Hooker.

Hooker. Or, thus we are put to construe and paraphrase our own words. Stillingfleet.

CONSULTED, pp. Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CONSULTING, ppr. Arranging in natural order; expanding; interpreting, translated.

CONSULTANT, v. t. [L. consultare, to consult and stupro, to ravish.] To violate; to debase; to defile.


CONSULTANT, a. To subsist together. [See Subsist.]

CONSULTATI ONAL, a. [L. consultativa; con and substantia. See Substance.]

1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential.

The orthodox believe the Son to be consubstantial with the Father. Ensay.

2. Of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body consubstantial with curity. Hooker.

CONSULTANT, n. One who consults. [L. consultare, from consulare, to consult, to ask counsel. The last syll-
1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by with.  

CONSULT, v. t. [L. consultus, from consilium, a counsel.] To ask advice of; to seek counsel together; to seek opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; as, to consult a friend or parent.

CONSULTING, pp. Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and enquiring mutually; regarding.

CONSUMP'TIVE, a. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; as a long consumptive war.  

CONSUMENT, n. A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.  

CONSUMP'TIVENESS, n. A state of being consumed; waste; destroying; expending; eating; devouring; and annihilating the form of a substance. Fire consumes wood, coal, stubble; animals consume flesh and vegetables.

CONSUMP'TIVE, o. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; that which consumes; that which destroys.

CONSUMMATELY, adv. Completely; by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by with.

CONSUMP'TION, n. [L. consumptio. See Consume.] The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering dissolution, slow decay, or by passing away in time; as the consumption of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, or of time, &c.

CONSUMP'TIVE, a. Consumptive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming, or dissipating; as a long consumptive war.
tagion; as contagious air; contagious clothing.
3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as contagious example.
4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.
5. To include. This article is not contained

CONTAIN, V. i. To live in continence or continence.
CONTAIN, V. i. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel contains a gallon. Hence, to have capacity to hold; applied to an empty vessel.
CONTAINED, pp. Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.
CONTAM'INATE, a. [Low L. contamineo; Fr. contaminer; Sp. contamin. See Tenet, Tenure.]
1. To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint.
2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend.
A decree of the National Assembly of France, June 26, 1792, contains a supply from the United States of four millions of livres.
There remain some particulars to complete the information contemplated by these resolutions. Hamilton's Report.
If a treaty contains any stipulations which contemplate a state of future war.

CONTEMPLATION, n. [L. contemplatio. The act of the mind in considering with continued attention; to study; to meditate.
1. To consider or with continued attention; to study; to meditate. In this word expresses the attention of the mind, but sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to contemplate the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to contemplate the wonder; to contemplate the state of the nation and its future prospects.
2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

CONTEMPERATE, v. t. [See Contemper.
1. Contemplation is the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view.
2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; a particular application of the foregoing definition.

To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.
CONTEMPLA'TIVE, a. Given to contemplation; or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as a contemplative philosopher, or mind.
2. Employed in study; as a contemplative life.

3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit; as a contemplative look.

4. Having the power of thought or meditation; as the contemplative faculty of man.

CONTEMPORARY, n. One who contains; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

CONTEMPORARY, a. [See Contemporary, the preferable word.
CONTEMPORARY, n. One who lives at the same time with another.
Socrates and Plato were contemporaries.
CONTEMPO'REITY, n. To make temporary; to place in the same age or time.

CON'EMP'TIBLE, a. [L. contemptibilia.]
1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn, or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a contemptible vice. No plant or animal is so contemptible as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator.

2. Apt to despise; contemptuous.

CONTEMP'TIBLENESS, n. The state of
Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. 1 Tim. vi.

CONTENT, v. i. To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun. Watts.

Do not content yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained. Watts.

Peace, willing to content the people, released Bababbas. Mark xv.

2. To please or gratify. It doth much content me. To hear him so inclined. Bacon.

Shak. CONTENT, n. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness. A wise content has his own soul secure. By what not shaken, nor by wealth allured. Smith.

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination. The style is excellent; the sense they humbly take upon content. Watts.

3. The term used in the House of Lords in England, to express an assent to a bill or motion. CONTENT, n. Often in the plural, contents. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included or comprehended within a limit or line; as the contents of a cask, or bale; of a room or a ship; the contents of a book or writing. See Tend, Tenet.

CONTENT, v. t. To strive; to strive against; to struggle in opposition. Distress not the Moabites, nor content with them in battle. Deut. ii.

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain; or to defend and preserve. You sit above, and see vain men below. Contend for what you only can bestow. Shakespeare.

CONTENTED, a. [L. contentus, from con-tenere, to hold.] Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind; contented with his lot. It is our duty to be contented with our station in life. Watts.

3. Gratification. The style is excellent; the sense they humbly take upon content. Watts.


CONTENTEDLY, adv. In a contented way. Obs. CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.


CONTENTLY, adv. In a contented manner. Watts.

CONTENTIOUS, n. A disposition to contend; propensity to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. Bentley.

CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.

CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.

CONTEST, v. t. To dispute; to struggle in opposition. The Lord God called to contend by fire. Amos vii.

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. Dryden.

CONTEST, v. t. To strive; to contend; followed by with. WHEN Cai-thage shall contend the world with Rome. Dryden.

They that were of the circumcision contended with him. Acts xi. Job ix.

You sit above, and see vain men below. Contend for what you only can bestow. Shakespeare.

CONTENTED, a. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind; contented with his lot. It is our duty to be contented with our station in life. Watts.

3. Gratification. The style is excellent; the sense they humbly take upon content. Watts.


CONTENTEDLY, adv. In a contented way. Obs. CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.


CONTENTLY, adv. In a contented manner. Watts.

CONTENTIOUS, n. A disposition to contend; propensity to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. Bentley.

CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.

CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.

CONTEST, v. t. To dispute; to struggle in opposition. The Lord God called to contend by fire. Amos vii.

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. Dryden.

CONTEST, v. t. To strive; to contend; followed by with. WHEN Cai-thage shall contend the world with Rome. Dryden.

They that were of the circumcision contended with him. Acts xi. Job ix.

You sit above, and see vain men below. Contend for what you only can bestow. Shakespeare.

CONTENTED, a. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind; contented with his lot. It is our duty to be contented with our station in life. Watts.

3. Gratification. The style is excellent; the sense they humbly take upon content. Watts.


CONTENTEDLY, adv. In a contented way. Obs. CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.


CONTENTLY, adv. In a contented manner. Watts.

CONTENTIOUS, n. A disposition to contend; propensity to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. Bentley.

CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.

CONTENTMENT, n. [Fr. contentement] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence. Contentment, without external honor, is humility. Green.

CONTEST, v. t. To dispute; to struggle in opposition. The Lord God called to contend by fire. Amos vii.

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. Dryden.
2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

3. Contested, a. That may be disputed; controvertible.

Contestableness, n. Possibility of being contested.

Contestation, n. The act of contesting; dispute.

After years spent in domestic contestations, she found means to withdraw. Clarendon.

Testimony; proof by witnesses.

Contest, v. t. To weave together. [See Contest.]

The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of scripture which are near the text, either before or after it. The sense of a passage of scripture is often illustrated by the context.

Context, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. Derham.

Contextual, a. Pertaining to context or the human frame. Smith.

Contexture, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture.

Contestless, a. Not to be disputed. Hill.

Context, v. t. To weave together. [Not used.]

Context, n. [L. contextus, from contextus, a, and tenere, to weave.] The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of scripture which are near the text, either before or after it. The sense of a passage of scripture is often illustrated by the context.

Context, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. Derham.

Contextual, a. Pertaining to context or the human frame. Smith.

Contexture, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture.

Contexture, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. Derham.

Contextual, a. Pertaining to context or the human frame. Smith.

Contexture, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture.

Contexture, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. Derham.

Contextual, a. Pertaining to context or the human frame. Smith.

Contexture, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture.

Contexture, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. Derham.

Contextual, a. Pertaining to context or the human frame. Smith.

Contexture, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as a silk of admirable contexture.

Contexture, a. Knit or woven together; close; firm. Derham.

Contextual, a. Pertaining to context or the human frame. Smith.
CONTINUE, a. [L. continuatus.] Immediately united; holding together. [Little used.]

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [Little used.]

CONTINUATELY, adv. With continuity; without interruption. [Little used.]

CONTINUATION, n. [L. continuatio.] Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted. These things must be the works of providence, for the continuations of the species. Red.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as the continuation of a story.

3. Extension in space; production; a carry-on in length; as the continuation of a line in surveying.

CONTINUATIVE, n. An expression noting permanence or duration. To these may be added continuatives, e. g., Rome remains to this day, which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

2. In grammar, a word that continues.

3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or keep up a series or succession.

4. To hold to or unite. [Not used.]

Continued proportion, in arithmetic, is where as 4 : 8 : : 8 : 16, in contradistinction to as 4 : 8 : : 8 : 12, which is an incorrect proportion.

CONTINUE, v. t. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing or lessening the extent or dimensions, by causing the parts to be immediately united; holding together. [Little used.]

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as the continuation of a story. The multitude continue with me now three months. Swill.

CONTINUEDLY, adv. Without interruption; without ceasing. Norris.

CONTINUEDLY, adv. Without interruption; without ceasing. Norris.

2. a. Permanent.

2. a. Permanence. Here we have no continuing city. Heb. xiii.

CONTINUITY, n. [L. continuatus.] Connection; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

Philosophers talk of the solution of continuity.

CONTINUOUS, a. [L. continuus.] Joined without intervening space; as continuous depth.

Thomson.

CONTORT', v. I. [L. contorqueo, con and torqueo, to twist together; to write.

CONTOURED, pp. Twisted together. A contorted coriol, in botany, has the edge of the leaf turned over the next, in an oblique direction. Mason.

CONTOUR', n. [Fr. contour; It. contorno; Sp. id.] A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a wring.

CONTRABAND, n. Prohibition of trading against, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words. It appears to be a compound of con and tre, like infra; tra for W. tras. Fr. contre. See Ban.

CONTRABANDIST, n. One who traffickst illegally.

CONTRACT', v. t. [L. contrahō, contractum; con and traho, to draw; Sp. contrahir; Port. contrahir; Fr. contracter. See Draw.]

1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abbreviate; to narrow; to lessen; as, to contract an inclosure; to contract the faculties; to contract the period of life; to contract the sphere of action.

2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to contract the brow.

3. To betroth; to affiance. A contracted daughter to K. The lady was contracted to a man of merit. Shak.

CONTRACTED, pp. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; as, to contract the brow. A hempen cord contracts by moisture. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executable or executed.


2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CONTRACTED, pp. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; as, to contract the brow. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executable or executed.


2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CONTRACTED, pp. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; as, to contract the brow. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executable or executed.


2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CONTRACTED, pp. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; as, to contract the brow. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executable or executed.


2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CONTRACTED, pp. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; as, to contract the brow. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executable or executed.


2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, which serves as a proof of the obligation.

CONTRACTED, pp. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; as, to contract the brow. A hempen cord contracts by moisture.

2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have contracted for a load of flour; or we have contracted with a farmer for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for contracted, pp. Affianced; betrothed.

CONTRACT, n. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executable or executed.


2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, which serves as a proof of the obligation.
Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions.

The contraction of the heart is called systole.

Some things induce a contraction of the nerves.

2. The act of shortening, abbreviating, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. A poem may be improved by omissions or contractions.

3. In grammar, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable; as, can't for cannot; burst for burst or burst

4. A contract; marriage contract. [Not used.]

5. Abbreviation.

CONTACTOR, n. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another.

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CONTRACT, v. t. [L. contrahere, to spells.]

CONTRACTING, ppr. Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; as, contractual assertions.

CONTRACTED, p. p. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTION, n. [contrahere.]

A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRACTED, pp. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTED, n. One who contracts or covenants; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another.

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CONTRACT, v. t. [L. contractus, to spells.]

CONTRACTING, ppr. Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; as, contractual assertions.

CONTRACTED, p. p. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTION, n. [contrahere.]

A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRACTED, pp. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTED, n. One who contracts or covenants; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another.

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CONTRACT, v. t. [L. contractus, to spells.]

CONTRACTING, ppr. Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; as, contractual assertions.

CONTRACTED, p. p. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTION, n. [contrahere.]

A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRACTED, pp. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTED, n. One who contracts or covenants; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another.

2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CONTRACT, v. t. [L. contractus, to spells.]

CONTRACTING, ppr. Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; as, contractual assertions.

CONTRACTED, p. p. Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRACTIONS, n. plu. [See Contrary.]

In logic, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are contraries; as, every vine is a tree; no vine is a tree. These can never be both true together; they may be both false.

Watts.

CONTRARY, n. [L. contrarius, See Contrary.]

1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality or principle; repugnance. The expedition failed by means of a contrariety of winds. There is a contrariety in the nature of virtue and vice, in the love and hatred; of truth and falsehood. Among men of the same profession, we find a contrariety of opinions.

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

The flesh heareth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary, the one to the other. Gal. v.

This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened contrary to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared; this happened; for contrary does not, like an adverb, express the manner of happening; but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. According, agreeable, pursuant, antecedent, prior, anterior, &c., are often used in the like manner.

CONTRARY, n. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No contraries hold more antipathy.

Than 1 and such a knave. Shak.

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavor to show the contrary.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other side.

Swift.

To the contrary, to an opposite purpose, or fact.

They did it, not for want of instruction to the contrary. Hall.

He said it was just, but I told him to the contrary. Stillingfleet.

He said it was just, but I told him to the contrary. Stillingfleet.

CONTRARY, v. t. [Fr. contrarier.]

To contradict or oppose.

Obs.

CONTRARY-MINDED, a. Of a different mind.

CONTRAST, v. t. [Fr. contraster.

id., to contrast; lat. contrastare, Sp. Port.
1. To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellency of the one by the inferiority of the other; or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to contrast two pictures or statues.

2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitudes in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.

3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellency of one to advantage.

To contrast the goodness of God with our rebellion, will tend to make us humble and thankful. — Black, Sermon, July 4, 1814.

CONTRAST, n. Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other.

Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a contrast between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the contrast between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.

2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, &c., of figures, or of their several members; as in painting and sculpture.

3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellency of one to more advantage. What a contrast between modesty and impudence, or between a wellbred man and a clown!

CONTRASTED, pp. Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CONTRASTING, ppr. Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellency of one beyond that of the other.

CONTRA-TEAR, n. In music, a middle part between the tenor and treble; contrivel.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, n. In match-work, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CONTRAVALLATION, n. [L. contra and vallo, to fortify; Fr. contrevallation.] In fortification, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENNE, v.t. [L. contraveno; contrahere, to break; contra, against, and here, here; L. herna; a counter herb, an antidote, L. herbe; a counter herb, an antidote for poison, or in general, an antidote.]

The genus of plants, Dorstenia; all low herbaceous plants, natives of the warm climates of America, and useful as diaphoretic. — Encyc.

CONTRATATION, n. [L. contratationis, tracto.] A touching or handling.

Ferdand.

CONTRIBUTARY, a. [See Contribute.]

CONTRIBUTE, v. t. [L. contribuo; con, with, and tribuo, to grant, assign, or impart; it. contribuire; Sp. contribuir; Fr. contribuer. See Tribe, Tribute.]

1. To give or grant in common with others; to give a common stock or pay for a common purpose; to pay a share.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies. — Addison.

It is the duty of christians to contribute a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.

Let each man contribute his influence to correct public morals.

CONTRIBUTE, v. t. To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not contribute. — Pope.

CONTRIBUTED, pp. Given or advanced to a common fund, stock or purpose; paid as a share.

CONTRIBUTING, ppr. Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; involved in some common expense.

CONTRIBUTOR, n. One who contributes or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

CONTRIB'UTING, ppr. Giving in common or in conjunction with others for the purpose of promoting the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some common stock.

CONTRIBUTE, a. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some common stock.

CONTRIBUTATION, n. The act of making sad. — Not used. — Bacon.

CONTRITE, a. [L. contritus, from contereo, to break or bruise; con and tero, to bruise, tire for poison, or in general, an antidote.]

Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, brokenhearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as a contrite sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, 0 God, thou wilt not despise. — Ps. li.

CONTRITELY, adv. In a contrite manner; with penitence.

CONTRITENESS, n. Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CONTRITION, n. [L. contritio.] The act of grinding or rubbing to powder.

CONTRITION, n. [L. contritio.] The act of inventing or devising.

PERPETUAL MOTION may seem easily contrivable.

CONTRIVABLE, a. [See Conceive.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable.

CONTRIVABLE, a. [See Conceive.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [See Conceive.] The act of inventing, devising or planning.

The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.

Our bodies are made according to the most orderly contrivance. — Glanville.

Artifice; plot; scheme.

Artifice; plot; scheme.

He has managed his contrivance well.

CONTRIVE, v. t. [Fr. controuer; con and trouver, to find; it. controuere.]

To invent; to devise; to plan.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.

Spenser.

This must be from the L. contruere, contri, and if the French contreuer, and Italian contureare, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in forge. But the word is probably from trouve, to find.
1. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the control of the parent. Burke.

2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal. Johnson.

3. To over-power; to subject to dominion; to counteract; to have under command. The course of events cannot be controlled by human wisdom or power.

4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have the power or authority to govern or control.

5. To form or design; to plan; to scheme. How shall we contrive to hide our shame?

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, n. [Fr. contrôle, a counter-register; contre-roller, a roll, list or catalogue; Arm. counter-roll.]

1. Primarily, a book, register or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. Hence, check, restraint; as, to speak, or act without control. The wind raged without control. Our passions should be under the control of reason.

2. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the control of their parent. The events of life are not always under our control.

3. He or that which restrains. Burke.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.

CONTROL, n. by a counter-register or double account. The proper officer controls the accounts of the treasury.

4. To check; to restrain; to govern.

1. A feeling of living in low estate.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to haughtiness and contempt; contemptuous; insolent; rudely; sarcastically.

CONTRIVANCE, n. [Fr. connoissance.] Cognition; knowledge; notice. [See Connaissance.]

CONUNDRUM, n. A low jest; a mean riddle; an ambiguous or absurd question. Swift.

CONUNDRUM, n. A riddle; a paradox.

CONTRIVABLE, a. That may be controlled, checked or restrained; subject to command. A vessel cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed. Johnson's Reports.

CONTRIVABLE, pp. Invented; planned; devised.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, n. An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

CONTROL, v. t. To keep under check.
Commodiousness; ease; freedom from restraint.

Conveniality; a. [See Convene.] That which gives ease; accommodation:

Convallescent, a. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.


Convenable, a. [See Convene.] That may be convened, or assembled.

Convene, v. i. L. convenio; con and venio, to come.

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things. [Unassembled.]

The rays of light converge and convolve in the light; the mountains converge into a single ridge.

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will convene in November. The two houses of the legislature convened at twelve o'clock. The citizens convened in the state house.

Convene, v. t. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convolve. The President has power to convene the Congress on special occasions.

3. To summon judicially to meet or appear. By the papal canon law, clerks can be convened only before an ecclesiastical judge.

Convened, pp. Assembled; convoked.

Convenier, n. One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together.

Convenience, n. [L. conveniencia.] Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. Atterbury.

1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly in contempt: Shak.

In the United States, this name is given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II. In the United States, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as the convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.

4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse; familiar company.

CONVERSATIONAL, a. [Fr. conversationnel.] Stipulated; formed by agreement.

CONVERSATION, n. General course of discourse or discussion; familiar conversation; familiar intercourse.

CONVERGE, v. i. converj'. Low L. convergere, from convoco, to call; Fr. converger.

To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to diverge; a monk or nun; converges in one direction, diverges in the other.

The mountains converge into a single ridge. Jefferson.
CONVERSATIVE, a. Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to contemplative.

She chose to endure him with conversative qualities of soul.

Wotton.

CONVERSAZIONE, n. [It.] A meeting of company. Gray.

CONVERSE, v. i. convers'. [L. conversor; con and ver-er; it. conversare; Sp. conversar. Literally, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.]

1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by with.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there converse with nature.

Thomson.

2. To have sexual commerce. Guardian.

3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse.

...to discuss the subject of the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition.

Bailey.

Conversion of equations, in algebra, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought or any member of it is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.


CONVERSAZIONE, n. [It.] A meeting of company. Gray.

CONVERSE, v.i. 1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by with.

2. To change or turn into another substance, form or state to another; as, the convertibility of land into money.

Burke.

CONVERSATION, n. Conversation: familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Formed by thy converse happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Pope.

1. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.

In this sense, the word may include discourse, or not; as, to hold converse with persons of different sects; or to hold converse with terrestrial things.

2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to convey goods from one state or place to another.

CONVEY', v. t. [L. conveyo; con and veho; it. con-vojare; Sp. conducir; L. conducere; It. conducire; Sp. conducir. Con vey is derived from conducere, to accompany, conduct.]

1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to convey a letter or a package; to convey goods from one place to another.

Brown.

2. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed.

CONVEX, a. [L. convexus; It. convesso.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

Newton. Bentley.

CONVEXO-CONVEX, a. Convex on both sides.

CONVEXLY, adv. In a convex form; as a convex mirror.


CONVEY, v. t. [L. conveyo; con and veho, to carry, Sax. wegæn, wegæn, Eng. to weigh. See Weigh and Way.]

1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to convey a letter or a package; to convey goods from one state or place to another.

Brown.

2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to convey a right or an estate from father to son.

Johnson.
4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying.

5. Management; artifice; secret practices.

3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a conveyance for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a conveyance for water; a deed is a conveyance for lands by bargain and sale.


CONVEYER, n. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, assignment.

CONVEYANCER, n. One whose occupation is the conveyance of property, deeds, &c.

CONVEYANCING, n. The act or practice of drawing conveyances, leases or other writings as titles, estates or claims from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment.

3. The act of removing the conveyance for water; a deed is a conveyance of land.

2. To convey: to impart; to communicate.

4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, to strain, force, make fast, hence to subdue; as, a winding or twisting; a winding motion; the convolution of certain vines; as the convolution of the inner cover of the shell of a snail.

3. To convey of sin; to prove guilty of a crime charged against a person before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of another tribunal, as in the summary convictions before commissioners of the revenue.

2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the convictions of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By conviction, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the conviction of their own consciences.

3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of convincing one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged; as, the conviction of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.

CONVICTIVE, a. Having the power to convince or convict.

CONVICTING, ppr. Proving or finding guilty.

CONVICTINGNESS, n. The power of convincing.

CONVICTINGLY, adv. In a convincing manner.

CONVINCED, pp. Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CONVINCIBLE, a. Capable of conviction.

CONVINCIBLELY, adv. In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt of the result; to compel assent. Clarke.

CONVINCING, pp. Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CONVINCINGNESS, n. The power of convincing.

CONVIVIAL, a. Having the power to convince or convict.

CONVIVALLY, adv. In a convincing manner.

CONVINCE, v. t. convins'. [L. convinco; con and vincio, to vanquish or subdue; Sp. convencer; It. convincere; L. convincus.] 1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to convince a man of his errors; or to convince him of the truth.

TONED. For he mightily convinced the Jews—showing by the scriptures that Jesus was the Christ, Acts xiv. 15.

2. To convive; to prove guilty: to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of [by] the law as transgressors, James ii.

To convince all that are unwilling among them of all their generally deeds, Jude 15.

3. To convince; to prove. Obs. Shak.

4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish. Obs. Shak.

CONVIVIALITY, n. The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment.

CONVOLUTED, § 1. One part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus.

CONVOLUTION, n. [L. convolutionis.] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.

2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as, the convolution of certain vines; the convolution of an eddy.

CONVOLE, v. t. [L. convolvere; Fr. convoyer; It. convolare. See Voice.

To convoy; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See Convoyer.

CONVOCA, v. t. [L. convocare; con and voco, to call. See Voice.

To convocate; to call a feast; to call a convocation; to call a convocation of a city.

CONVOCATE, v. t. [L. convocare, to call; con and voco, to call. See Voice.

To convocate; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [See Convocare.

CONVOCA'TION, n. [L. convocatio.] The act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy convocation. Ex. xii.

3. In England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It is held during the session of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper house sit the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house sit the inferior clergy, represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans and arch-deacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of every diocese, in all one hundred and forty-three divines, viz. twenty-two deans, fifty-three arch-deacons, twenty-four prebendaries, and forty-four proctors of the diocesan clergy.

Convocation. 1. An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted. Loud.

CONVOKE, v. t. [L. convocare; Fr. convoyer; It. convolare. See Voice.

To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

It is the prerogative of the President of the U. States to convocate the Senate.

CONVOKE, pp. Summoned or assembled by order.

CONVOLE, pp. Summoning to convene; assembling.

CONVOLUTE, § 2. Rolled together, or one part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus.

CONVOLUTION, n. [L. convolutionis.] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.

2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as, the convolution of certain vines; the convolution of an eddy. Thomson.

CONVOLE, v. t. [L. convolvere; Fr. convoyer; It. convolare. See Voice.

To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CONVOLVULUS, n. [L. from convolvere.] Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.

CONVOY, v. t. [Fr. convoyer; It. conviare; Sp. convoyar; Port. conbojar; con and vo, to call, or summon to meet; or more directly from the root of L. vo, to cry, Sax. wegon, wegan, to bear or carry, to bring along.

To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war con-
voiced the Jamaica fleet; the troops conveyed the baggage wagons.

When persons are to be protected, the word escort is used.

CONVOY, n. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition or other property for protection.

1. The ship or fleet conducted and protected by a protecting force; which is convoyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected.


3. The act of attending for defense.

Shak. Milton.


CONVOYED, pp. Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CONVING, pp. Attending on a voyage or passage for defense against enemies; attending and guarding.

CONVULSION, n. [L. convulsio.] A preternatural, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as political convulsions.

CONVULSIVE, a. That produces convulsion or spasms; as, the whole frame may be convulsively received at court.

COO, v. t. To make the noise of the curlew.

COOK, v. i. 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, &c.

COOK, v. t. 2. To prepare for any purpose. Shak.

COOKERY, n. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOKING, ppr. Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COOKING, n. Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COOKING, n. Invitation, as the note of the curlew.

COOKS, n. [Sax. coc, G. koch, Sw. kok, Dan. kok; It. cuoco; Fr. cuisinier; Sp. cociner, cocinero; Port. cozinhar; L. cuinarus.]

1. To prepare, as victuals for the table; boiling, roasting, baking, &c.

2. To prepare for any purpose.

3. To throw. [Obs. or local] Grose.

COOK, v. i. To make the noise of the curlew.

COOK, n. [Sax. coc; G. koch; Sw. kok; Dan. kok; It. cuoco; Fr. cuisinier; L. cuinarus.]

1. One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses provisions.

COOKED, pp. Prepared for the table.

COOKERY, n. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOKING, pp. Preparing victuals for the table.

COOKMAID, n. [cook and maid.] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK ROOM, n. [cook and room.] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or cabinoose.

COOL, a. 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as, cool air; cool water.

2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as, a cool friend; a cool temper; a cool lover.

3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm; as a cool purpose.

4. Not retaining heat; light; as a cool dress.

COOL, v. t. 1. To become a temperature between hot and cold; as, cool air; cool water.

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay; as, to cool passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardor; to render indifferent.

3. To moderate the temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the cool of the day; the cool of the morning or evening.

COOL, v. t. [Sax. colian; G. kühlen; Sp. cocer; Fr. cuire; L. cuinarus, from bend-, hollowness, or containing, holding.

COOLNESS, n. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as, the coolness of the summer's evening.

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor, zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with coolness.

COOM, n. [Fr. combons; Sw. kim, soot.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels. In Scotland, the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB or COMB, n. [Qu. L. cumbus, or Gr. κυμβος.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, n. [D. kuip; Fr. cuiper, a cooper; G. kupe; Fr. cuire; L. cuina, from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding.

1. A box of boards, or grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as cage is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses.

2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals.

3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors.

4. A tumbrel or close cart.

COOPER, n. [from coop; D. kuiper; G. kufer.]

1. One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOPERAGE, n. The price paid for cooper's work; also, a place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OPERATE, v. i. [L. con and opero, to work; Fr. coopérer; It. cooperare; Sp. co-operar.]
1. To act or operate jointly with another or others, to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object. It has with before the agent, and to before the end. Russia cooperated with Great Britain, Austria and Prussia, to reduce the power of Buonaparte.

2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect. Natural and moral events cooperate in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

CO-OPERATING, ppr. Acting or operating together.

CO-OPERATION, n. The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor; as the cooperation of the combined powers: the cooperation of the understanding and the will.

CO-OPERATIVE, a. Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, n. One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.

CO-OP'TATE, v. t. [L. coopitare]. To choose, or choose with another. [Not used.]

CO-OP'TATION, n. Adoption; assumption. Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of coordinate jurisdiction.

CO-ORDINA'TION, n. The state of being coordinate; equality of rank and authority; co-ordinate jurisdiction.

CO-ORDINATE, a. [L. con and ordinatus. See Order.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of coordinate jurisdiction.

CO-ORDINATELY, adv. In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

CO-ORDINATENESS, n. The state of being coordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-ORDINATION, n. The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

In the high court of Parliament there is a rare coordination of power.

Howell.

COC'T, n. [D. koet; W. cwliar, from cwta, kop; G. kopf; Fr. covpeau; Or. xiiISjD.

A cover for the head. [It. cappa; Fr. chape, whence chapeau, a hat; Sp. capa; It. cappa; Port, capa.

A cover for the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water. 1 Kings vii. 9. A coping over, to thrust, to oppose, to equal; to match; to oppose with success.

Howell.

COPE, n. [Sax. coppe; D. kap; G. kopf; Fr. coupeau; Gr. κεφάλη.

The head or top of a thing, as in cob-castle for cob-castle, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds. This word is little used in America, unless cob, the spike of maize, may be the same word.

Chaucer.

CO-PA'BAl, n. [Sp. Port.]. Balsam of copaiba or capivi, is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from mesions made in the stem of a tree called Copaefera officinalis, growing in Spanish America, in the province of Antioquia. This juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale yellowish color, an agreeable smell, and a bitter pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and deterrent. Encyc.

CO-PAL, n. [Mexican copalli, a generic name of resins. Clavigero.

The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico or New Spain, hard, shining, transparent, citron-colored, and odoriferous.

It is not strictly a gum nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles paraffine. It may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish.


COP AR'CI'ERY, n. [co or con and Norm. parceren. See Parceren.]

Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

COP AR'CENER, n. [con and parceren, from part, Fr. parti, L. pars, or the verb partire, to divide.]

1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner, an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures.

2. A sharer; a partaker; as, copartners of our loss.

Milton.

COP AR'TMENT, n. The same as copartner. See Coparcener.

Harden.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

Blackstone.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.

All the coparceners together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them.

Blackstone.

A coheir.

COP AR'TNER, n. [con and partner. See Coparcener.]

1. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

Blackstone.
COPPER, n. Consisting of copper.

COPPER-PLATE, n. A plate of copper on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any colors, may impart an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment.

COPPER-SMITH, n. One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COPPER-WORK, n. A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.

COPPER-WORM, n. A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand.

COPPERY, a. Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell. Woodward.

COPPER, n. [D. koper; G. kupfer; Sw. koppar; I. copra; Corn. cober; L. cuprum; Fr. cuivre; Sp. cobre; Port. cobre; It. coppa; Arm. cuvr; supposed to be so called from Cyprus, an isle in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probably correct, as the Greeks called it καπας κυπαρ, Cyprian brass, brass of Cyprus. In this case, copper was originally an adjective.]
A metal, of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal, except steel, and the most sonorous of the all the metals. It is found native in laminas or fibers, in a gauze in almost always quartzous; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superfluous lamins on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonate of copper.

COPPER in sheets is much used for oxyd. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other purposes; mixed with tin and zink, it is used in enameling, painting, &c.; mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zink, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c.
When taken when the body it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. Fowcroy. Escoy. Hooper.

COOPER, n. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large barrel.

COOPER, a. Consisting of copper.

COPPER, a. Having copies.

COPPERAS, n. A wood small round growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel.

The rate of coppice lands will fall on the discovery of coal-mines. Locke.

COPPERED, pp. Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

COPPER-FASTENED, a. Fastened with copper bolts.

COPPERISH, a. Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.

COPPER-PLATED, n. To unite; to join in pairs.

COP'PERED, pp. Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

COPPER-FASTENED, a. Fastened with copper bolts.

COPPERISH, a. Containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.

COPPER-PLATED, n. To unite; to join in pairs.
COR'ACLE, n. [W. cxm-ivgle.] A boat used
A small sharp process of the scapida, shaped
COQUET', V. {. To trifle in love; to act the
COR'ACOID, a. Shaped like a beak.
CORAL, n. [L. corallum; Gr. χωραλον; Fr. corail, or coral; It. corallo; Sp. coral; D. koral; G. korall; Dan. koral.
1. In zoology, a genus belonging to the order of vermes zoophyta. The trunk is radiated, jointed and calcareous. The species are distinguished by the form of their branches, and are found in the ocean adhering to stones, bones, shells, &c. Co-
ral was formerly supposed to be a vegetable substance, but is now known to be composed of a congeries of animals. Coral is red, white and black. It is properly the shells of marine animals of the polyke pole, consisting of calcareous earth, covered with gelatine and other animal matter. In the South Sea, the isles are mostly coral rocks covered with earth.
Corals seem to consist of carbonate of lime and animal matter, in equal proportions.
Ure.
2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.
CORAL, a. Made of coral; resembling coral.
CORAL-TREE, n. A genus of plants, Ery-
thrina, of several species, natives of Afri-
ca and America. They are all shrub-like
flowering plants, adorned chiefly with tri-
foliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet
spikes of papilionaceous flowers.
CORAL-WORT, n. A genus of plants, Den-
taria, called also tooth-wort or tooth-violet.
Pan. of Plants.
CORALLACEOUS, a. Like coral, or par-
taking of its qualities.
CORALLIFORM, n. [coral and form.] Re-
taining the form of coral; forked and crooked.
Kirkman.
CORALLITE, n. A mineral substance or
a tough, membranous, flexible substance,
cloth in texture, consisting of arrange-
ted with small bodies like bladders;
Kirkman.
CORALLINE, n. A submarine plant-like
animal, consisting of many slender, jointed
branches, resembling some species of moss; or animals growing in the form of plants, having their stems fixed to other
bodies. These stems are composed of cal-
cipillar tubes, which pass through a calcen-
crous crust and open on the surface. In
the Linnean system, corallines are classed
with the zeophytes. They have been
distributed by Ellis into vesiculated, fur-
ished with small bodies like bladders-
tubular, composed of simple tubes; cellifor-
rous, which, when magnified, appear to be
fine thin cells, the habitations of small ani-
imals; and articulated, consisting of short
pieces of stony or calcareous brittle mater-
ner, covered with pores or cells, joined by
together, membranous, flexible substance,
composed of many small tubes. But in
the arrangement of Ellis, the term cora-
line is synonymous with the more ancient
term lithophyta, including all the polype-
terata, and nearly coinciding with the
zoophytes. They have been
Edwards. The name is given also to the keratophyta,
Cord, horn-plant, or sea-shrub, a species of Gor-
gania. Encyc.
CORANT', n. [Fr. courant, running; courir, to run, L. currere.
CORB', l. [L. corbis, a chouch box or chest, a treas-
ury; an animal offered to God; in opposi-
tion to the mincha, which was an offering
without life.
1. A gift, corban, by whatsoever thou
mightest be profited by; that is, I have
devoted to that God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give. Encyc.
2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.
Calmet.
3. Among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of mount Arrarat in
Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them
among the poor. Encyc.
CORN, a. [Fr. corbeil.; It. corbello. See  Corban.
In architecture, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of ca-

cbles. Chambers.
2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to
a basket.
Encyc.
CORBE, n. [L. corbis; It. corbello.
See Corban.
In purification, a little basket, to be filled with
earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter
men from the fire of besiegers. Johnson.
CORNARIE, n. [See the preceding words.
1. In architecture, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of ca-

cbles. Chambers.
2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures or statues. Chambers.
CORBY, n. A raven. [Not in use.
CORCELET, n. A genus of plants, Ery-
thrina, of several species, natives of Afri-
ca and America. They are all shrub-like
flowering plants, adorned chiefly with tri-
foliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet
spikes of papilionaceous flowers.
CORCELET, n. [Fr. corselet, from
A. a. Crooked. [Note
COR'BY, n. A raven. [Mt in use.
Kirkman.
CORD, n. [W. cord; Fr. corde; It. corda; Sp. cuerda; D. koord; L. chorda; Gr. κορδή. According to the Welsh, this word signifies a twist, from cor, the root of chorda.] 1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a cord through the window. Josh. ii. 2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad. 3. In scripture, the cords of a man are the fair, gentle or agreeable pleasures, profit or preference; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretenses, which draw men to sin. Jer. x. 4. To pile wood or other material for measurement by the cord. 5. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

CORDATELY, adv. In a cordate form.

CORDATE, adj. Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; cordate vessels, in opposition to that which is cordal.

CORDATE, n. [Sp. cordage; Fr. corde; It. corda; L. chorda; Gr. κορδή, from kor, the heart.]

CORDAL, a. [Fr. and Sp. cordial; It. coriale; from L. cor, the heart.]

CORDALITY, n. 1. A string, or string of cords, or a rope, or a girdle of cord, tied around the body. 
2. cordal;

CORDIANCEOUS, a. [L. coriaceus, from corium, leather.]

CORDIAL, n. In medicine, that which duly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.

CORDIAL, a. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness. Our friends were received with cordiality.

CORDIALLY, adv. Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection. The christian cordially receives the doctrines of grace.

CORDIERITE, n. The mineral called otherwise olivine and dichroite.

CORDIFORM, a. [L. cor, the heart, and forma, form.] Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORDWAINER, n. [Not used. See Cordwain.] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written cordwain. It is evidently from the French cordouan, cordouanier; properly cordovan, cordovanier.

CORDWOOL, n. [Fr. corde, cord; L. chorda, cord.] Made of cords; furnished with cords.

COR, n. [vol. i.]

CORDICLE, n. [Fr. cordicle; It. cordicolo; L. cordicola.]

CORDICILLATED, a. [L. cordicillus, from cor, the heart.] Having looks of cordial love. Milton.

CORDING, n. A term used by naturalists; as a cordate leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, cordatum, heart-shaped; cordate-lengthened; cordate-ovate, heart-shaped, gradually tapering towards each extremity, like the head of a lance; cordate-sagittate, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow.

CORDLESS, a. In a cordate form.

CORD PHRASE, n. In a cordate form.

CORD MANUFACTURE, n. 1. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad. 2. To pile wood or other material for measurement by the cord. 3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

CORD MARKER, n. A rope-maker. 2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORD MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make ropes; but in America, called rope-maker.

CORD WOOD, n. Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; but in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, cord-wood is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated.

CORDAGE, n. [Sp. cuerda; D. koord; L. chorda; Gr. κορδή.]

CORDAGE, pp. Bound or fastened with cords.

CORD, n. [cord; Fr. corde; It. corda; Sp. cuerda; D. koord; L. chorda; Gr. κορδή.]

CORD, n. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

CORDAGE, n. All sorts of cords or ropes, used in the rope-maker.

CORDA, a. [L. cordatus, with a different signification, from cor, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as a cordate leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, cordatum, heart-shaped; cordate-lengthened; cordate-ovate, heart-shaped, gradually tapering towards each extremity, like the head of a lance; cordate-sagittate, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow.

CORDATELY, adv. In a cordate form.

CORD ED, pp. Bound or fastened with cords.

CORD, n. 1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a cord through the window. Josh. ii. 2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad. 3. In scripture, the cords of a man are the fair, gentle or agreeable pleasures, profit or preference; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretenses, which draw men to sin. Jer. x. 4. To pile wood or other material for measurement by the cord. 5. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

CORD WOOD, n. Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; but in this respect, the practice is not uniform. In Scotland, cord-wood is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated.

CORD, n. Made of cords; furnished with cords.
2. The seeds of certain plants in general; to granulate; to form into small grains.

5. A small hard particle. [See Grain.]

4. In surgery, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the foot, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn.

3. The plants which produce corn, when not only the hard seeds of certain plants, but hail and shot, L. granum, is commonly applied to wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. In this sense, corn has no plural.

2. A glutton. [See Carnelian.]

1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, barley, and maize; a grain. In this sense, the word comprehends all bulk or quantity; as, corn is dear or scarce.

CORN, v. t. To preserve and season with corn. [See Corn.]
1. In architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or the highest projection; that which crowns an order.

2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry; as the cornice of a chimney.

Cornice-ring of a cannon, is the ring next to the muzzle-ring backward.

2. In architecture and sculpture, the figure of a flower.

COR-OLLEY, n. One of the partial flow-ers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

COR-OLLIUM, n. [L. corolla, a crown.] A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

COR-OLLARY, n. [L. corollarium, a coro-net, from corolla, a crown.] A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.

A corollaceous covering.
CORPORATE, a. [L. corporeus, from corpus, body.] 1. United in a body, or community, as a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. Blackstone.

CORPORATION, n. A body politic or corporation of men as such, or of a certain number of men taken together. Each corporation consists of two companies, or six-and-twenty men. If this light hath any corporality, it is most likely form or manner. Richardson.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.

CORPORATE, n. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as corpo.

CORPORATION, n. [from corpora.] A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The corpuscular philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. Every principle of matter, but such small particles simple or compounded, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.

CORPORALITY, n. The state of being a body, or of being embodied; materiality. Richardson.

CORPORATION, n. 1. United in a body, or community, as a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. Blackstone.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.

CORPORATION, n. A body politic or corporation of men as such, or of a certain number of men taken together. Each corporation consists of two companies, or six-and-twenty men. If this light hath any corporality, it is most likely form or manner. Richardson.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.

CORPORATE, n. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as corpo.

CORPORATION, n. [from corpora.] A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The corpuscular philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. Every principle of matter, but such small particles simple or compounded, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.

CORPORALITY, n. The state of being a body, or of being embodied; materiality. Richardson.

CORPORATION, n. 1. United in a body, or community, as a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. Blackstone.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.

CORPORATION, n. A body politic or corporation of men as such, or of a certain number of men taken together. Each corporation consists of two companies, or six-and-twenty men. If this light hath any corporality, it is most likely form or manner. Richardson.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.

CORPORATION, n. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as corpo.

CORPORATION, n. [from corpora.] A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The corpuscular philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. Every principle of matter, but such small particles simple or compounded, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat.

CORPORALITY, n. The state of being a body, or of being embodied; materiality. Richardson.

CORPORATION, n. 1. United in a body, or community, as a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations aggregate consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A corporation sole consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop. Blackstone.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.

CORPORATION, n. A body politic or corporation of men as such, or of a certain number of men taken together. Each corporation consists of two companies, or six-and-twenty men. If this light hath any corporality, it is most likely form or manner. Richardson.

CORPORATE, a. 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice or propriety; as, to correct manners or principles. Hence, to amend; to remove or rectify faults or errors; to set right; as, to correct a book; to correct a copy for the press; or in printing, to correct the press, or errors of the press.
CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTNESS, n. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as the correctness of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.

2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as correctness in writing or speaking.

3. Conformity to a copy or original; as the correctness of a book.

CORRECTNESS, n. Conformity to truth, or propriety; that which corrects; that which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a corrector of acids.

CORRECTED, ppr. Correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTED, ppr. Correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTED, ppr. Correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.

CORRECTLY, adv. In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault, or error; as, to behave correctly; to speak or think correctly; to judge correctly.
2. That which has the power of fretting.

CORROSION, adj. Like a corrosive
2. Suffering from the effects of corrosion; a corrosive manner.

CORROSIVENESS, n. The quality of corroding, eroding away or wearing; a corrosive manner.

CORRODER, n. One who corrodes; one who vitiates, or taints; as a corrupter of morals, or of Christianity.

CORRODER. A state of being corrupt; the state of being corrupted.

CORRODING, pp. Contracting into wrinkles.

CORROGATION, n. A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

CORROGATOR, n. A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.

CORRUPTION, n. [L. corruptus; It. corrotto; Sp. corromper, to corrupt; Fr. corrompre; It. corrompere, to corrupt; L. corrompere, to corrupt, corrupt; for corruptus, corrupt, corrupted; from cor, a core, kernel, and rotare, to turn; cor, a core, kernel; rotare, to turn. See Core and Root.] A state of moral impurity; as the corruption of a judge.

CORRUPTIBLE, n. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation. Man is corruptible by evil example.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, n. Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

CORRUPTER, n. One who corrupts; one who taints; as a corrupter of the sacred text.

CORRUPTING, tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTINGLY, adv. In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

CORRUPTION, n. [L. corruption.] The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt, or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction. Thon will not suffer thy holy One to see corruption.

CORRUPTIBLE, n. That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This corruptible must put on incorruption.

1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell.

2. To change or deprave; to change from good to bad.

3. To waste, spoil, or consume.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth; where moth and rust doth corrupt. Math. vi.

4. To defile or pollute. Ex. xxxi.

5. To entice from good and allure to evil.

6. To corrupt.

7. To pervert; to break, disobey or make void. Mal. ii.

8. To pervert or violate integrity; to bribe; as, to corrupt a judge.

9. To destroy or render impure, by altering or impairing; as, to corrupt a language.

10. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors; as, to corrupt the sacred text.

CORRUPTED, pp. Putrefied; vitiated; tainted with wickedness. They are corrupt; they have done abominable works. Ps. xiv.

2. That which has the power of fretting.

CORRUPTER, n. One who corrupts; one who taints; as a corrupter of the sacred text.

CORRUPTED, pp. Putrefied; vitiated; infected with errors.

CORRUPTNESS, n. The state of being corrupt; putrid state or putrescence.

2. A state of moral impurity; as the corruption of a judge.

3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity; as the corruptness of language.

CORRUPTRESS, n. A female that cor- rupts others.

CORSAIR, n. [Fr. corsaire; Sp. corsario, a cruising by a privateer; corsair, to cruise; It. corsaro, a pirate, from corsa, a course or career, L. cursus, from currp, to run.] A pirate; one who cruises or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen.


CORSE, n. [Fr. corps; L. corpus.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; a poetical word. Addison.

CORSE-ENCUMBERED, a. Loaded with dead bodies; as the corpse-encumbered plains. Barlow.

CORSE-PRESENT, n. A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body.

CORTÉS, n. plu. [from corte, court.] The representatives of cities; the assembly of the States, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.

CORTICAL, a. [from L. cortex, bark.] Barking; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering; as the cortical part of the brain.

CORTICATED, a. [cortex, bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree.

CORTICIFORM, a. [cortex and form.] Re- sembling bark.

CORTICIFEROUS, a. [cortex and ferre, to produce.] Producing bark, or that which resembles bark.

CORTICIFORM, a. [cortex and form.] Re- sembling bark.

CORTICOSUS, s. Barkly; full of bark.

CORTICUS, s. Dict.
CORUNDUM, n. The corindon-harmonophane of Häuly, corindon adamantine of Brongnart, the korund of Werner, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan. It is octahedral, rhombohedral or prismatic. Glassland. Ure.

CORUS' CANT, a. [See Coruscate.] Flashing; glinting by flashes.

CORUS' CATE, v. i. [L. coruscare, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glint. Barlow.

CORUSCA'TION, n. [L. coruscatio.] A flash; a sudden burst of light in the heavens or on earth. Bacon.

CORV'US, n. [L. corvus, a raven.] In astrology, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing nine stars.

COSMOG' RAPHER, n. [See Cosmography.] A person who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.

COS' MICALY, adv. With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set cosmically, when it rises or sets with the sun.

COSMOG'ONIST, n. [See Cosmogony.] One who describes the world or the origin of the universe. Blackstone.

COS'MICAL, a. [Gr. xoiooij, order, the world.] Pertaining to the science of describing the world or universe. In physics, the science of the origin or formation of the universe.

COS'MICALLY, adv. With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set cosmically, when it rises or sets with the sun.

COSMOG'ONY, n. s. as z. [Gr. xoiooijofv, world, and xoioo, generation.] The origin or creation of the world or universe.

COS' MOPH ONI ST, n. [See Cosmogony.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.

COS' MOPH OCR'Y, n. s as z. [Gr. xoiooijofv, world, and xoioo, generation.] The origin or creation of the world or universe.

COS' MOPH RAPH' ER, n. [See Cosmography.] One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.

COS' MOPH RAP葫芦, a. Relating to the science of describing the world or universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

COS'MOPH RAPHY, n. s as z. [Gr. xoiooijofv, the world, and xoioo, generation.] A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or of the figure, disposition and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.

COSMO'LOG'IC, a. Relating to cosmology.

COSMO'LOG'ICALLY, adv. In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

COS'MOLOG' ICA L, a. [See Cosmography.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.

COS'MOLOGIST, n. One who describes the universe.
COT

sense is, it expends, lays out, or causes to be laid out six dollars.

1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book cost a dollar; the army and navy cost four millions a year.

2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed or employed; as, Johnson’s Dictionary cost him seven years labor.

3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins cost us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his maker costs the penitent many many yanks and sorrows.

COSTAL, a. [Fr. costal, from L. costa, a cost, side or rib; Sp. costa, cost, and a coast; costear, to pay costs, to coast along. A coast or side is the extreme place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution.

COSTARD, n. A hoiul. [Not used.] Shaks.

Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as costal nerves.

COSTIVE, a. [Fr. costive, to stool hard; as, costive clay. [Not used.]

Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines.

COSTIVENESS, n. A preternatural detention of the intestinal matter of the bowels; as costive clay.

COSTMARY, n. [Gr. κοστος, L. costus, an aromatic, plant, and Maria. Ar. and Pers. köst.]

A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; allecost.

COSTABLE, n. A bottle. [Not in use.]

COSTUME, n. [Fr. costume, custun.] A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost.

COSTIVE, a. [contrasted from L. costipato, costispore, from the L. constipus, to cram, to stuff; con and stipo, to cram.

1. Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.

2. Dry and hard; as costive clay. [Not used.]


Sidney.


COTTON, n. [from cost.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as a costly habit; costly furniture.

May took a pound of spinkler, very costly. John xii.

COTTON, a. Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton cloth; cotton stockings.

COTTON, n. v. To rise with a nap. Johnson.

1. To cement; to unite with; a cant word. Swift.

COTTON-CASE, n. A genus of plants, the cotton-plant, shrub or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial.

Encyc.

The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrub-cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. the arborium or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial.

Encyc.

In the southern states of America, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the unclean cotton, so called from its color; the green seed cotton, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called short staple cotton. The black seed cotton, cultivated in the lower country near the sea and on the isles near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silvery appearance, very strong and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are

wool, as if from cot, a short tail. But it seems to be an Arabic word, ג"ה, corresponding with a word in Ethiopic and Syriac, which signifies to be thin or fine. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for shirts and fine furniture. It may coincide with the first syllable of gossypium and gossamer.

1. A soft downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of a shrub, called the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for shirts and fine furniture. It may coincide with the first syllable of gossypium and gossamer.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON-BUSH, n. A genus of plants, Santolina, of several species; shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the chamomile, is abrotanum lonicera, female southern-corn, is vulgarly called broom. Endy.

Philosophical cotton, flowers of zink, which resemble cotton.

Silk-cotton tree, a genus of plants, the Bombax, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in capsules.

COTTON-GIN, n. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by that celebrated mechanic, E. Whitney.

COTTON-GRASS, n. A genus of plants, the Eriophorum.

Muhlenberg.

COTTON-MACHINE, n. A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

COTTON-MILL, n. A mill or building, with machinery for carding, roving and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COTTON-PLANT, n. A plant or shrub of the genus Gossypium, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrub-cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. the arborium or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial.

Encyc.

The principal species are, 1. the herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. the hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers succeeded by oval pods; 3. the Barbadoes shrub-cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers and oval pods; 4. the arborium or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial.

Encyc.
COU

separated with more difficulty, by a saw-gin invented by E. Whitney.

COTTON-THISTLE, n. A plant, the Onos-

COTTON-WEED, n. A plant, the Filago.

The name is given also to the Graphium, cud-weed, or goldy-locks.

COTTONY, a. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.

MARTYN.

2. Soft like cotton.

COTYLE, n. [Gr. xotrjg]. The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

COTYLEDON, n. [Gr. xotrjgdo-, from xotro, a hollow or cavity.]

In botany, the perishable lobe or placenta of the seeds of plants. It involves and nourishes the embry plant, and then perishes. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none.

MIR. MARTYN. ENC.

3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species. Encyc.

4. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to prepare an ambush. Spenser.

5. To lie close. Spenser.

6. To lie down, as on a bed or place of rest.

7. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to prepare an ambush.

8. To lie down in spouts into rooms. Bacon

9. To cough. See Class Cg. No. 29. 3. COUGH.

A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The convulsion of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the convulsion or effort of the muscles. Encyc.

COUGH, v. t. To have the lungs convulsed, to make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter which irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH, v. t. To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to expectorate followed by up; as, to cough up phlegm.

COUGH, n. One that coughs.

COUGHING, pp. Expectorating from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectoration.

COULD, pron. COOD. [The past tense of can, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but in reality a distinct word, can having no past tense. Could, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. gawd, Corn. gawd, Arm. gawd, to be able; Heb. כְּנ, Ch. מַנְנָא, Eth. מַנְנָא, to be able, to prevail; L. caléo. Either of the Oriental verbs may be the root, and all may be one family. In the past tense, could, conjugates, was able; had power to.]

1. Had sufficient strength or physical power. A sick man could not lift his hand. Isaac was old and could not see. Alexander could easily conquer the effeminate Asians.

2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men could defray their own expenses. The country was exhausted and could not support the war.

3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but could not believe it. The impostor man could have restrained his appetite for strong drink. He could have refrained, if he would.

4. Had power or capacity by the laws of its nature. The tree could not grow for want of water.

5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, a citizen could not vote for officers of government without the possession of some property. AB could not be elected to the office of senator, for want of estate. BC, not being of the blood of the ancestor, could not inherit his estate.


7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that could not be fused.

8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he could not endure the pain or the reproach.

9. Had motives sufficient to overcome ob-
2. A body of men specially designated to consult, deliberate and advise.

3. In some of the American states, a branch of the legislature, consisting of the principal officers, to advise the commander in chief or admiral; or a council of physicians, to consult and advise in difficult cases of disease.

1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; or opinion given in deliberation or consultation. Every purpose is established by counsel.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

5. In a bad sense, evil advice or designs; art; machination.

6. Secrecy; the secrets entrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes. Let a man keep his own counsel.

7. In a scriptural sense, purpose; design.

8. Directions of God's word.

9. The will of God or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers or serjeants; as the plaintiff's counsel, or the counsel of the state.

COUNSELABLE, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others. Churton.

COUNSELED, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUNSELLING, pp. Advising; instructing; admonishing.

COUNSELOR, n. Any person who gives advice, or by whose counsel a person is guided.

COUNSELING, n. The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

COUNT, v.t. [Fr. contrer; It. contare; Sp. contar; Port. contar; L. computo; the Sp. and Port, compuesto; the It. computare. The Eng. count.

COUNTABLE, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others. Churton.

COUNTENCEED, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUNSEL, n. [Fr. conseil; Arm. consilh; It. consiglio; Sp. consejo; Port. conselho; from L. consultatio, from the root of consultare, to consult, which is probably the same as L. computo, to count.] It is also represented by the It. computo, and the Sp. and Port, compuesto; the It. computare. The Eng. count.

COUNTABLE, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others. Churton.

COUNTENANCEED, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUNSELING, pp. Advising; instructing; admonishing.

COUNSELOR, n. Any person who gives advice, or by whose counsel a person is guided.

COUNSELING, n. The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

COUNT, v.t. [Fr. contenter; It. contare; Sp. contar; Port. contar; L. computo; the Sp. and Port, compuesto; the It. computare. The Eng. count.

COUNTABLE, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others. Churton.
COUNT, n. [Fr. conte; It. conte; Sp. conde; Port. cond.; Arm. cond.; from L. comes, comit-is, a companion or associate, a fellow traveler. Qu. con and co.]

A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a county. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

COUNT-WHEEL, n. The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

COUNTABLE, a. That may be numbered.

COUNTED, pp. Numbered; told; reckoned; imputed.

COUNTENANCE, n. [Fr. contenance, from contenir, containing, from contenir, to contain, L. contino; con and teneo, to contain.] Literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. Appropriately, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features: visage. A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance. Prov. xv.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, n. A face, or at the face. [Not used.]

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.

COUNTENANCE, v. t. To countenance; to favor or support.

COUNTENANCED, pp. Favored; encouraged; supported.

COUNTENANCER, n. One who countenances, favors or supports.
COUNTERCURRENT, a. [counter and current.] Running in an opposite direction.

COUNTERCURRENT, n. A current in an opposite direction.

COUNTERDISTINCTION, n. Contradistinction. 

COUNTERDRAW, v.t. (counter and draw.) In painting, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram.

COUNTERDRAWING, ppr. Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUNTERDRAWN, pp. Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUNTERDRAVVING, ppr. Copying by means of lines drawn on transparent matter.

COUNTERDISTINCTION, n. Contradistinction. 

COUNTERFEIT, n. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.

COUNTERFEITLY, adv. By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

COUNTERFEITMENT, n. [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFEITNESS, n. [counterfeit and ness.] The act of forging; forgery.

COUNTERFOIL, f. That part of a talon, by which struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the stock.

COUNTERFORT, n. [counter and fort.] A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, n. [counter and gage.] An instrument used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTERGERD, n. [counter and guard.] In fortification, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated.

COUNTERINFLUENCE, v. t. To hinder by opposing influence. [Little used.]

COUNTERLIGHT, n. [counter and light.] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUNTERMAND, n. [counter and mand.] A contrary order or command.

COUNTERMARCH, v. t. [Fr. contemparer; contre and marcher.] To march back.

COUNTERMATION, n. [counter and motion.] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUNTERMEX, v.t. To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs.

COUNTERNEGOTIATION, v. n. [counter and negotiation.] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUNTERNOISE, n. [counter and noise.] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, n. [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

COUNTERPACE, n. [counter and pace.] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUNTERPALED, n. [counter and pale.] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUNTERPASSANT, a. [counter and passant.] A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [See Counterpoint.]

COUNTERPART, n. [counter and part.] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which its another, as the key of a cipher.

COUNTERPETITION, n. A petition in opposition to another.
COUN'TERPLEA, n. [counter and plea.]
In law, a replication to a plea, or request.

COUNTERPLOT, v. t. [counter and plot.]
To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagems by stratagem.

COUNTERPROOF, n. A proof or check made by a subordinate officer.

COUNTERPOINT, n. [Fr. contrepoint ; Arm. contrepont ; counter and point.]
1. A counterpoint is when the musical characters by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. Hence counterpoint in composition is the art of combining and moderating consonant sounds. Enye. Bushy.

COUNTERPOISE, v. t. as z. [Fr. contrepoids ; It. contrappeso ; Sp. contrapeso ; contre and peser, pesar, to weigh.]
1. To counterbalance; to weigh against; to outvote. Scott.

COUNTERPOISE, v. t. s as z. [Fr. contrepoids ; It. contrappeso ; Sp. contrapeso ; contre, contra, and peser, pesar, to weigh.]
2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance. The wisdom of the senate may be able to counterpoise the rash extemporization of a democratic house. bacon.

COUNTERPOISE, n. [Fr. contrepoids ; It. contrappeso ; Sp. contrapeso ; contre and peser, pesar, to weigh.]
1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance.

COUNTERPOISE, n. [Fr. contrepoids ; It. contrappeso ; Sp. contrapeso.]
2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another; equi-pollence.

The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility. Bacon.

COUNTERPOISED, pp. Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUNTERPOISING, ppr. Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

COUNTERPOISON, n. s as z. [counter and poison.] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.

COUNTERPRACTICE, n. Practice in opposition to another.

COUNTERPRESSURE, n. [counter and pressure.] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

COUNTERPROJECT, n. [counter and project.]
A project, scheme or proposal, of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty.

COUNTERPROOF, n. [counter and proof.]
In rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.

COUNTERPROVE, v. t. [counter and prove.]
To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a spunge. Chambers.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, n. A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, n. One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-ROLL, n. [counter and roll.]
To roll, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appecs, inquestes, &c. Bailey.

COUNTERROLL, n. [counter and roll.]
2. As a verb, this word is contracted into control, which see. Ency.

COUNTER-ROLMENT, n. A counter account. [See Control.]

COUNTER-SA'LIANT, a. [Fr. contre and salir, to slope.]
In fortification, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the escarpe, Scarpa, escarpa, a slope, from his: contest.

COUNTER-SE'GUITY, n. Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another. Bailey.

COUNTERSIGN, n. A private signal, word or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword; a strike-retreat counter:

COUNTERSIGN, n. A signal to answer or correspond to another: a naval term.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, n. The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a countersignature of one of the cabinet ministers. Volto.

COUNTERSIGNED, pp. Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer. Arbuthnot.

COUNTER-SIGNING, ppr. Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer. Arbuthnot.


COUNTERSTROKE, n. A contrary blow to a shot; a return stroke. Scott.

COUNTER-SUC'ERTY, n. A counterbond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.


COUNTERTALLY, a. A tally corresponding to another. Milton.

COUNTERTASTE, n. [counter and taste.]
Opposite or false taste. ShenMoru.

COUNTER-TE'NOR, n. [counter and tenor.]
1. In music, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor. Cowel.


COUNTERTURN, n. The height of a play, which puts an end to expectation. Dryden.

COUNTERVA'IL, v. t. [counter and L. valeo.]
To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate. Chambers.

The profit will hardly countervail the inequities.

Although the enemy could not counter-vail the king’s damage. Esth. vii.

COUNTERVAIL, n. Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital. Spenser. South.

COUNTERVAILED, pp. Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUNTERVAILING, ppr. Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating an effect. Milton.

COUNTERVIEW, n. [counter and view.]
An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. Milton.

2. Contrast: a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition.

COUNTERWHEEL, v. t. To cause to wheel in an opposite direction. Arbuthnot.


COUNTERWORK', [See Work.]
To vork
COU in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. 

COUNTERWROUGHT, pp. counterrought. Counteracted; opposed by contrary action. 

COUNETESS, n. (Fr. costesse; it. contessa; Sp. condessa. See Count.) The consort of an earl or count. 

COUNTING-HOUSE, n. See Count, the house or room appropriated by merchants, traders and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers. 

COUNT LESS, a. (count and less.) That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; immeasurable. The sands of the sea-shore are countless. 

COUNTREY, n. (country.) The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city. We say, the COUNTLESS, a. (countless.) That which cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; immeasurable. 

COUNTY, n. (Fr. comte; Sp. contado; it. conte; L. conditus. See Count.) 

1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a shire. See Shire. Each county has its sheriff and his court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice and the execution of the laws. 

2. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state or lesser district. The shipmen deemed that they drew near to a strange country. Heb. xi. 

3. The inhabitants of a region. The inhabitants of a country. 

4. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation. The several states of America are country districts. 

5. The region in which one resides. And they came into the country of Moab. Ruth i. 

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory. They desire a better country, a heavenly. Heb. xi. 

7. In law, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the country. 

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation. They live in the country, and have no house. Job xxvi. 4. 

9. In law, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the country. 

COUNTRY, n. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as a country town; a country seat; a country square; a country life; the country party, as opposed to city party. 

2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country. 


4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the part of the country which is a country court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each, the supreme court of the state holds stated sessions. 

5. The region in which one resides. 

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory. 

7. In law, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the country. 

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation. They desire a better country, a heavenly. Heb. xi. 

9. In law, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the country. 

10. That which is opposed to city. 

11. That which links or connects two things together; a chain. 

12. The title of a newspaper. 

COURAGE, n. (Fr. courage; L. cor; the heart; Arm. courwiich; Sp. corage; Port. coragem; It. coraggio.) Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of fortitude; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering. Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner. 

Be strong, and of good courage. Deut. xxxi. 6. 

COURAGEOUS, a. Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardly to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising. 

COURAGEOUSLY, adv. With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly. 

COURAGEOUSNESS, n. Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor. 

COURANT, n. (Fr. courante, running.) A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance and a couple. 

COURARIE, n. A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the arm-pits, groin, breast and face. 

COURBARIL, n. Gum animie, which flows from the Hymenaea, a tree of South America; used for varnish. 

COURTIER, n. (Fr. courtier, from court, to run, L. curto.) A man and a female connected by marriage, betrothed or allied; as a married couple; a young couple. 

COURTLY, a. (Fr. court.) Lit. court and courtier. 

COURTOISEY, n. The title of a newspaper. 

COURTHOUSE, n. The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers. 

COURTSHIP, n. The title of a newspaper. 

COURTING, v. t. To embrace, as the sexes.
A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or despatches on public business.

**COURT, n.** [Fr. course; Sp. curso; It. corso; fr. L. cursus, from currus, to run, W. cyrru, Eng. hurry. See Class Gr. No. 7, 15, 32, 34.]

1. **In data**; a course or passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.

   - Applied to animals, a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness unintermitting.

   - Applied to fluids, a flowing, as in a stream, in any direction; as a straight course, or winding course. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.

   - Applied to solid bodies, it signifies motion or passing; as the course of a rolling stone; the course of a carriage; the course of the earth in its orbit.

   - Applied to navigation, it signifies a passing or process; the progress of any

2. **The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what course shall the pilot steer?** In technical language, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. **Mar. Dict.**

3. **Ground on which a race is run.**

4. **A passing or process; the progress of any**

5. **Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as the course of a debate; a course of thought or reflexion.**

6. **Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office, or duty.**

   - The chief fathers of every course. 1 Chron xxvii. 2 Chron. vii. Solomon appointed the courses of the priests. 1 Chron. xxvii. Solomon appointed the courses of the priests.

7. **Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner.** He obtained redress in the course of law. Lea

8. **Persons who compose the retinue or suite of an ancestor.**

9. **The art of pleasing; the art of insinuating; civility; flattery; address to gain favor.** Hence the phrase, to make court, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

10. **In scripture, an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one court; the temple, three.** The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.

11. **A session of the legislature.**

12. **In the U. States, a legislature consisting of two houses; as the General Court of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a General Court in 1638.** B. Trumbull.

13. **To woo; to solicit for marriage.**

14. **To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to court commendation or applause.**

15. **A haron's court; a court incident to a manor.** Blackstone.

16. **Education at a court.** Churchill.

17. **Education at a court.** Churchill.

18. **A court at which state or judicial business is transacted.** The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.

19. **A haron's court; a court incident to a manor.** Blackstone.

20. **A favor or benefit bestowed.** Churchill.

21. **A favor or benefit bestowed.** Churchill.

22. **A court at which state or judicial business is transacted.** The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.

23. **A court at which state or judicial business is transacted.** The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.

24. **A court at which state or judicial business is transacted.** The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.

25. **A court at which state or judicial business is transacted.** The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.
ship or manor, before the steward of the lord. Blackstone.

COURT-MARTIAL, n. A court of justice sitting for the trial of military or naval officers, or for the trial of offences of a military character.

COURTED, pp. Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.


COURTLINESS, n. See Courtly.

COURTLIKE, adv. In a courtly manner.

COURTING, ppr. Flattering, soliciting in marriage.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLY, adv. In a courteous manner.

COURTLY, a. Courteous; unpretending; graceful; elegant; comely; complaisant.

COURTLY, n. A courtier; a retainer to the king.

COURTLING, n. The act of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLINESS, n. The act of soliciting in marriage.

COURTING, ppr. Flattering; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.

COURTLIKE, a. A courtly; elegant.

COURTLINESS, n. The art of soliciting in marriage.
1. Covered; hid; private; concealed.
2. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as a COVERT, a covering, or covering place; a COVERLET, n. [cover, and Fr. lit, a bed.]
3. Shelter; defense; protection. The troops advanced under cover of the night.
4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under cover of the night.
5. Shelter; retreat; in hunting.
7. COVERICLE, n. [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.
8. COVERED, pp. Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; vailed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.
9. COVERING, n. That which covers; anything which vails or conceals; as the cover of a bed; a thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.
10. To include, embrace or comprehend.
11. To covert; to cover. a feme-covert, a married woman who is considered as under covert, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a femme-covert, or femme-covert.
12. To covert; to cover. COVERTLY, adv. Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.
13. To copulate with a female.
14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; as, the receipts do not cover the expenses.
15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically.
16. To include, embrace or comprehend.

This land was covered by a mortgage.

Johnson's Rep.

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.
2. Any thing which vails or conceals; as the cover of a vessel; the cover of a bed.
3. Shelter; defense; protection. The troops fought under cover of the batteries.
4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under cover of the night.
5. Shelter; retreat; in hunting.

COVER, n. Any thing which is laid, set or spread over another thing; as the cover of a vessel; the cover of a bed.

Johnson.

1. To include, embrace or comprehend.
2. To desire earnestly to obtain or possess; in a good sense.
3. To desire earnestly to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
4. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
5. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
6. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
7. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
8. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
9. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
10. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
11. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
12. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
13. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
14. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
15. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.
16. To desire inordinately; to desire that which is unlawful to obtain or possess; in a bad sense.

Cover the expenses.

Harr. Enecy.

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.
2. To include, embrace or comprehend.
3. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.

Whether of open war, or covert guile.

Milton.

1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.
2. To include, embrace or comprehend.
3. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.

Whether of open war, or covert guile.
COW

COW-WEED, n. A plant of the genus Charophyllum, or chervil.

COW-WHEAT, n. A plant of the genus Melampyrum.

COWARD, n. [Fr. coward; Arm. couhard; Sp. and Port. cobarde. The original French orthography was cœuver, and it has been supposed to be from cutum vertere, to turn the tail. This suggestion receives countenance from the corresponding word in Italian, cosardo, cowarda, which would seem to be from codo, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]

1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life.

2. In heraldry, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs. Encyc.

COWARD'SHIP, n. Cowardice. [Merrick's Hist. of Eng.]

COW'ARDLIKE, a. Resembling a coward; mean.

COWARDLINESS, n. Want of courage: Cowardice.

COWARDLY, a. Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

1. To cheat; to defraud.

CO-EMBLY, a. Like a coxcomb. [Not used.]

COE, v. i. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse.

COY, a. [Fr. coi, or coy, quiet, still, conceited; a low word.

COYNESS, n. Reserve; unwillingness; not freely to condescend.

COYISH, a. Somewhat coy, or reserved.

COYLY, adv. With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

COYLYNESS, n. Reserve; unwillingness; asperity.

COYNESS, n. Reserve; unwillingness; asperity.

COZ', v. i. To cheat; to defraud.

COZE, v. n. From the root of break, to break, and coinciding with the Gr. ρύξυ, πρυνίu; also with the root of the word to break, which is applied to the temper. Shak.

COZEN, v. t. Cousin. [Qu. Arm. cougzyeia; also from coda, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]

COZENAGE, n. Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

COZENED, pp. Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

COZEKER, n. One who cheats, or defrauds.

COZENING, pp. Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

CRAB, n. Sour; rough; austere. [Qu crab, super, or L. acerus.]

CRAB, v. t. To break, break up, or a skeleton: or to break without an entire severance of the parts; as, to crack glass, or ice.

CRACK, v. t. From the root of break, to break, and coinciding with the Gr. ρύξυ, πρυνίu; also with the root of the word to break, which is applied to the temper. Shak.

CRACKED, a. Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. From coda, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]

CRACKLED, a. Peevishly; roughly; scowling.


CRACKLING, pp. Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.


CRACKER, n. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of Celsia, and some other plants.

CRACKER, n. A wooden engine with three claws for hauling ships and beating them into dock. Phillips.

CRACKISH, a. Foppish; vain; conceited; a low word.

CRACKLING, pp. Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.


CRACKED, a. Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. From coda, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]

CRACKED, a. Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. From coda, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]

CRACKED, a. Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. From coda, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]

CRACKED, a. Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. From coda, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is caçan, cagir, from the same root as L. caco-]
To rock the cradle of repose. Pope.

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. Job 5:26

He disappointeth the devices of the crafty. Job 5:27
CRAKE, n. A boast. [See Crack.]

CRANE, n. [Sax. cran; G. krahn; D. kraan, or trane; Dan. krane, or trane; W grane; Corn. krano; Arm. geran; Gr. γραν, whence geranium, the plant, crane's-bill.] The knowledge of the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the knowledge of the expression of human temper, disposition and talents. [See Cranialy.] Ed. Encyc.

CRANIOLOGY, n. One who treats of cranology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium. [Gr. γρανος, the skull, and λογος, discourse.]

CRANIOLOGY, n. [Gr. γρανος, the skull, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRANIOmetrical, a. Pertaining to cranometry.

CRANIONETRY, n. The art of measuring the cranium, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRANIOSCOPY, n. [γρανος, supra, and σκοπος, to view.]

The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which resides the organs which influence particular passions or faculties.

CRANION, n. [L. from Gr. γρανος.]

The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, n. [This word probably belongs to the root of cringe, kinkle, to bend.]

D. krinkel, a curl; krankel, a bend or winding; and krank, weak, is probably from bending; Fr. frene, to make crooked. Qu. p.25, or the root of crook.

1. Literally, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, &c., and causing it to rise and fall at every turn.

2. Any bend, turn or winding.

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word. Shakesper.

CRANK, a. [D. krank; G. id., weak; Sw. kransk, an afflatus; Dan. kranke, id., or krunger, to heave a ship.]

In seamen's language, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail.

2. Stout; bold; erect; as a cock crowing crank.

CRANKLESS, n. Liability to be overset, as a ship.

CRANKLE, n. To break into heads, turns or angles; to crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream
To break into heads, turns or angles; to crinkle.

Philip.

CRANKE, a. A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANKLESSNESS, n. Liability to be overset, as a ship.

2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRANNIED, a. [See Cranyn.]

Having rents, chinks or fissures; as a crannied wall.

Shakesper.

CRANNY, a. [Fr. crant; Arm. crant, a notch; L. cranum; from the root of rend, Sax. hrendan or rendan; Arm. ran-
CRE

2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts. Bolingbroke.

CRAVING-PAINTING, n. The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAVE, v. t. [Fr. cresser; Sw. krossa; to break; to shatter; to impair the natural force or energy of. Till length of years, and sedentary numbness, craze my limbs. Milton.

1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the force or energy of.

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder, as, to craze tin.

3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect; as, to be crazed with love or grief.

CRAZED, pp. Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRAZEDLY, adv. [See Crazy.] In a broken or crazed manner.

CRAZEDNESS, n. A broken state; derangement of the intellect; as, to be crazed with love.

CREAK, v. i. [W. crecian, to scream, crash; crec, a scream, a shriek; connected with creg, crég, rough, hoarse, harsh, from rhyg, Eng. rhyg, the sense of which is rough, rugged. Indeed this is radically the same word as rough, L. ruggus. The L. ruggio is probably from the same root, and perhaps rugo. The Sax. cearcian, to make a sharp harsh grating sound, of the sense of which is rough, rugged. On this word are formed shriek and screech. Creak, may be the same word, the letters transposed; as may the Sp. crexir, to rustle, or crustar, to emit a horrid shrill sound, of the sense of which is rough, rugged. Indeed this is radically the same word as rough, L. ruggus. In a line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing, a hollow stile, like a groove. CREASE, v. t. To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CREasy, a. Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CREASE, n. [Qu. G. kraxisen, Sw. krosa, Dan. kruser, Scot. creis, to curl, to crisel.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; a hollow stile, like a groove.

CREATURE, n. [Fr.] That which is made or formed, by investing these combinations with a new character; as, a crazy creature; a thing to which a new character has been given; as, a crazy creature; a thing to which a new character has been given.

CREATING, ppr. Forming from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution and properties; renewed.

CREATION, n. The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence.

CREAT, n. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

CREATE, v. t. [Fr. créer; It. creare; Sp. and Port. crear; L. creare; Arm. cras; Corn. cruc.] To make or form, by investing with a new character; to make, to create, to produce, to bring forth, precisely as in the Semitic ūdār. And the Welsh créu, to make, to create, to produce, to bring forth.

CREAVITIES, n. [Fr.] A having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as, creative fancy; creative power.

CREATOR, n. [L.] The being or person that creates.

Remember thy creator in the days of thy youth. Eccles. xi.

2. The thing that creates; produces; causes.

CREATURE, n. A female that creates or any thing. Spencer.

CREATURE, n. [Fr.] That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, &c., are the creatures of God.

2. In a restricted sense, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In a more restricted sense, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble and no creature was present to aid him.

3. A human being, in contempt; as an idle person. Shak.
CREDIT

creatura; a poor creature; what a creature!

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as a pretty creature; a sweet creature.

5. That which is produced, formed or imagined; as a creature of the imagination.

6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise, 
To justify their grace, their creatures praise.

Dryden.

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the power or authority of another.

CREATURELY, a. Having the qualities of a creature. [Little used.] Cheyne.

CREATURESHIP, n. The state of a creature. [Little used.] Core.

CREDENCE, n. [It. eredenza; Fr. aèance; from L. credens, from credo, to believe. See Credence.] 

1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence; facts or statements derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give credit to a statement of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known veracity.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief or confidence; as a letter of credit, which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of third persons.

CREDENDA, n. [See Creded.]  

In theology, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from agenda, or practical duties.

Johnson.

CREDENT, a. Believing; giving credit; ready; of belief.

Shak.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

Shak.

This word is rarely used, and in the latter sense is improper.

CREDENTIALS, n. plu. [Rarely or never used in the singular.]

That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant or certificate of belief, credit or authority is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their credentials, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CREDIBILITY, n. [Fr. crédibilité, from L. creditibilitas.] Credibility; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. Creditibility is less than certainty, and greater than possibility; indeed it is less than probability, but is nearly allied to it. [See Credible.]

CREDIBLE, a. [L. creditibilis.] That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is credible when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity; it is more credible, when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the Divine Being and his operations, every thing is credible which is consistent with his perfections, and supported by evidence or unimpeachable testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we are more willing to accept things barely possible, but to things which come within the usual course of human conduct, and the general rules of evidence.

2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; applied to persons. A credible person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristotle and Tymnias, on the authority of credible historians.

CREDIBLENESS, n. Credibility; worthiness or belief; just claim to credit. [See Credibility.]

CREDIBLY, adv. In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CREDIT, n. [Fr. crédit; It. credito; Sp. id; L. credito.] See Creded.

1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. We give credit to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attendant with wavering. We give credit to testimony, when we rely on its truth and certainty.

2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue; as, a physician in high credit with his brethren. Hence,

3. Honor; reputation; estimation; applied to men or things. A man gains no credit by pronounishment; and a poem may lose no credit by criticism. The credit of a man depends on his virtues; the credit of his writings, on his character.

4. That which procures or is entitled to be believed; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the credit of the narrator. We believe in miracles, which the credit of miracles, and the general rules of evidence.

5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest, power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity or other causes. A minister may have great credit with a friend or with his master. A man may have great credit with a prince. He may employ his credit to good or evil purposes.

6. In commerce, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an express or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the credit or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what he buys on crédit, and the seller believes in the solvency and probity of the buyer.

7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good credit or no credit with a merchant.

8. In book-keeping, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to debit. This article is carried to one's credit, and not to the credit of another. We speak of the credit side of an account.

9. Public credit, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation, to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements, we apply to them the terms of honor and fidelity, or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the credit of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the credit of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to trust to its engagements.

Cherish public credit. Washington.

When the public credit is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.

10. The acts or bills which are issued by the public or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. They are sometimes called bills of credit.

11. The sum or amount given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as a long credit, or a short credit.

12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the credit side of an account. A has a credit on the books of B. The credits are more than balanced by the debits.

In this sense the word has the plural number.

CREDIT, v. t. [from the Noun.] To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to credit a report, or to credit a man's statement.

2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, to credit goods or money.

3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor.

May she her monument stand so, To credit this rule age,  
Wallace.

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; as, to credit the amount paid.

5. To set to the credit of; as, to credit a man the interest paid on a bond, or the interest he has earned.

CREDITABLE, a. Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a creditable occupation, or way of living.

Arbuthnot.

CREDITABLENESS, n. Reputation; estimation.

CREDITABLY, adv. Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CREDITED, pp. Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CREDITING, pp. Believing; trusting; entrusting to the credit in account.

CREDITOR, n. [L. creditum.] A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a general sense, one who has a just
1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.

2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.

3. To move slowly, feebly or timorously; as an old or infirm man, who creeps about his chamber.

4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time.

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion.

6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved; as, some error has crept into the copy of a history.

7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn.

8. An insect used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

9. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

10. A genus of birds, the Certhia, or ox-eye, fawn. Shak.

11. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse. Johnson.

12. Creepers or creepers, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river or harbor.

13. A genus of birds, the Certhia, or ox-eye, fawn. Johnson.

14. Creepers or creepers, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river or harbor.

15. A genus of birds, the Certhia, or ox-eye, fawn. Johnson.

16. To move with the belly on the ground, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

17. By creeping; in the manner of a reptile. Sidney.

18. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse. Johnson.

19. Creeping, ppr. Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

20. Creeping poultry. n. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse. Johnson.

21. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

22. Any turn or winding. Shak.

23. Any turn or winding. Shak.

24. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

25. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

26. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

27. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

28. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

29. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

30. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

31. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

32. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

33. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

34. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

35. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

36. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

37. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

38. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

39. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

40. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

41. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

42. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

43. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

44. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

45. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

46. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

47. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

48. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

49. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.

50. A small outfall or bay; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. They discovered a certain creek with a shore. Acts xxvii.
4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily; so called from its symbol or badge, a crescent mark on its shield. Enyce.

CRES'CENT, v. t. To form into a crescent. Steward.

CRES'CENT-SHAPE'D, a. In botany, lunate; lunate; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf. Martyn.

CRES'CIVE, a. [L. cresco, to grow.] Growing; growing.

CRESS, n. [Fr. cresson; It. crescone; Arm. cresson; D. kers; G. kresse; Sax. korze or cressen. Qu. its alliance to grass, or to L. cretus.] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class Tetradsymme. Watercresses, of the genus Symphytum, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural.

CRES'ET, n. [Fr. croisette, dim. of crot; cross, across, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops. See Cross.] A great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch tower.


CREST, V. t. To furnish with a crest; to bestow a crest upon; to crown; to give a tuft to.

2. To mark with long streaks.

CREST, n. [L. creta, chalk. Sp. It. id. ; Fr. crite; D. knit; crois; G. kresse; Sax. korze or cressen.] The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. Encyc.

2. In natural history, having a tuft like a crest.

CREST-BURST, to crack; It. crepatura; L. crepo, to burst. See Crepitante and Rip.

A crack; a crep; a fissure; a rent; an opening; a breach. Addison.

CREV'ICE, v. t. To crack; to flaw.

Wotton.

CREVIS, n. The craw-fish. [Craw used.

CREW, n. [See Crew.] A company of people associated; as a noble crew; a gallant crew.

Spenser. Chevy-Chase.

2. A company, in a low or bad sense, which is now most usual; a herd; as a rebel crew.

Milton.

So we say, a miserable crew.

3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel or boat; the company belonging to a vessel. Also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is appropriated to the regular sailors.

CREW, pret. of crew, but the regular preterit and participle, crowed, is now most commonly used.

CREWEL, n. [Qu. D. klewel] Yarn twist commonly used.

Spenser. Chevy-Chase.

2. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn.

U. States.

CRIB, n. (See Crib.) To shut up; confined; caged, confining, or confin'd.

Johnson. Bailey.

2. At a game at cards.

Johnson, Bailey.

CRIBBLE, n. [L. cribellum, from cribulum, and this from crebrius, to sit; Sp. crebri, cribor; Port. crebro; It. crebraro, cribare, and crecello, crecelle; Fr. cribac, crible; W. cribec, cribare; Dan. kribbe; Sr. eri-bbe; &c.] The root of the group of catchers, to catch.

Where no oxen are, the crible is clean. Prov.

The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows are fed. In America, it is distinguished from a rack for horses.

CREW-F.ELLO, a; Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless.

Shak. Howell.

2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse. Enyce.

CRESTLESS, a. Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an exalted rank. Enyce.

CRE'CAEOUS, a. [L. cretaceus, from creta, chalk. Sp. It. id.; Fr. crite; D. knit; crois; G. kresse; Sax. korze or cressen.] In botany, having a comb; as a crested helmet; a crested cock.

Russ. rastu, or roslu, to grow; rost, growth, on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself.

Fr. croire; Norm, crel, it rises, it accr; Sp. cremen, it grows. This is probably, a growing species, so named from its similarity or badge, a crescent of gold enamel'd. Encyc.

CRES'T-FOOT, a. Coarse flour or meal. [Not used in the U. States.

Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lumen of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibers of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.

CRIC-CHON'T, n. A mineral so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the Emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black color, and crystalsizes in very acute small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite.

CRICK, n. [See Greek.] The cracking of a bone, or of a rachis.

2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.

CRICK ET, n. [D. krekel, from the root of crekel; W. krikil, cricket, and krikitor, to dunk or flatter; mien, manner. A small insect, which has the name of Gryllus, belonging to the order of Hemiptera. There are several species, so named probably on account of their cracking or chirping voice.

The cricket chirping in the heath. Goldsmith.

CRICK ET, n. [Qu. Sax. creck, a stick; a play or exercise with bats and ball. Pope.


CRICK ET'ER, n. One who plays at crick et.

Ducommune.

CRICK ET'MATCH, n. A match at cricket.

Ducommune.

CR'ED, pret. and part. of cry.

CR'ER, n. [See Cry.] One who cries.

CRI'EY, a. One who makes proclamation. Thecrier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c. A criery is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes.

CRIME, n. [L. crimine; Gr. κρίμα; It. crimine; Pic. crieme; Sp. crimena; Fr. crime; Arm. crimun; Norm. crime. This word is from the root of Gr. κρίμα, L. crimen, to separate, to judge, to decry, to condemn. But this verb seems to be composed of two distinct roots, for in Latin, the pret. is crederi, which cannot be formed from cremon; and in Greek, the derivatives, κριμα, κριματις, κριματος, cannot be regularly formed from κρίμα. The Gr. κρίμα is undoubtedly a contraction, for in Norman the word is crisme. The root then of these derivatives is the same as that of the Latin crimine, a crime, a crime.

The root of the word crime is κρίμα. The root of such terms is κριμα, κριματις, κριματος, and cannot be regularly formed from κρίμα. The Gr. κρίμα is undoubtedly a contraction, for in Norman the word is crime. The root then of these derivatives is the same as that of the Latin crimine, a crime, a crime.

The root then of these derivatives is the same as that of the Latin crimine, a crime, a crime.

A crime may consist in omission or neglect, as well as in commission, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really a criminal, as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.

But in a more common and restricted sense, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the observance of the laws. Criminals, in that sense, are treason, murder, burglary, theft, arson, &c. The minor wrongs committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated trespasses, and the
CRIMINAL, a. Guilty of a crime; applied to persons.

2. Partaking of a crime; involving; that violates moral obligation; wicked.

3. Relating to crimes; opposed to civil; as a criminal code; criminal law.

CRIMINAL, n. A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. More particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession or proof.

CRIMINAL CONVICTION, the illegal commerce of the sexes; adultery.

CRIMINALITY, n. The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

This is by no means the only criterion of criminality. Blackstone, iv. ch. 17.

CRIMINALLY, adv. In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIMINATE, v. t. [L. criminar, crimina-.

To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offense or wrong.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or criminate himself. Scott on Lev. vi. Beloe's Heav.

CRIMINATED, pp. Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIMINATING, pp. Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

CRIMINATION, n. [L. crimination.] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense or wrong.

Johnson.

CRIMINATORY, a. Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS, a. Very wicked; haughty; involving great crime. [Not used.]

CRIMINOSITY, n. Wickedness; guilt; criminality. [Not used.]

CRIMOSIN, a. [See Crimson.]

CRIMP, a. [Sax. crommon, to crumble; D. kromm, a crump; krummen, to crumble; See Crumble.]

1. Easily crumpled; friable; brittle. [Lit. die used.]

The fowler—treads the crimp earth.

2. Not consistent. [Qu. Dan. krump, crooked, or supra, easily broken.] [Not used.]

CRIMP, v. t. [W. crimpan; G. id.; Sw. krumpa; Dan. kreppe; Scot. crimpe; W. crimpaw, to shrink, to pinch; cram, crom, curing, binding, shrinking; crym, to bend. See Crimp and Rumple, from the same root, W. chrimp, rim, a rim.]

To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [See Crimp.]

CRIMP, v. t. [Sax. gecrympa.] To curl or trussle; as, to crimp the hair. This is evidently the same word as the foregoing.

CRIMP, n. In England, an agent for coal merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping.

Bailey.

2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.

3. A game at cards. Obs.

CRIMP LE, v. t. [D. krinpen; G. id.; Sw. krumpa, Dan. kreppe; Scot. crimpe; W. crimpaw, to shrink, to pinch; cram, crom, curing, binding, shrinking; crym, to bend. See Crimp and Rumple, from the same root, W. chrimp, rim, a rim.]

To contract or draw together; to shrink; to curl. Wiseman.

CRIMP LED, PP. Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMP LING, pp. Contracting; shrinking; curling; holding. [A.]

CRIMSON, n. krim'zn. [It. cremisi, crema-.

A deep red color; a red tinged with purple or blue; the crimson blush of modesty; a crimson turn; a whim. [A vulgar word.

A deep red color in general; as the crimson blush of the Virgin of the Annunciation. Pope.

CRIN'GER, n. One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRINGING, pp. Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRINGLE, n. cring'gl. [D. kringel, kringel, a bend, turn, ring, or twist. See Crank and Cringle.]

1. A withite for fastening a gate. [Locut.]

In maritime language, a hole in the bolt rope of a sail, formed by intertwisting the division of a rope, called a strand, alternately round itself, and through the strand of the bolt rope, till it becomes three-fold, and takes the shape of a ring. Its use is to receive the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or to extend the leech by the bow-line-bridles.

Iron-strings or hanks, are open rings running on the stays, to which the heads of the stay sails are made fast. Mar. Dict.

CRING'EROUS, a. [L. crineor, crinis, hair, and ger, to wear.] Hair; overgrown with hair.

Diet.

CRINITE, a. [L. crinitus, from crinis, hair.

Qu. W. crine, to parse, to frizzle. Hav.

CRINKLE, v. t. To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRINKLE, n. A wrinkle; a winding or turn; simility.

CRIN'OSE, a. Haory. [See Crinitus. [Little used.]

CRINOS'ITY, n. Hairiness. [Little used.]

CRIPPLE, n. cripped. [D. krepel; G. krip-; Dan. krypling, kroppel, and krobling, from krobl, a creeping animal; Ice. herp, to move crooked.

Cramp; or, more particularly, one who creeps, halts or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. Acts xiv.

The word may signify one who is partly or totally disabled from using his limbs. See the blind beggar dance, the cripple spring.

CRIPPLE, a. Lane.

CRIPPLE, v. t. To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.

2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion. We say, a fleet was crippled in the engagement.

CRIPPLED, pp. Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIPPLENESS, n. Lame-ness.

CRIPPLING, ppr. Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabled.

CRIPS, n. plu. cripe. [Gr. xrips, L. crinis, from the root of xris, to parse, to separate, to deprive, to disable. See Crinis.]

1. In medical science, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes used to designate the exertion of something noxious from the body, or of the noxious fluids in a fever.

Ensay. Farr.

2. The decisive state of things, or the point
of time when an affair is arrived to its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.

This hour’s the very crisis of your fate.

Drayton.

CRISP, a. [L. crispus; it. crespo; G. krassus. See the Verb.]

1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets.

2. Indented; winding; as crisp channels.

3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled. Bacon.

3. Indented; winding; as crisp channels.

CRISP’Y, a. Curled; formed into ringlets; as crispy locks. Shak.

CRIST’ATE, a. 

A standard of judging; any established law, rule, or principle, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CROAK, v.i. 

A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal stewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices. Engr.

CRITIC, a. [Gr. κριτικός, from κριτί, to judge. See Crime.]

A standard of judging; any established law, rule, or principle, by which facts, propositions and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITICISE, v. t. 

To notice beauties and faults; critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. We say, the author’s criticisms are candid, or they are severe.

CRITIQUE, a. 

A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. Adamon wrote a critique on Paradise Lost.

CRIT’ICALLY, adv. 

In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice discernment; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence critically; to observe critically.

2. At the crisis; at the exact time.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis, as a town critically situated.

Medit.

CRIT’ICALLY, adv. 

In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice discernment; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence critically; to observe critically.

2. At the crisis; at the exact time.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis, as a town critically situated.

Medit. 

CRITICALLY, adv. 

In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice discernment; accurately; exactly; as, to examine evidence critically; to observe critically.

2. At the crisis; at the exact time.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis, as a town critically situated.

Medit. 

CRITICAL, a. 

Relating to criticism; nicely exact; as a critical judge; a critical auditor; a critical ear; critical taste.

CRITICAL, adj. 

1. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes; as, a critical judge; a critical auditor; a critical ear; critical taste.

2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.

3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.

4. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity.

5. Formed or situated to determine or decide; as, a critical situation, time, or moment.

6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity.

7. Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient; as, critical days, or critical symptoms.

CRIT’IC, n. 

An examiner; a judge.

CRITICALLY, adv. 

In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood; critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.

CRITICALLY, adv. 

In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood; critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.

CRITICISING, ppr. 

Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; marking with regard to beauties and faults; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.

CRITICSING, ppr. 

Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; marking with regard to beauties and faults; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.

CRITIQUE, n. 

A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. Addison wrote a critique on Paradise Lost.

CRIT’I’CISM, n. 

The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of criticism.

CRITICISM, n. 

Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. A critic is a person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more general sense, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the Fine Arts. A critic is one who, from experience, knowledge, habit or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the contradictory and the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.

CRITICISM, n. 

The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of criticism.

CRITICISM, n. 

Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. A critic is a person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more general sense, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the Fine Arts. A critic is one who, from experience, knowledge, habit or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the contradictory and the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.

CRITICISM, n. 

The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of criticism.
found in reniform or globular masses, with a radiated texture. 

CRO'CEOUS, a. [L. croceus, from crocus, saffron.]
Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.

CRO'CHES, n. Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn. 

CROCK, n. [Qu. from crouch, supra, or from Croch.
An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup.

CROCK'ERY, n. [W. croc, a boiler or pot; crocemi, to make earthen vessels; crocenyz, a potter. See Crock.
Earthen ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called china or porcelain.

CROCODILE, a. Pertaining to or like a crocodile; as crocodile tears, that is, false or affected tears, hypocritical sorrow.

CROCODILE, n. [Gr. ὄκτος, from the Shemitic qorder, or hazard of the largest kind. It has a naked body, with four feet and a tail; it has five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet. It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, runs swiftly on land, but does not easily turn itself. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun. See Alligator.

CROCODILE, n. [Fr. crocodile; Dan. krog; W. crwch, a crock; Arm. crocq; Ir. cruca; W. cryg, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of crook is to strain or draw back, or shoulders. Dryden
A crook is a crook.

CROCKERY, n. [L. crocito.]
A croaking matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. 

CROCHET, n. [Fr. crochet; Sw. kroka; Dan. krog; Fr. croc, crochet; Arm. crocq; Ir. cruca; W. crwg, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of crook is to strain or draw back, or shoulders. Dryden
A crook is a crook.

CROCHET, n. [W. croc, a boiler or pot; crocemi, to make earthen vessels; crocenyz, a potter. See Crock.
Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called china or porcelain.

CROC'IES, n. [See Cross.]
Soldiers enrolled under the banners of the cross. 

CRO'KER, n. A fowl that inhabits the Chesapeake and the large rivers in Virginia; sometimes of three feet in length. 

CRO'LEY, n. [W. crowley; croun, bent, concave, and llec, a fiat stone.
A crook.

CRO'LY, n. [See Crane.
But this word seems to carry the sense of fellowship, and is precisely the Ar. كارنا, karana, to join, to associate; and whence its derivative, an associate.

An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

To oblige your crony Swift.
Bring our dame a new year's gift. Swift.
Hence an old crony is an intimate friend of long standing.

CROOK, n. [Sax. crok; Dan. krog; Fr. croc, crochet; Arm. crocq; Ir. cruca; W. crwch, crock; Goth. hrugg, a shepherd's crook, which in Italian is rocco; W. crog, a heap, a rick; Sax. hrie; Eng. a ridge; G. rucken, the back, or ridge of an animal. These words appear to be connect ed with L. rugga, a wrinkle, Russ. kryg, okryg, a circle. Wrinkling forms roughness, and this is the radical sense of hoarseness, L. roco, hoarse, L. raucus, Eng. rough, W. eryg, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of crook is to strain or draw; hence, to bend.

1. Any bend, turn or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. 
We speak of a crook in a stick of timber, or in a river; and any hook is a crook.

2. A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. When used by a bishop or abbot, it is called a crozier.

He left his crook, he left his flocks. Prior

3. A gibbet.


CROOK, n. [Fr. croche; Sw. kriska; Dan. krog; W. croc, cresaw.]
1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.
2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert. Bacon.

CROOK, v.t. [Little used.]
To thwart. [Little used.]

CROOK, r. i. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. Camden.

CROOK-BACK, n. A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders. Dryden.

CROOK-BACKED, a. Having a round back, or shoulders. Dryden.

CROOKED, pp. or a. Bent; curved; curving; winding. 

CROOKED, adj. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. They are a perverse and crooked generation. Deut.

CROOK-EDLY, adv. In a crooked manner.

CROOK-EDNESS, n. A crooked, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A winder, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A winder, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOG, n. [Sax. croup, crope, crup, crope, crow, crop, cruped.]
A pigeon with a large crop.


CRO'KER, n. A fowl that inhabits the Chesapeake and the large rivers in Virginia; sometimes of three feet in length. 

CRO'LEY, n. [W. crowley; croun, bent, concave, and llec, a fiat stone.
A crook.

CROOK, r. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind. They are a perverse and crooked generation. Deut.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A winder, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A winder, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A winder, bending or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROCKERY, n. [L. crocito.]
A croaking matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney. 

CROCHET, n. [Fr. crochet; Sw. kroka; Dan. krog; Fr. croc, crochet; Arm. crocq; Ir. cruca; W. crwg, rough, hoarse. The radical sense of crook is to strain or draw back, or shoulders. Dryden
A crook is a crook.

CROOKENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.

CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.


CROOK-ENDNESS, n. A crookedness; bending; a turn; curvity; curvature; inflection. Hooker.
CROPPING, ppr. Cutting off; pulling off, eating off; reaping, or mowing.

CROPPING, n. The act of cutting off.

2. The raising of crows.

CROP-SICK, a. Sick or indisposed from a surfeit or gluttony; sick with excess in eating or drinking. 

CROP-SICKNESS, n. Sickness from repugnance of the stomach. L. 

CROISER, n. croizier. [Fr. croise, a crozier; a bat or gallow-stick; to cross, to play at chess; Arm. croiz; from the root of cross.]

1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff; a symbol of pastoral authority and care. It consists of a gold or silver staff, crooked at the top, and is carried occasionally before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give solemn benedictions.

2. In astronomy, four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross.

3. A monument with a cross upon it to express the victory of God over the Devil, and to commemorate the death of Christ.

4. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross.

5. Church lands in Ireland. Davies.

CROSLET, n. [See Cross.] A small cross.

CROSS, n. croiz. [W. croes; Arm. croaz; Sp. cruz; W. cr6g, coinciding with the Ir. cros, a cross; crosoadh, crois, a cross; croisadh, croiz, a cross.

CROSS, a. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart, as a line or a beam.

CROSS, prep. Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.

1. To pass from side to side; to pass or go over.

2. To move or pass laterally, or from one place to another; to go over; as, to cross a river, or the ocean.

3. To cross the breed of an annual, is to produce young from different varieties of the same species.

4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to cross a road; to cross a river, or the ocean.

5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; as, natural aptitudes may cross our principles.

6. To cross the arms.

7. To cross the arms, to thwart or contravene; to hinder; to embarrass; as, to cross a purpose or design.

8. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; as, young from different varieties of the same species.

9. To be inconsistent with; as, men's actions do not always cross with reason. [Not used.]

CROSS-ARMED, a. With arms crossed.

CROSS-BARRED, a. Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, n. A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in target practice, or for cutting the enemy's rigging.

CROSS-BEARER, n. In the Romish church, the chaplain of an archbishop or prince, who bears a cross before an army, on solemn occasions. Also, a certain officer in the army, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life.

CROSS-BILL, n. In chancery, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

CROSS-BILL, n. A species of bird, the Loxia curvirostra, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other.

CROSS-BITE, n. A deception; a cheat.

CROSS-BITE, v. t. To thwart or contravene by deception.

CROSS-BOW, n. In archery, a missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSS-BOWER, n. One who shoots with a cross-bow.

CROSS-CUT, n. To cut across.

CROSS-CUT-SAW, n. A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

CROSS-ED, pp. Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, n. The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINE, v. t. To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.

CROSS-EXAMINED, pp. Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, n. The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINED, pp. Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-FLOW, v. i. To flow across.

CROSS-GRAINED, a. Having the grain or fibers across or irregular; as in timber, where a branch shoots from the trunk, there is a curling of the grain.

CROSS-JACK, n. cro-jeck. A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen mast; but seldom used.

CROSS-LEDGED, a. Having the legs crossing.

CROSS-LY, adv. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

1. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.

2. Peevishly; fretfully.

CROSS-NESS, n. Peevishness; fretfulness; perverseness.

CROSS-PICE, n. A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished.
CROSS

with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. *Encyc.*

CROSS.-PURPOSE, n. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. *An enigma; a riddle.* *Mason.*

CROSS.-QUESTION, v.t. To cross examine. *Killingbeck.*

CROSS.-ROW, n. The alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is approaching. *Johnson. Shak.*

2. A row that crosses others.

CROSS.-SEA, n. Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.

1. A fork or forking; the parting of two branches.

CROSS.-PURPOSE, n. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. *An enigma; a riddle.* *Mason.*


CROSS.-WAY, n. A way or road that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road. *Johnson. Shak.*


CROSS.-WISE, adv. Across; in the form of an X.


CROTCH.-ET, n. [Fr. crochêt, crocette, from croc, a hook. See Crook, and Crutch.]

1. A hook including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus:

2. In music, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus ♩.

3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

1. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim, or fancy; a perverse conceit.

All the devices and crochets of new inventions. *Hawell.*

CROCHETED, a. Marked with crochets.

CROCHET, v.i. [G. kriechen, kroch, kroche, to creep, to stoop, to cringe, probably alluded to crook, Fr. crochu, as cringe to croak. Class Rg. Vulgarly, crouch, squats, crouches.]

1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog crouches to his master; a lion crouches in the thicket.

2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to crook.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and crook to him for a piece of bread. 1 Sam. ii.

CROUCH, v.t. [See Crook.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [Not in use.]

CROUCHING, ppr. Bending; stooping; to swagger. *[Not used.]* *Chaucer.*

CROUCH, v.t. [See Crook.] To sign with the cross; to bless.

CROUCHED, a. Marked with crochets.

CROUCH, v.i. [G. kriechen, kroch, kroche, to creep, to stoop, to cringe, probably alluded to crook, Fr. crochu, as cringe to croak. Class Rg. Vulgarly, crouch, squats, crouches.]

1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog crouches to his master; a lion crouches in the thicket.

CROUCHING, ppr. Bending; stooping; to swagger. *[Not used.]* *Chaucer.*

CROW, v.t. [See Crouch.] To sign with the cross; to bless. [Not in use.]

CROWN, n. [See Crouch.] To sign with the cross; to bless.

CROWED, a. Marked with crochets.

CROWN, v.i. [See Crouch.] To sign with the cross; to bless.

CROW.-BAR, n. A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising heavy weights. *Encyc.*


CROW.-BILL, n. In surgery, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds. *Encyc.*

CROW.-FEET, n. The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*


CROW.-FOOT, n. On board of ships, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings, to keep the top sails from striking and frettng against the tops. *Encyc.*

CROW.-FOOT, n. In the military art, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upwards, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemy's cavalry; a caltrap. *Encyc.*

CROW.-IN, ppr. Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

CROW.-KEEPER, n. A scarecrow. [Not used.] *Shak.*


CROW.-TOE, n. A plant; as the tufted crow-toe. *Milton.*

CROWD, v.t. To press; to urge; to drive together.

CROWD, v.t. To press; to urge; to drive together.

1. To fill by pressing numbers together with each other; to crowd the memory with ideas. *Dryden.*

2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; as, to crowd a room with people; to crowd the memory with ideas.

3. To fill to excess.

Volumes of reports crowd a lawyer's library.

1. To encumber by multitudes. *Shak.*

5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.

6. In seamanship, to crowd sail, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

CROWD, v.t. To press in numbers; as, the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CROWD</strong></th>
<th><strong>CROWN</strong></th>
<th><strong>CRU</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. To press; to urge forward; as, the man crowded into the room.</td>
<td>2. Honorary distinction; reward.</td>
<td>*CRUCIFEROUS, a. [L. crucifer; cruz, a cross, and fero, to bear.] Bearing the cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To swarm or be numerous.</td>
<td>3. A wreath or garland.</td>
<td>1. A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWD ED, pp. Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.</td>
<td>CROWN, n. [Fr. couronne; Arm. curun; L. corona; Sp. corona; Dan. kroon; Ir. coruin; L. corona; It. corona.]</td>
<td>CRUCIFIXION, n. [See Crucifix.] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWD ER, n. A disturber; one who plays on a crowd.</td>
<td>CROWDING, ppr. Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging on a crowd.</td>
<td>1. Figuratively, the religion of Christ. [Little used.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CROWN</strong></td>
<td><strong>CROWN</strong></td>
<td><strong>CRU</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority.</td>
<td>1. Honor or dignity.</td>
<td>CRUCIFORM, a. [L. crux, a cross, and forma, form.] Cross-shaped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A wreath or garland.</td>
<td>2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the head.</td>
<td>2. In botany, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. Marth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Honorary distinction; reward. They do it to obtain a corruptible crown; we have an incorruptible. 1 Cor. ix.</td>
<td>3. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the head.</td>
<td>CRUCIFY, v. t. [L. crucifico; cruz, a cross, and figo, to fix.] To crucify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Honor; splendor; dignity.</td>
<td>4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as, the victor crowned with laurel.</td>
<td>They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Completion; accomplishment.</td>
<td>5. To reward; to recompense.</td>
<td>They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh. Hela. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWN ED, pp. Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; magnified; rewarded with a crown, wreath,</td>
<td>6. To terminate and reward; as, our effort were crowned with success.</td>
<td>To be crucified with Christ, is to become dead to the law and to sin, and to have indwelling corruption subdued. Gal. ii. and vi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWN'ING, ppr. Investing with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honoring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.</td>
<td>7. Crowned with glory and honor. Ps. viii.</td>
<td>To vex or torment. [Not used.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWN'ING, 71. In architecture, the finishing part of a structure.</td>
<td>CROWN, n. [Fr. couronne; Arm. curun; L. corona; Sp. corona; Dan. kroon; Ir. coruin; L. corona; It. corona.]</td>
<td>CRUCIFYING, ppr. Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWN-ED, pp. Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; magnified; rewarded with a crown, wreath,</td>
<td>8. Completion; accomplishment.</td>
<td>CRUDE, n. [See Curd, the usual or proper application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWN-IMPERIAL, n. A plant of the genus Fritillaria, having a beautiful flower.</td>
<td>9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a liturgical crown.</td>
<td>CRUDE, a. [L. crudus; Fr. cru; Sp. cristal; Port. cru; Arm. ciros; W. cliri; D. crude; Sax. hroen; G. raus; Eng. raw; either from the root of cry, from roughness, [W. ciros, a cry and crude:] or from the Ar. درع, to eat, to corrode, to rankle; to become raw, L. rude, rusty. Class R. No. 33.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.</td>
<td>10. Among jewelers, the upper work of a rose diamond.</td>
<td>1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as crude flesh; crude meat. In this sense, raw is more generally used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.</td>
<td>11. A representation, in painting or statuary, of the figure of the cross, formerly attached to it. But qu.]</td>
<td>2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process to fix to a crucible salt; crude alum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head.</td>
<td>12. To torture; to torment; to affright with extreme pain or distress; but the verb is seldom used. [See Erecrute.]</td>
<td>3. Rough; harsh; unrifed; not mollified by air or other means; as crude juice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. A chimical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &amp;c.</td>
<td>13. To torture; to torment; to affright with extreme pain or distress; but the verb is seldom used. [See Erecrute.]</td>
<td>4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach. Bacon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWN STONE, n. Crystalized cauca, in which the crystals are small.</td>
<td>14. A chimney vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &amp;c.</td>
<td>5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as the crude materials of the earth. Milton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as the crude materials of the earth. Milton.</td>
<td>15. A chimney vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &amp;c.</td>
<td>6. In surgery, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as cruciate incision. Shear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. To crown; to crown; to cover; to cover.</td>
<td>16. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the head.</td>
<td>CRUCIAL, a. [Fr. crucial; cruz, a cross.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. To honor; to dignify; to adorn. Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Ps. viii.</td>
<td>17. To honor; to dignify; to adorn. Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Ps. viii.</td>
<td>CRUCIFIX, n. [Fr. crucifie; cruz, a cross, and figo, to fix.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as, the victor crowned with laurel.</td>
<td>18. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as, the victor crowned with laurel.</td>
<td>CROUCIFIX, n. [L. crucifixus, from crucifigo; cruz, a cross; and figo, to fix.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfec-</td>
<td>19. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.</td>
<td>1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.</td>
<td>2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace. Fourcroy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; an indigested notion; a crude plan. Milton.

CRUDELY, adv. Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

CRUDENESS, n. Raunchiness; unreasonableness; an undigested or unprepared state; as the crudeness of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.

2. A state of being unformed, or indigested immaturity; as the crudeness of a theory.

CRUDEITY, n. [L. crudinitas.] Raunchiness; crudeness. Among physicians, undigested substances in the stomach; or unconcealed humors, not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. In the latter senses, it admits of the plural. Coxe. Encyc.

CRUDELY, adv. To coagulate. But this word is generally written crude, which see.

CRUDY, a. Concreted; coagulated. [Not in use. See Curd.]

2. Raw; chill. [Not used. See Crude.]

CRUEL, a. [Fr. cruel; L. crudelis; It. crudele. See Crudere and Rude.]

3. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex or affright; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous; heartless; applied to persons or their dispositions.

They are cruel, and have no mercy. Jer. vi.

2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief or distress; exerted in tormenting, vexing or afflicting.

Crude be their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xlix.

The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. Prov. xii.

Other had tried of cruel mockings. Heb. xi.

CRUELLY, adv. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.

Beoe he cruelly oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity. Ezek. xviii.

2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most cruelly.

CRUELNESS, n. Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRUELTY, n. [L. crudinitas; Fr. crudelité; It. crudelità. See Crudere.]

1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; applied to persons; as the cruelty of savages; the cruelty and envy of the people. Shak.

2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which injures unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex or affright, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.

With force and with cruelty have they ruled them. Ezek. xxxiv.

CRUENTATE, a. [L. cruentatus.] Smeared with blood. [Little used.] Glanville.

CRUET, n. [Fr. cruére, hollow, or cruélette, from crucre. See Cruce.]

A vessel or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.
3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was crushed by the fall of a tree.

To crush, v.t. To press into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, n. A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises in to a confused mass; as the crush of a large tree, or of a building.

The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. Addison.

CRUSHING, ppr. Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; committting.

CRUST, a. [L. crusta, a shell, crust, shell of a crab, crustacean animal, or Crustacea, have a shell or outer covering; as, crustaceans, or crustaceous animals.

CRUSTACEOUS, a. [Fr. crustacé, from L. crusta, a shell.

Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. Crustaceous animals, or Crustacea, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces, and in their external form have a great resemblance to insects; but in their internal structure and economy, they are quite different. They were arranged by Linne, in the same class with the insects, but now from rhed, the Welsh root of cry, to shake or tremble, whence crydal. [W. cresh, a trembling or shivering with cold, from cry; also, constitution, disposition. The latter root rhed, crydal, would give cri, rough, raw, crude. Cry is a contracted word; but whether from the former or latter class of roots, may be less obvious—possibly all are from one source. If not, I think cry is from the French crier, and this from grader, grater.

1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence; in a very general sense.

2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer. The people cried to Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xxxi.

The people cried to Moses, and he prayed. Num. xii.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament. But ye shall cry for sorrow of heart. Is. lxv.

Esau cried a great and bitter cry. Gen. xxx.

4. To utter a loud sound in distress; as, the man who was wounded cried to his fellows for help.

5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with out.

And lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly crieth out. Luke iv.

6. To protest; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice.

Go, and cry in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. i.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness. Is. xxx.

7. To howl; to squall; as a child.

8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.

To cry against, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening or censure.

Ame. go to Nineveh, and cry against it. Jonah i.

To cry out, to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor.

To complain loudly.

To cry out against, to complain loudly, with a voice to censure; to blame; to utter censure.

To cry to, to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRY, v.t. To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly forgiving notice; as, to cry goods; to cry a lost child.

To cry down, to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to disparage; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. Tylorson.

2. To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. Shak.

To cry up, to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to cry up a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to cry up the advantages of a constitution.

2. To raise the price by proclamation; as, to cry up certain coins. [Not in use.]

Temple.

To cry off, in the vulgar dialect, is to publish intentions of marriage.

CRY, n. plu. cries. In a general sense, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an
CRY

animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.

2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.

3. A young boy or girl, in contempt.

4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion.

5. Proclamation; public notice.

6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street, called cries; as the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor.

The cry went once for thee. Shak.

8. A loud voice in distress, prayer or request; importunate call.

He forfet me not the cry of the humble. Ps. 40.

9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.

And there arose a great cry. Acts xxiii.


He looketh for righteousness, and behold a cry. Is. v.

11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want as the cries of fowls, the yell or yelping of dogs, &c.


CRYAL, n. [W. cregyr, a screamer.] The cryal.

CRYING, n. Importunate call; clamor; noise; fame.

Frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. Wollaston.

CRYPT, n. [Gr. κρυπτον, κρύον, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr. Wollaston.

CRY'TIC, a. [supra.] Hidden; secret; occult. Watts.

CRY'TICALLY, adv. Secretly.

CRY'TOGAM, n. [See Cryptogamous.] In botany, a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.

CRY'TOGAMIAN, a. Pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamian, including ferns, mosses, sea-wracks, mushrooms, &c.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. κρυπτον, concealed, and γραφειν, to write.] The art or writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

CRYPTOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In the manner of cryptography.

CRYSTAL, a. Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

By crystal streams that murmur through the meads. Dryden.

CRYSTAL-FORM, a. Having the form of crystal.

CRYSTALINE, a. [L. cristallinus; Gr. κρυσταλλος, spar.

1. Consisting of crystal; as a crystaline palace. Shak.

2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid; as a crystaline sky. Milton.

CRYSTALIZED, a. From crystalize.

That may be crystalized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYSTALIZE, v. t. To cause to form crystals.

Common salt is crystalized by the evaporation of sea water.

CRYSTALIZE, v. i. To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Each species of salt crystalizes in a peculiar form. Lavoisier.

CRYSTALIZED, pp. Formed into crystals.

CRYSTALIZING, ppr. Causing to crystalize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYSTAL'TITE, n. A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion. Hall. Thomon.

CRYSTALOG'RAPHER, n. [infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYSTALOGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to crystalography.

CRYSTALOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In the manner of crystalography.

CRYSTAL RAPH, n. [as above, and γραφειν, description.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystalization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystalization.

CUB, n. [allied perhaps to Fr. caubh, a branch, a Shoot. But the origin of the word is uncertain.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. 2. A young boy or girl, in contempt.

CUB, v. t. To bring forth a cub, or cubs.
CUB

countempt, to bring forth young, as a wom-
man.

CUB, n. To shut up or confine. [Not in use.]

CUBA TION, n. [L. cubatio, from cubo, to
lie down.]
The act of lying down; a reclining.

CUBA TORY, a. Lying down; reclining; in-
cumbent.

CUB AT URE, n. [from cube.] The finding
exactly the solid or cubic contents of a
body.

CUBE, n. [Gr. κύβος; L. cubus, a die or
square.]
The cube root, is the number or quan-
tity, which, multiplied into itself, and then
multiplied into the same number; or it is
formed by multiplying any number twice
by itself; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 16 = 256$.

CUBIC, n. A cubic foot of water is the
water that may be contained within six
equal sides, each a foot square.

CUBICAL, a. Having the form of a cube;
CUCIFORM, a. Having the form of a cube.

CUBIT, n. [L. cubitus, the elbow; Gr. κύβος;
probably allied to L. cubo, and signi-
fying a turn or corner.]
1. In anatomy, the length of an arm
from the elbow to the extremity of the
middle finger. The cubit among the an-
cient Greeks was of a different length among
different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states
the Roman cubit at seventeen inches and
four tenths; the cubit of the scriptures at a
little less than 22 inches; and the
English cubit at 18 inches.

CUBITAL, a. Of the length or measure of
a cubit.

CUBITORS, n. Pertaining to the cubit or
ulna; as the cubital nerve; cubital
muscles.

CUBITUS, n. The act of adultery; the state

CUBJO, n. A man whose wife is false to his
bed; the one who makes a cuckold.

CUBKINGSTOOL, n. [Qu. from choke.
A chimical vessel in the shape of a gourd;
but some of them are shallow, with a
wide mouth. It may be made of copper,
glass, tin or stoneware, and is used in dis-
tillation. This vessel, with its head or
cover, constitutes the alembic.

CUBKITE, n. [L. cucurbita, a gourd; it id.: Fr. cucurbit; from L. cucurbita.
A vile lewd woman. [JVolinuse.] B. Jonson.

CUBKOLD, n. Cuckoo, cokewold. The
name of a plant and its fruit, of the gen-
us Cucurbita. The flower is yellow and
bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender
and trailing on the ground, or climbing
by their branches.

CUBKOLD DOM, n. A chimical vessel in the
shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a
wide mouth. It may be made of copper,
glass, tin or stoneware, and is used in dis-
tillation. This vessel, with its head or
cover, constitutes the alembic.

CUBKITED, a. Resembling a gourd; as cucurbitaceous plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pumplin.

CUD, n. [This word is often vulgarly pro-
nounced quad, I suspect it to be a cor-
rupption of the D. kaawed, gekauwd,
chewed, from kaawen, to chew, Arm.
chaguen, Sax. cewam. See Chew and
Jaw.]
The food which ruminating animals chew
at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or
that portion of it which is brought from
the first stomach and chewed at once.

1. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth
and chewed.

2. The inside of the mouth or throat of a
beast that chews the cud.

CUDEN, n. A clown; a low rustic; a
CUDDY, a. [Not used.] Duden.

CUD DLE, n. [Arm. cuddyd; W. czenie, to
hide, to lurk, to cover or keep out of
sight; Sax. cudele, the cuttle-fish. Qu. hide
and cheat. See Class Gd. No. 36-30.31.38.
To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to
squat.

CUD E, a. [Arm. cudele.] In ships; an apart-
ment; a cabin under the poop, or a cook-room.
It is applied to different apartments, in different
kinds of ships.

CUD E L, n. [W. cogel, from cig, a mass,
lump, or short piece of wood. The Scot.
To beat in general. [Cud, v. t. To beat with a cudgel, or cudle, n. (Qu. Scot, cuddle.) A small cudweed, J!l. A plant of the genus Onagraceae in the order Celastrales, used by the hand in beating. It differs from a cudgel ; not to he hurt by beating.]

Cudgel, n. One who beats with a cudgel.

Cudgel-proof, a. Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating.

Cuddle, n. [Qu. Scot. cuddie.] A small sea fish.


Cudweeder, n. One who gathers, or who is to gather, a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification.

Cultivation, v. t. To till ; to prepare for crops ; to manure, plow, dig, to cheat, to gull.

Culpable, a. [Low L. culpabilis; Fr. coupable; It. colpafo, a fault; W. cwl, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like fault, from fail.]

Culprit, n. One who has done wrong, or the act, crime, felony.

Culpableness, n. Blamableness; culpableness.

Culpable, a. [Low L. culpabilis; Fr. coupable; It. colpabile, from culpa, a fault; W. earl, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like fault, from fail.]

Culpably, adv. Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

Culpableness, n. Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

Culpably, adv. Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

Culprit, n. [L.] A colter, which see.

Cultivable, a. [See Cultivate.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

Cultivate, v. t. [Fr. cultiver; Sp. Port. cultivar; L. colmare, from cultus, a cultus, to till, to dwell.]

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow and reap; to labor on, to deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt.

Cullying, pp. Selecting; choosing from many.

Cull, v. t. [Qu. Fr. cuiller, It. cogliere, to gather; Norm. cultir, It. scegliere. To cull, is rather to separate, or to take.]

Culling, pp. Selecting; choosing from many.

To select from others; to select from many; as, to cull flowers; to cull hoops and staves for market.

Culler, n. One who picks or chooses from many.

Culliony, a. [from cully.] Credulity, easy-belonging of credit. [Not elegant nor used.]

Culliony, a. Mean; base. [A bad word, and not used.]


Cullis, n. [Fr. coulle, from couler, to flow; of a wick, or a long roll of hair.

Cull, v. t. [D. kvellen, to cheat, to gull.] To deceive; to trick, cheat or impose on; to jilt.

Culprit, n. [L.] A colter, which see.


Cultivate, v. t. [Fr. cuiller; Sp. Port. cultivar; L. colmare, from cultus, a cultus, to till, to dwell.]

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow and reap; to labor on,
3. To study; to labor to improve or advance.

2. To improve by labor or study; to advance.

3. The producing by tillage; as the cultivation.

CULTIVATORY, pp. Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; civilized; produced by tillage.

CULTIVATING, pp. Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CULTIVATION, n. The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; husbandry; the management of land. Land is often made better by cultivation. Ten acres under good cultivation will produce more than twenty when badly tilled.

2. Study, care and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement or increase; the application of the means of improvement; as, men may grow wiser by the cultivation of talents; they may grow better by the cultivation of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.

3. The producing by tillage; as the cultivation of corn or grass.

CULTIVATOR, n. One who tills, or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.

2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote and advance in good qualities, or in growth.

CULTRATED, a. [L. cultus, from coller, a knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; formed like a knife; as, the beak of a bird is convex and cultrated.

CULTURE, n. [L. cultura, from coller. See Cultivate.]

1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means of improvement. We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.

2. The application of labor or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth, as the culture of the mind; the culture of virtue.

3. The application of labor or other means in producing; as the culture of corn, or grass.

4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction or growth.

CULVER, n. [Sax. culfer, cultura; Arm. colm; L. columba.]

A pigeon, or wood pigeon. 

CULVER-HOUSE, n. A dove-cote.

CULVERIN, n. [L. culverina; It. colibrina, from Sp. colibrin; from L. colubrinus, from coluber, a serpent.]

CULVER-HOUSE, n. A dove-cote.

CULVERT, n. A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water. 

CULVERTAIL, a. United or fastened, as pieces of timber by a dove-tailed joint; a term used by shipwrights.

CUM, v.t. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

Cumbersome obedience. 

CUMBER, n. Hindernace; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

CUMBERKEY, n. A plant or flower.

Cumbersome obedience. 

CUMBERTAIL, a. United or fastened, as pieces of timber by a dove-tailed joint; a term used by shipwrights.

CUMBER, n. Hindernace; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

CUMBERSOME, a. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as cumbersome obedience.

Cumbersome obedience. 

CUMBERSONOMENESS, n. Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbrous and troublesome.

CUMBRANCY, n. That which obstructs, retards, or requires difficulty and toil; burden; encumbrance; hindrance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

CUMBRous, a. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toil; oppressive; as, a cumbrous weight or charge.

CUMBRINGLY, adv. In a cumbrous manner.

CUMFreY, n. A genus of plants, the

CUMULATe, v.t. To accumulate; to meliorate; to labor to improve; to correct; to civilize; as, to cultivate the wild savage.

CUMULATE, v.t. To accumulate; to meliorate; to labor to improve; to correct; to civilize; as, to cultivate the wild savage.

CUMULATION, n. The act of heaping together; a heap. 

CUMULATIVE, a. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass.

CUMULATIVE, a. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass.

CUNNING, a. [Sax. cuman, cunning; Goth. kunan, to know; Sw. kuna, to be able, to know; kunig, known; also, knowing, skillful; cunning; D. kunen, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; G. kennen. See Can.] 

1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

CUNNING, a. [Sax. cuman, cunning; Goth. kunan, to know; Sw. kuna, to be able, to know; kunig, known; also, knowing, skillful; cunning; D. kunen, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; G. kennen. See Can.] 

1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

With churls of cunning work shalt thou make them. 

[The foregoing senses occur frequently in our version of the scriptures, but are nearly or quite obsolete.]

CUNNING, a. [Sax. cuman, cunning; Goth. kunan, to know; Sw. kuna, to be able, to know; kunig, known; also, knowing, skillful; cunning; D. kunen, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; G. kennen. See Can.] 

1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; as a cunning fellow.

They are resolved to be cunning; let others run the hazard of being sincere. 

South.

In this sense, the purpose or final end of the person may not be inadmissible; but cunning implies the use of artifice to accomplish the purpose, rather than open, candid, or direct means. 

Hence.
4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a base purpose.

5. Acquired with subtlety; artful.

6. Deceitful; trickish, employing stratagems; that which is to be received or endured.

The primary sense may be, hollow, bent.

A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.

A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of.

A vessel, or a cup, a tin cup. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape used for other purposes.

A guardian appointed by law.

Deceitful; trickish, employing stratagems.

A clergyman in the church of England, who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson or vicar, and officiates in his stead.

A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teaches to recover stolen or lost goods.

A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of.

To restrain; to check; to hold back; to be curbed.

A frame or wall round the mouth of a well.

A frame or wall round the mouth of a well.

A frame or wall round the mouth of a well.

The contacts of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that which it may contain, as a cup of beer.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.

A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarring.
Christ gave his disciples power to cure diseases. Luke ix. 4.

When the person and the disease are both mentioned, cure is followed by of before the disease. The physician cured the man of his fever.

To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state.

Curiosity. n. [L. curiosus, from curio, care. See Cure.] 1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not curious in unnecessary matters, nor pry into the concerns of your neighbors.

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; or as a man of a curious turn of mind; sometimes followed by after, and sometimes by of.

Curious after things elegant and beautiful; curious of antiquities.

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

5. Nice; exact; diligent; as a curious girdle; curious work.

Curiosity. n. [L. curiositas, from curio, care. See Cure.] 1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

Be not curious in unnecessary matters, nor pry into the concerns of your neighbors.

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; or as a man of a curious turn of mind; sometimes followed by after, and sometimes by of.

Curious after things elegant and beautiful; curious of antiquities.

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

5. Nice; exact; diligent; as a curious girdle; curious work.

6. Rigid; severe; particular. [Little used.]

7. In a rigid manner; unusually.

8. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

9. Rigid; severe; particular. [Little used.]

1. In a rigid manner; unusually.

Curious after things elegant and beautiful; curious of antiquities.

2. Singularity of contrivance.

3. Curiosity. n. [L. curiositas. See Curiosity.] 1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; its importance. A man’s curiosity leads him to view the ruins of Babylon, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of another’s actions.

4. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiosity; as the curiosity of workmanship.

5. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.

There has been practiced a curiosity, to set a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c.

Curiosity. n. [L. curiositas. See Curiosity.] 1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; its importance. A man’s curiosity leads him to view the ruins of Babylon, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of another’s actions.

4. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiosity; as the curiosity of workmanship.

5. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.

There has been practiced a curiosity, to set a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c.
2. To shrivel; to shrink back; to bend and sink. He curled down into a corner.

3. A winding in the grain of wood.

4. To writhe; to twist itself. He curled down into a corner.

CURL'ED, pp. Turned or formed into ringlets.

CUR'LEW, n. [Fr. courlis or corlieu.] An instrument of coarse tanned hides, and prepared. CURRIER, n. [L. curiarius; Fr. corroyeur. See Curry.] A chaise or carriage, with two wheels set into the Mediterranean. CUR'RIED, pp. [See Curry.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned and prepared.

CUR RIER, n. [L. curiarius; Fr. corroyeur. See Curry.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RIE, n. [L. curiarius; Fr. corroyeur. See Curry.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RICLE, n. [L. curriculum, from curro, to run.] 1. A chaise or carriage, with two wheels set into the Mediterranean. CUR'RINESS, n. Moroseness; churliness. CUR'RIER, n. [L. curriarius; Fr. corroyeur. See Curry.] A man who dresses and colors leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RISHNESS, n. Moroseness; churliness. Feltham.

CUR'RITY, v. t. [Fr. corroyer; Arm. correro; Sp. correr; Port. cortir. The French and Armoric word seems to be compounded of L. curvus, a bend, and the root of cura, to care for, to be anxious.

CURR'EWON'TLY, adv. As a curse; in a brutal manner.
enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [A low word.]

CURSEDNESS, n. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURSE, n. [See Cur.] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature. Huldahs.

CURTING, n. Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURST, a. Hateful; detestable; froward.

CURSORY, a. [L. cursorius, from cursus. See Course.]

CURTELL, V. t. [composed of L. curtus. Fr. court, short, and tailler, to cut; tailler.]

CURTING, n. Slight view or attention.

CURSORINESS, n. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURSOR, n. [from the L.curso, cursilo, to run.]

CURSE, n. A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing. Shak.

CURSE, n. A kind of ivory cup. [Not in use.]

CURSE, n. A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURSE, n. [L. curtus.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURSE, n. A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURSE, n. A kind of ivory cup. [Not in use.]

CURSE, n. A kind of ivory cup. [Not in use.]

CURSE, n. A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURSE, n. A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.

CURSE, n. A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed.
CUSTOM, n. \[Fr. coutume, from coutumier, coutumier; L. custodia, custodia; It. and Sp. id.; from L. custos, a watchman, a keeper.\] Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS-TARD-APPLE, n. A plant, a species of Annona, growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish pulp, of the consistence of custard.

CUS-TARD, n. \[Cymbric nostard, Junius.\] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

CUS'TARD, n. \[L. custodia; It. and Sp. id.; from L. custos, a watchman, a keeper.\]

CUS'TO-DIAL, a. \[from custody.\] Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS'TO-MABLE, a. Common; habitual; frequent.

CUS'TO-MARY, n. \[Fr. coutumier.\] According to custom, or to established or common usage; as, a customary dress; customary compliments.

CUS'TO-MARY, a. \[Fr. coutumier.\] According to custom, or to established or common usage; as, a customary dress; customary compliments.

CUS'TO-MARINESS, n. Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUS'TO-Mar-ILY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TREL, n. \[Qu. Old Fr. coust Ulier, from L. scutum.\]

CUS'TY, V. t. pret. and pp. cut. \[Norm, cotu, cotu.\] This word coincides in elements with the W. cut, a piece, cateia, to cut, short, chtau, to shorten, and with coghtun, to cut off, to lop, to shred, to cut the flesh. It signifies also, to cut into pieces, or other word denoting such severance.

CUS'TY, n. a. \[from custody.\] Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS'TYMAR, n. a. \[Fr. coutumier.\] A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as the customary of the Normans.

CUS'TYMASTER, n. A usual; common; to which we are accustomed. \[See accustomed.\]

CUS'TY, a. \[Fr. coutumier.\] A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as the customary of the Normans.

CUS'TYMASTER, n. A usual; common; to which we are accustomed. \[See accustomed.\]

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTER, n. A usual; common; to which we are accustomed. \[See accustomed.\]

CUS'TYMASTER, n. A usual; common; to which we are accustomed. \[See accustomed.\]

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TYMASTERLY, adv. \[See Customary.\] Habitually; commonly.
3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to cut out work for another day. So we say, to strike out.
4. To shape; to adapt. He is not cut out for an author. [Not elegant.]
5. To do. [Not common.] Pope.
6. To take the preference or precedence of; as, to cut out a prior judgment creditor. [A vulgar phrase.]
7. To cut in and take the place of; as, in courting and dancing. [A vulgar phrase.]
8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of the other foot. Derivation.
To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.
9. The stamp on which a piece is divided, and by which it is impressed.
10. The act of dividing a pack of cards.
11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; as, the cut of a garment; fashion; as, the cut of his beard. Stillingfleet.
12. A fool; a cull; a gelding. [Not in use.]

Cut and dry, prepared for use; a metaphor borrowed from dogs.
1. A thin skin formed on the surface of life, the same as hide, which see. Newton.
2. Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin. Gibern.
3. A small piece of meat for cooking; as veal cutlet.
4. A part cut off; a slip; as the cuttings of the blade.
5. A mirror, a looking glass; a drinking glass, a cup; a drinking glass, a cup.
6. A genus of mollusca, called Sepia. They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of anything. They have also two tentacula longer than the rest, and is the mouth is in the center of the arms, and is horned, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, near the liver, Currier; from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens the water, by which means they escape. Hence cuttle is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens the character of another. Envy. Shak.
7. A knife. [Not in use.]
8. The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather, the Rynchos, or razor-bill.
9. An embroidery. [Not in use.]
10. Cyanite, a mineral of a Berlin blue color, passing into gray and green; called by Hauy, disthene.

Cyanogen, a compound base of Prussic acid; otherwise called Prussine. Ure.
1. In chronology, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence, the cycle of the moon, or golden number, or Meton cycle, so called from its inventor, or Meton, is a period of nineteen years.
2. The cycle of the moon, or golden number, or Meton cycle, so called from its inventor, or Meton, is a period of nineteen years.
The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, cyclops. n. [Gr. χυκός; χυκότος, a circle, and οὐ, an eye.]

Cyclopaedia, } [Gr. χυκός, circle, and

in fabulous history, certain giants, the sons of Cyclopes, and their offspring, were reared by the centaur Chiron. According to Hesiod, they inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter. They were said to have been made of iron, and their heads were of brass. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of cypress. The cypress branches having been anciently considered sacred, and the cypress tree being a symbol of immortality, it is said to have been united with the laurel, the emblem of victory. Had success attended the Americans, the death of Waverly would have been sufficient to damp the joy of victory, and the cypress would have been united with the laurel. Eliot's Biog.

Cyprian. Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprianus. Cyprius. n. [L. cyprinus; Gr. χυρύννος, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cyma, a. Pertaining to the vineyard or the genus Cyprianus. Cyprianus. n. [Gr. χυρίαν, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cynicalness, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements. Cynically, adv. In a snarling, captious or morose manner. Bacon.

Cynical. a. Pertainin to the fish of the genus Cyprianus. Cyprius. n. [L. cyprinus; Gr. χυρύννος, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cynical. a. Pertainin to the fish of the genus Cyprianus. Cyprius. n. [L. cyprinus; Gr. χυρύννος, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cynicalness, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements. Cynically, adv. In a snarling, captious or morose manner. Bacon.

Cynical. a. Pertainin to the fish of the genus Cyprianus. Cyprius. n. [L. cyprinus; Gr. χυρύννος, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cynicalness, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements. Cynically, adv. In a snarling, captious or morose manner. Bacon.

Cynical. a. Pertainin to the fish of the genus Cyprianus. Cyprius. n. [L. cyprinus; Gr. χυρύννος, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cynicalness, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements. Cynically, adv. In a snarling, captious or morose manner. Bacon.

Cynical. a. Pertainin to the fish of the genus Cyprianus. Cyprius. n. [L. cyprinus; Gr. χυρύννος, a dog-cellar, origin; χαίρειν, iadog, and ωχίς, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

Cynicalness, n. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements. Cynically, adv. In a snarling, captious or morose manner. Bacon.
DAB

DABBLE, v. i. To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water and splash about; to dabble, to be indolent. [Sniff. Witsman.]

DABSTER, n. [Qu. from adept, with ster. Sax. steoran, to steer.]

DABBLING, ppr. Dipping superficially or half-dipping; as, to dab on a face. [Obs. Chaucer.]

DAB, v. t. [Fr. dauber; d. dag; Ar. dag, dagir; Ger. dag, dager; sp. daga; L. daga; it. daga; hindo, daga; Russ. taza; F. taza; it. taza; dutch, dagger; arm. dagier; sp. dagier; port. adaga; d. dag; ir. dag; d. dag.]

A short sword; a poniard. Sidney.

A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. [Not in use.]

DAG, n. Dew. [JVB in use.]

DAG, v. t. To daunt. [Local.]

DAG, v. t. To toss aside; to put off. [See Dag.]

DAG, v. t. To daggle. [Mot in use.]

DAGGLE, v. t. [probably from dag, dew, or its root.]

DAGGLED, a. A wetted or wet. 

DAGGER, n. A short sword; a poniard; a dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol. [Not in use.]

DAGGED, v. t. To pierce with a dagger; to stab. 

DAGGERS-DRAWING, n. The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence: a quarrel. Swift.

DAGGLE, v. t. [probably from dag, dew, or its root.]

DAD

DADDLE, v. t. To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [Little used.]

DAD, t. To hold up by leading strings. [Little used.]

DAD, n. [Ital. a die.] The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice; the die. [Dict.]

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.

DAD, n. Titles of the empress of Russia.

DAD, n. A title of the emperor of Russia; pronounced tsar, and so written by good authors.
DA'ILY, a. [Sax. dæglic, from dag, day.]

DAG'-SWAIN, [dag, a shred.]

A kind of carpet.

DAG'GLE-TAIL, a. Having the lower ends;

2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to detail.

DAILLY, adv. Every day; day by day; as, a daily labor; a daily allowance.

Give us this day our daily bread.

Lord’s Prayer.

DAILY, adj. Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; at daily labor; a daily allowance.

His soul abhorrith dainty meat. Job xxxiii. 19.

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. Milton.


Daitre, n. One who fondles; a trifler.

DAILY, v. t. [W. did or dala, to hold, bear, keep, stop; Arm. stele, stem; from dant, dent, the teeth, L. dens, Gr. δόντς, Sans. danta.]

1. Nicely; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as dainty food.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as a dainty taste or palate; a dainty people.

3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious.

4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as dainty hands or limbs.

Milton. Shak.

5. Nice; affectedly fine; as a dainty swallow.

Daintry, n. Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exactly delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of dainties, for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxi.

2. A term of fondness. [Not much used.]

Why, that’s my dainty.

Dairy, n. [This word I have not found in any other language; In Russ. dovar signifies to milk, and Janus mentions dey, an old word for milk, and Icelandic deggir, to milk. It may be, and probably, is a contracted word.]

1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk, and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family, or on a farm.

2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese.

Dryden.

3. Milk-farm.

Dairy-house, n. A house or room apportioned to the management of milk.

Dairymaid, n. A female servant whose business is to manage milk.

Addison.

Daisy, n. a. [Sax. dagle-ere, dag’s eye, a plant of the genus Bellis, of several varieties. The blue daisy belongs to the genus Gloriosa, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum; and the middle daisy, to the Doreumum. Fam. of Plants.


Dale, n. [Goth. dalei; Dan. and Sw. dal; O. Fr. dal; W. daf; Russ. duf, dal; English dale, doun; Welsh did signifies a winding, bend or meander, and a dale through which a river runs; a bend, a ring, &c. In d. duran signifies to descend, to sink.]

A low place between hills; a vale or valley of a pastoral sort.

Dal Liance, n. [See Dally.] Literally, delay; a lingering; appropriately, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toyings, as males and females; as youthful dalliance.

Milton.

2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes.


DAL LIER, n. One who fondles; a truiler; as a daller with pleasant words.

Archam.

DAL, L. r. i. [W. dal or daf, to hold, bear, keep, stop; Arm. dalen, to stop or retard; Russ. dlyun, to delay; allied perhaps to dell. The Welsh did signifies a winding, bend or meander, and a dale through which a river runs; a bend, a ring, &c. In d. duran signifies to descend, to sink.]

1. Literally, to delay; to linger; to wait.

Hence.

2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifling; to amuse one’s self with idle play.

It is madness to dally any longer.

Colloq.

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle.

Shak.

4. To sport; to play.

She dallies with the wind.

Shak.

Dally, v. t. To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to dally off the time. [Not much used.]

Knolles.

Dallying, ppr. Delaying; procrastination; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toyings; fondling.

DAM, n. [supposed to be from dame, which means woman.]

1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.


3. [Fr. dame, the queen; Sp. damá.] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

DAM, n. [D. damen; G. damen; Sw. td. Dan. dam, a pond. See the Verb.]

A mole, bank or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving millwheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

DAM, n. t. [Sax. demman; G. demmen; Dan. dammen; Dam; dammer; Ch. d. to stop, to shut; Heb. Ch.Dam, Ar. .pipeline to stop or shut. Qu. Ch. Dam, Ar. 但. This is the root of damb. See Class Dn. No. 17. 18. 23. 39.]

1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to constrict or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, in, up, or out; as, to dam in, or to dam up, the water, and to dam out to prevent water entering.

2. To constrict or restrain from escaping; to shut in; used by Shakespeare of fire, and by Milton of light.

DAMAGE, n. [Fr. dommage; Arm. damnach; Norm. damage; Sax. dam; L. damnum; Sp. daño; Port. dano; It. damma; fr. damare. This word seems to be allied to the Greek κακα, a fine or mulet, Ch. 凡と or 凡 to impose a fine. But qu. See Damn.]

1. Any hurt, injury or harm to one’s estate; any loss of property sustained; any hindrance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers damage by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a trade or undertaking. Damage then is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But in the latter case, injury is more correctly used.

2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to recompense. This is the legal signification of damage. It is the goodness or value of that which was damaged by fire, when it is not destroyed; heavy rains damage roads.
DAM

DAMAGE, v. t. To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness, or value; as, green corn will damage in a move or stack.

DAMAGEABLE, a. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as, damages

DAMAGE-FEASANT, a. dam'a ge-feaz'ant. [Fr. faisant, from faire.]

Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle.

DAMHET, n. i. To receive harm; to be in danger; of plums.

DAMHET-FEASANT, a. dam' age-fez' ant.

2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks.

1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised

DAMASK, n. [It. damasco; Fr. damas; Sp. damasco; from Damascus,

1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced damson, which see.

DAMASK-ROSE, n. A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAMASK, v. t. To form flowers on stuff; also, to variegate; to diversify; as, a bank

DAMASKIN, n. A saber, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAMASK, n. [Fr. damas; Sp. damas; from Damascus, in Syria.]

1. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprove.

DAMNATION, n. [L. damnatio.

To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell.

DAMNIFICATION, ppr. Denying; injuring; impairing.

DAMNIFIED, pp. [See Damnify.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMNIFY, v. t. To damn; to deprive of life or liberty; to damn sentence to everlasting punishment in a future state; to condemn to the eternal torments of hell.

DAMNIFYING, ppr. Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAMNING, ppr. Denouncing to endless punishment; condemning.

DAMNINGLESS, a. Tendency to bring damnation.

DAMP, a. [G. dampf; D. dampf; Sw. damf; Dan. damp, steam, vapor, fog, smoke; perhaps steam is from the same root, from water; Sans. dham. See Class Dm. No. 33.]

Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as a damp cloth; a damp air; sometimes, foggy; as, the atmosphere is damp; but it may be damp without visible vapor.

DAMP, v. t. To moisten; to make humid, moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet.

DAMP, n. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.

DAMP, v. t. To deject; to depress; chilled. [Usual.]

DAMP, a. Airy; frail.

DAMP, adj. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet.

DAMP, v. t. To deject; to depress; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP, n. Moisture; foggy; moisture; moderate; humidity; as the dampness of the air, of the ground, or of the earth.

DAMP, n. [See Damp.]

DAMPY, a. Dejected; gloomy. [Little used.]

DAMP, n. A word used in profaneness; a term of abuse.

DAMP, a. Dejected; odiously; detestably; some.

DAMP, adv. In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude

DAMP, a. Dejected; gloomy. [Little

DAMP, v. t. To deject; to depress; deceitful; deceitful; sometimes, excessively.

DAMPATION, n. [L. dampano.] Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or to the eternal torments of hell.

DAMP, n. A word used in profaneness; a term of abuse.

DAMP, a. Airy; frail.

DAMP, n. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced damson, which see.

DAMP, v. t. To condense; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing or any mark of disapprobation; as, to damn a play, or a mean author.

DAMP, n. That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop

DAMP, v. t. To dam; to fill; to hinder; to dam; to stop; to prevent; as, to dam a stream; to dam a horse; to dam up a river.

DAMP, a. Dejected; gloomy. [Little

DAMP, n. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.

DAMP, v. t. To deject; to depress; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP, n. That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop

DAMP, a. Airy; frail.

DAMP, n. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.
The fruit of a variety of the Prunus domestica, n. damson. [contracted from damascene, the Damascus plum.]

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly.

2. A time by which dancing is regulated, as dance day; but it occurs frequently in the scriptures, and in poetry.

By assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to dance attendance at court.

Women, and is applied to any class of women, and is used of young unmarried women, unless to the most young vulgar, and sometimes to country girls.

With her train of damsels she was gone.

Then Boaz said, whose damsel is this? Ruth ii.

This word is rarely used in conversation, even in prose writings of the present day; but it occurs frequently in the scriptures, and in poetry.

Dancson, n. damson. [contracted from damascena, the Damascus plum.]

The fruit of a variety of the Primus domestica; a small black plum.

DAN, n. [Sp. dam. Qu. from dominus, or Ar. dan to be chief, to judge, Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. pry. Class Da. No. 2. 4.]

A title of honor equivalent to master; used by Shakespeare, Prior, &c., but now obsolete.

DANCER, n. One who practices dancing, or is skilful in the performance.

DANCING, ppr. Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

DANCING-MASTER, n. One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCING-SCHOOL, n. A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, n. [Fr. dent de lion, lion’s tooth.]

A well known plant of the genus Leontodon, having a naked stalk, with one large flower.

DANIPRAT, n. [Fr. danin, a niggy; it. dondolare, a loiterer; dondola, any thing swinging; dondolone, to swing, to loiter. The Sp. and Port. vontar, a dole, may be of the same family. Qu. prat.]

A little fellow; an urchin; a word of fondness or contempt.

Johnson.

DANDEL, v. t. [G. taudeln, to toy, to trifle; to lounge, to dandle; to dance; Fr. dandiner, to jog; it. dondolare, to swing, to loiter; Sp. and Port. vontar, to dote; to talk nonsense; Scot. dondhill, dander. These words seem to be allied.]

1. To throw a jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.

We shall be dandled on her knees. Is. lxv.

2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with.

I am ashamed to be dandled thus. Addition.

3. To delay; to protract by trifles. Obs.

Spenser.

DANCED, pp. Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or playing.

DANGLER, n. One who dangles or fondles children.

DANCING, ppr. Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.

DANDY, n. [Qu. Sax. tan, a scab, tetter, and dref, scab; or Fr. teigne, Arm. tign, or teign.]

A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

DANGLING, n. [Qu. Scot. dandle. See Dandiprat.]

In modern usage, a name of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.

DANGLY, a. [D. dappel, to swing to and fro; Qu. dandle or Ch. Syr. bpn.]

1. To hang loose, swinging, shaking or waving; to hang and swing.

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle. Hudibras.

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with or after; as, to dangle about a woman; to dangle after a minister for favors.

DANGLER, n. One who dangles or hangs about.

DANGLING, ppr. Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DANGLY, a.

DANISH, a. Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

DANISH, n. The language of the Danes.

DANK, n. [Qu. G. dunfan, to dip.]

Moisture; humidity.

DANK, a. [Qu. G. dunfan, to dip.]

Moist; humid; wet.

DANGLY, a.

DANKNESS, n. Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the dangerousness of condition, or disease.

DANGLED, pp. Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or playing.

DANGLER, n. One who dangles or hangs about.

DANCE, n. [Fr. danser; Sp. danzar; PORT. danzar; Arm. danczel; it. danzar; G. tanzen; Sw. dansa; Dan. dundaer; D. dansen; Basque danza; Russ. танцю.

The radical letters, and the Oriental pry. with a casual n.]

1. Primarily, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

There is a time to mourn, and a time to dance.

Eccles. iii.

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly up and down.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to dance attendance at court.

DANCE, v. t. To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to dance a child on the knee.

Bacon.

DANCE, n. In a general sense, a leaping and frisking about. Appropriately, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. A lively brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figure, and by the sound of instruments, in measure.

1. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, &c.

In old English laws, it denotes a payment in money by forest tenants, to their lord, for permission to plow and sow in the time of plucking or mast-feeding. The primary sense is not obvious. Spenser has the following couplet.

Valiant he should be as fire.

Showing danger more than line.

Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain or other mischief.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. Acts xix.

It is easy to beProf. despising death, when there is no danger.

DANGER, v. t. To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. Shakespeare. But rarely used.

[See Endanger, which is generally used.]

DANGERLESS, a. Free from danger; without risk. [Little used.]

Sidney.

DANGEROUS, a. Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as, a dangerous voyage; a dangerous experiment.

2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as, a dangerous man; a dangerous conspiracy.

DANGEROUSLY, adv. With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardedly; perilously; as, to be dangerously sick; dangerously situated.

DANGEROUSNESS, n. Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the dangerousness of condition, or disease.

DANGLER, v. t. [D. dangler, to swing to and fro. Qu. dandle or Ch. Syr. bpn.]

1. To hang loose, swinging, shaking or waving; to hang and swing.

He'd rather on a gibbet dangle. Hudibras.

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with or after; as, to dangle about a woman; to dangle after a minister for favors.

DANGLER, n. One who dangles or hangs about.

DANGLING, ppr. Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DANGLY, a.

DANKNESS, n. Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the dangerousness of condition, or disease.

DANGLING, ppr. Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DANGLY, a.

DANK, n. Moisture; humidity.

DANK, a. Moisture; humidity.

Milton. Shak.

DANKNESS, n. Dampness; humidity.

DAURITE, n. A mineral, called rubellite, resembling sard, but differing from it in chemical characters. Its color is red of various shades. Cleveland.

DAP, n. [Goth, daupyan, to dip.]

To drop money by forest tenants, to their lord, for permission to plow and sow in the time of plucking or mast-feeding. The primary sense is not obvious. Spenser has the following couplet.

Valiant he should be as fire.

Showing danger more than line.

One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in England.
DAPPERUNG, n. A dwarf; a dandiprat.  DAP'LLE, a. [most probably allied to tabby, DAP'PLE, V. t. To spot; to variegate with .

DARR, A fish found in the Sev.

DAP'PLING, Variegating with .

DART, I aley.

DAP'PLED, pp. Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.

DAR, V. t. pret. and pp. dared. To chal

DARE, n. A small fish, the same as the rfacc.

DARE, 7!. Defiance; challenge. [Not used.]

DARE, n. A small fish, the same as the dare.

DAR'ED, pp. Challenged; defied.

DAREFUL, a. Full-of-defiance. [Not used.

DARER, n. One who dares or defies.

DARING, ppr. Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying.

DARK, a. [Sax. deare; Ir. doire; Pers. تارک, dark.

darkness. See Class Dr. No. 15.

1. Desist of light; obscure. A dark at

2. Wholly or partially black; having the

3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects; as a dark time in political affairs.

DARKEN, V. I. To grow dark or darker; to dar.

DARKISH, a. Dusky: somewhat dark.

DARK-HOUSE, n. An old word for amad-

DARKLY, adv. Obscurely; dimly; blindly;

DARKNESS, n. Boldness; courageous-

DARK, i). /. To darken; to obscure. Obs.

1. To make dark; to deprive of light; as, to kla.

2. To obscure; to cloud.

3. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

4. To make dim; to deprive of vision.

5. To render gloomy; as, all joy is dark-

6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to ren-

7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

DARKENED, pp. Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.

DARKENING, ppr. Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; clouding.

DARK HOUSE, n. An old word for a mud-

DARKISH, a. Dusky; somewhat dark.

DARKLING, a. Being in the dark, or without light; a poetical word.

DARKLY, adv. Obscurly; dimly; blindly;

DARKNESS, n. Absence of light.

And darkness was on the face of the deep. Gen. i.

2. Obscurity: want of clearness or perspi-

3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance.

Men loved darkness rather than light. John iii.

4. A private place; secrecy; privacy.

What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light. Matt. x.

5. Infernal gloom; hell; as utter darkness. Matt. xxii.

6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities.

A day of clouds and thick darkness. Joel ii.

7. Empire of Satan.

Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness. Col. i.

8. Opakeness.

Land of darkness, the grave. Job x.

DARK'GOME, a. Dark; gloomy; obscure; as a darksome house; a darksome cloud.

DARK-WORKING, a. Working in dark-

DARLING, a. [Sax. deare; dear, and, ling, which primarily denotes likeness, and in some words, is a diminutive. So in G. liebling, liebeing, D. liebeling. See

Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; as a dar-

DARLING, n. One much beloved; a favor-

DARE, n. A small fish, the same as the dare.  

Enege.  Johnson.

Vol. I.  

55
D'ARNER, n. [Ar. arnir; Fr. arner; It. arnir; Sp. arner; Port. arner; Old Norse aernir; Old English arnir; Celt.] One who mends by darning.

DARNEL, n. A plant of the genus Lolium, a kind of grass; the most remarkable species are the red darning or ryegrass, and the white darning.

DARNER, n. One who mends by darning.

DARNING, n. Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together; as, a torn stocking, or cloth.

DARNING, v. t. To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove, to testify, to clear himself, to institute; noun, darner, or darning, or d'arnir, or d'arn; proof; also, darner, to endeavor. In Chaucer, the word is interpreted to contest.

But for thou art a worthy gentle knight, And wilt to darling fire by battle.

The word is probably compound. But neither the origin nor the signification is obvious.

To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavor; to prove, to test; to clear himself, to institute; noun, darner, darning, or d'arnir, proof; also, darner, to endeavor. In Chaucer, the word is interpreted to contest.

DASH, v. t. [In Dan. dask signifies a blow; in Sw. daska, to strike; in Scot. dack, to rush; in Persic, جذب is an assault on an enemy. See Class Ds. No. 3. 4. 5. 14. 22. 30. 31. 40.]
1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling; as, to dash one stone against another.
2. To strike or bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words, in pieces.

Thou shalt dash them in pieces, as a potter's vessel. Ps. u.

3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions; as, to dash water on the head.
4. To bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to dash a garment.

5. To strike and break or disperse.

At once the bruising ears and broken prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below.
Dryden.

6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to dash wine with water; the story is dashed with fat.

7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly, [Unusual.]
Pope.

8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; as, to dash all their schemes and hopes.

9. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear; as, he was dashed at the appearance of the judge.

10. To break; to destroy; to frustrate; as, to dash all their schemes and hopes.

DASHED, pp. Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken or scattered by collision; bespinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.

DASHING, ppr. Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; insulting; mixing; confounding; blotted out; rushing.

2. a. Rushing; driving; blasting; as, a dashing fellow.

2. n. Precipitate; rushing carelessly on.

DASTARD, n. [In Sax. adstrigan signifies to contest.]
1. A coward; a poltroon; one who mensly shrink from danger.

DASTARDLY, a. Cowardly; meanly timorous; base; sneaking.

DASTARDNess, n. Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DASTARDY, n. Cowardliness; base timidity.

DASTARDIZE, v. t. To make cowardly.

DASTARDLINESS, n. Cowardliness.

DASTARDLY, n. Cowardly; meanly timorous; base; sneaking.

DASTARDNess, n. Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DASTARDY, n. Cowardliness; base timidity.

DATE, n. [Fr. date; It. Sp. data; L. datum, given, from, to give, Sans. da, datu.]
1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month and day when it was written or executed. In letters, it notes the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of persons. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term date.

2. The time when anything happened, when any thing was transacted, or when anything is to be done; as, the date of a battle; the date of Cesair's arrival in Britain.

3. End; conclusion. [Unusual.]

What time would spare, from steel receives its date.

Pope.

4. Duration; continuance; as, ages of endless date.

Milton.

DATE, v. t. To write or note the time when a letter is written, a writing is executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month and day of its execution, and usually the place; as, to date a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.

2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. Historiographer.

To note the time when something begins; as, to date a disease or calamity from a certain cause.

DATE, v. i. To reckon.

2. To begin; to have origin.

The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. E. Everett.

DATE, n. [Fr. date, for data; L. datu; Sp. datiu; L. datu; Gr. διατερείσας.]
The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the Phoenix dactylifera. This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, composed of a thin light glossy membrane, somewhat pellucid and yellowish, containing a soft pulp; firm, and sweet, esculent and wholesome, and in this is included a hard kernel. Encyc.

DATE, n. [The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.

DATE, pp. Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.
DAY

with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight.

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly as in the day. Rom. xiii.

4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing.

He was a useful man in his day.

In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. Gen.

In this sense, the plural is often used; as, from the days of the judges; in the days of our fathers. In this sense also, the word is often equivalent to life, or earthly existence.

5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat.

The day is his own.

He won the day, that is, he gained the victory.

6. An appointed or fixed time.

If my debtor do not keep their day. Dryden.

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year. We celebrate the day of our Savior's birth.

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day, we magnify thee.

But or only from day to day, without certainty of continuance; temporarily. Shak.

To-day, to-day. [Sax. to-day.] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.

Days of grace, in theology, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. Ps. xcv.

Days of grace, in law, are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant.

Eveye.

Three days, beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer.

Blackstone.

Days of grace, in commerce, a customary number of days, in Great Britain, and America, allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due.

Day-spring, the dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

Whereby the dayspring from on high hath visited us. Luke i.

Day-star, the morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.

Day-time, the time of the sun's light on the earth; opposed to night.

Day-wearied, a. Wearied with the labor of the day.

Shak.

Day-work, n. Work by the day; daylabor.

Day-work, n. The work of one day.

Among scamen, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from moon to moon. Eveye.

Daze, v. t. [Sax. daws, diysig, dizzy.]

To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady. [Not now used, unless in poetry.]

Dryden.

Daze, n. Ammonia, a glittering stone.

Dazzle, v. t. [In Sax. daws is dull, stupid, foolish; diysig, dizzy. See Daze.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight.

We say, the brightness of the sun dazzles the eyes of the sight.

2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor, in a literal or figurative sense; as, to be dazzled by resplendent glory, or by a brilliant expression.

Dazzle, v. t. To overpower by light; to shake or be unsteady; to awe, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes; They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise. Dryden.

Dazzled, pp. Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

Dazzlement, n. The act or power of dazzling. [Not used.]

Domne.

Dazzling, adj. Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.

Dazzlingly, adv. In a dazzling manner.

De, a. A Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in debark, decline, decease, deduct, demand. Hence it often expresses all negative; as in derange. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in deprave, despoil.

It coincides nearly in sense with the French des and l. dis.

Deacon, n. deka. [L. diaconus, from Gr. διακόνων, a minister or servant; δια, by, and κόνων, to serve; Fr. diacre; Arm. ariun; It. Sp. diecono; D. diaken.] A person in the lowest degree of holy orders.

The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, Acts 6, and seven persons were chosen at first, to serve at the feasts of Christians and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor.

In the Renascent Church, the office of the deacons is to incense the officiating priest; to lay the corporal on the altar; to receive the cup from the subdeacon and present it to the person officiating; to incense the choir; to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the subdeacon; and at the pontifical mass, to put the mitre on the bishop's head.

In the church of England, the office of deacons is declared to be to assist the priest in administering the holy communion; and their office in presbyterian and independent churches is to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. In the latter, they are elected by the members of the church.

2. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.

Deaconess, n. dekaessa. A female deacon in the primitive church.

Deaconry, n. The office, dignity or jurisdiction of a deacon or deaconesses.

Deacon, n. A deaconess.

Dead, a. ded. [Sax. dead, probably connected from dege; D. doed; G. todt; Sw. od; Dan. død. See Die.]

1. Deprived or destitute of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which the organs of motion and life have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity.

The men are dead who sought thy life. Ex.

It is sometimes followed by of before the cause of death; as, dead of hunger, or of a fever.

2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth; as, the child was born dead.

Without life: inanimate.

All, but death, drops dead-born from the press.

Pope.

4. Without vegetable life; as a dead tree.

5. Imitating death; deep or sound; as a lead sleep.

6. Without vegetable life; as a dead tree.

Dead and dead sleep.

Perrin.-Still motionless as death, as a dead calm; a dead weight.

7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety; as a dead level; a dead plain.

We say also, a dead level, for a perfectly level ground.

8. Unembalmed; useless; unprofitable. A man's faculties may lie dead, or his goods remain dead on his hands. So dead capital or stock is that which produces no profit.

9. Dull; inactive; as a dead sale of commodities.
22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not in law, cut off from the rights of a citizen.

21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not dead.

DEAD, n. ded. The dead signifies dead men.

DEAD, V. t. ded. To deprive of life, force or feeling; as, to deaden the force of a ball.

DEAD, V. I. ded. To lose life or force.

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by people, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek and Latin.

Dead rising or rising line, the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower lattices.

DEAD, n. ded. The dead signifies dead men.

DEADLINESS, n. dediiness. The quality of being dead.

DEADLY, a. delic. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as, a deadly blow or wound.

DEADLY, adv. exclusion. In a manner resembling death; as, deadly pale or wan.

DEADLY, adv. exclusion. Mortally.

DEADLY-CARROT. n. A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEADLY-CARROT. n. A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEADLY-CARRIAGE. n. The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water.

DEADLINES, n. dediiness. The state of the dead.

DEADLINESS, n. dediiness. The quality of being dead.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLINESS, n. dediiness. The quality of being dead.

DEADLY, a. delic. That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as, a deadly blow or wound.

DEADLY, adv. exclusion. In a manner resembling death; as, deadly pale or wan.

DEADLY, adv. exclusion. Mortally.

DEADLY-CARROT. n. A plant of the genus Thapsia.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-CARRIAGE. n. The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water.

DEADLINES, n. dediiness. The state of the dead.

DEADLINESS, n. dediiness. The quality of being dead.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, n. A plant of the genus Atropa.
DEAL, n. [Sax. dwel, dal, gedal; Ir. dal; D. deel; G. theil; Dan. deel; Sw. del; Russ. dolia. See the Verb.]

1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of being. Hence, the state of death as of a man, animal, or vegetable, or the condition of passing out of any of these states. Hence, the act of dispensing, or mortifying; as, to deal death. Also, the division of timber into narrow pieces; as, deal sawing.

2. To act between man and man; to intercede; to throw out in succession; to give one's self in relation to others.

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct; to deal by, to treat, either well or ill; as, to deal with a father, to deal with his children.

4. One who distributes cards to the players; a broker; a merchant; a word of very extensive use; as, a dealer in dry goods; a dealer in hardware; a dealer in stocks; a dealer in leather; a dealer in livery; a dealer in linens or woollens; a small dealer in groceries; a money-dealer.

DEAL, v. i. To traffick; to trade; to negotiate.

1. To trade by, to treat, either well or ill; as, to deal well by, to treat well.

2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition; to check or correct; as, he has turbulent passions to deal with.

3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DEAL, n. [Sax. dat, dot, gedot; Ir. dat; D. del; G. theil; Dan. deel; Sw. del; Russ. dolia. See the Verb.]

1. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank; a sense much more used in England than in the U. States.

2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards.

DEAL'ING, ppr. Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

DEALER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything; or has concern with; as, a dealer in wit and learning; a dealer in news.

DEAL'ER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything; or has concern with; as, a dealer in wit and learning; a dealer in news.

DEAL'BATION, n. The act of bleeding; a whitening.

DEAL'ING, ppr. Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

DEAL'ING, ppr. Dividing; distributing; throwing out.

DEAL'BATION, n. The act of bleeding; a whitening.

DEAL'ER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything; or has concern with; as, a dealer in wit and learning; a dealer in news.

DEAL'BATION, n. The act of bleeding; a whitening.

DEAL'ER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything; or has concern with; as, a dealer in wit and learning; a dealer in news.

DEAL'BATION, n. The act of bleeding; a whitening.

DEAL'ER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything; or has concern with; as, a dealer in wit and learning; a dealer in news.

DEAL'BATION, n. The act of bleeding; a whitening.

DEAL'ER, n. One who deals; one who has to do with anything; or has concern with; as, a dealer in wit and learning; a dealer in news.

DEAL'BATION, n. The act of bleeding; a whitening.
DEATH-WATCH, n. A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. Gray.

DEAR RATE, n. [L. deauro.] To gild. [Little used.]

DEAR RATE, a. Gilded.

DEBAULC, n. [Fr.] A breaking or bursting forth. Backland. Theological deluge, which is supposed to have swept the surface of the earth, and to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities. Ed. Eny. 1890.

DEBARK, v. t. [de and bar.] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not debarked from any rational enjoyment; religion debases us from no real pleasure.

DEBARK, a. To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops debarked at four o'clock.

DEBARKATION, n. The act of disembarking.

DEBARKED, pp. Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DEBARKING, ppr. Removing from a ship to land; going from on board a vessel.

DEBAUCH', n. [Fr. debauche; Arm. r{f.] Intemperance and debauchery debased men to a level with beasts. Intemperance and debauchery debased by frivolous disputes. Vicious habit debases the mind, as well as the character.

DEBAC, v. t. To engage in combat. [Not in use.]

DEBAUTING, ppr. Disputing; discussing; controversy;

DEBAUCH', n. [Fr. debauche; Arm. di-baucha.] This is said by Lanier, to be compounded of de and an old French word, signifying a ship, [bauche], and that its primary sense is to draw or entice one from his shop or work, and in this sense it is still used. Hence embaucher is to help a journeyman to employment, and to enlist as a soldier. The general sense then of debauch, in English, is to lead astray, like seduce.

DEBAC, v. t. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to debauch a prince or a youth; to debauch good principles.

DEBAC, v. t. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to debauch a woman.

DEBAC, v. t. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to debauch an army.

DEBAUCH, n. [Fr. debaucheur; Arm. di-baucha.] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; glutony; lewdness.
DEBAUCHED, pp. Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DEBAUCHEDLY, adv. In a profligate manner.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, n. Intemperance.

DEBAUCHEE, n. A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DEBAUCHER, n. One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DEBAUCHERY, n. Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the debauchery of the army. Burke.

DEBAUCHMENT, n. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty. Taylor.

DEBELATE, v. t. [L. debelato, from debelum, to subdue. [Not used.] Bacon.

DEBELATION, n. The act of conquer from duty. [Not used.] More.

DEBEN TURE, n. [Fr. de l. deben, to owe. Class D.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty, or a drawback of duties. When issued by a treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state.

2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback, a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DEBENTURED, a. Debentured goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback. Watson.

DEBENTURE, n. Debentured goods are those for which a debenture has been given in the manner of being entitled to drawback. Watson.

DEB B E, a. [L. debelis, from debelum, to subdue.] 1. A musical instrument of strings.

DEBIT, n. [L. debito, from debo, to owe. Fr. devoir, Sp. deber, It. dovere. See Duty. The sense is probably to press or lord. Gr. δέος.]

Debt. It is usually written debt. But it is used in mercantile language, as the debit side of an account.

DEBIT, v. t. To charge with debt; as, to debit the purchaser the amount of goods sold.

2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to debit the sum or amount of goods sold.

DEBITED, pp. Charged in debt; made debtor on account.

2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEBITING, ppr. Making debtor on account, as a person.

2. Charging to the debt of a person, as money or goods.


DEBIS, n. debis. [Fr.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks. Buckland.

DEBIT, n. [L. debito, contr. Fr. debiter, L. debito, See Debit.]

1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as, the debt of a bankrupt; the debt of a nobleman. It is a common misfortune or vice to be in debt.

When you run in debt, you give to another power over your liberty. Franklin.

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt. Shak.

Hence debt is called the debt of nature.

3. In law, an action to recover a debt. This he brought, instead of an action of debt.

4. In scripture, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment. For we are debtors, not to the Gentiles only, but also to our own countrymen. Lord's Prayer.

DEBENT, pp. debted. Indebted; obliged; indebted.

DEBTEE, n. debte. A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. Blackstone.

DEBTLESS, a. debteis. Free from debt. Chaucer.

DEBTOR, n. debteor. [L. debitor.] The person who owes another either money, goods or services.

In Athens an insolvent debtor became slave to his creditor. Milford.

2. One who is under obligation to do something.

I am debtor to the Greeks and barbarians. Rom. i.

He is a debtor to do the whole law. Gal. v.

2. The side of an account in which debts are charged. [See Debit.]

DECACHORD, n. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and χορδή, string.] 1. A musical instrument of ten strings.

2. Something consisting of ten parts.

Waton.

DECADAL, a. Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DECADENCE, n. consisting of ten; as a decade of years; the decadence of Livy.

Decadence.

DECADENCY, n. Decay. [See Decay.]

DECAGON, n. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.]

In geometry, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

Decagram, n. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and gram, a weight.]

A French weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 penny weights, 10 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 5 drams, 65 decimals,avoirdupois.

Decagon, n. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and γωνία, a female.] In botany, a plant having ten pistils.

Decaynan, n. Having ten pistils.

Decahedral, a. Having ten sides.

Decahedron, n. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and χώρος, measure.]

The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

Decameter, n. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and μέτρον, measure.]

A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 33.5 English inches, and 27 decimals.

Decamp, v. t. [Fr. decampier; Sp. decampar; de and camp.]

To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army decamped at six o'clock.

Decampment, n. Departure from a camp; a marching off.

Decanal, a. [See Dea.] Pertaining to a decany.

Decander, n. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and αρθρον, a male.] In botany, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandrian, a. Having ten stamens.

Decangular, a. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and κύκλος.] Having ten angles.

Decartes, r. t. [L. decem, ten; de and carousel, to sing; literally, to throw; Fr. decantar, to pour off; Sp. decantar; It. decantare. See Cant.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.

Decantation, n. The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

Decanted, pp. poured off, or from one vessel into another.

Decanter, n. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking glasses.

2. One who decants liquors.

Decanting, n. Pouring off, as liquor from its lees or sediment, from one vessel to another.

Decapitate, v. t. [L. decapito; de and camp.]

To behead; to cut off the head.

Decapitation, n. The act of beheading.

Decaphyllous, a. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and φύλλον, a leaf.] Having ten leaves. Martyn.
DECARBONIZE, v. t. [de and carbonitize.]
To deprive of carbon; as, to decarbonize a 
Chemistry.
DECARBONIZED, pp. Deprived of carbon.
DECARBONIZING, ppr. Depriving of carbon.
DECASCICh, n. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and καινόν, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.
DECASCTYLE, n. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and καινόν, a column.]
A building with an ordinance of ten columns
in front. Encyc.
DECAY', v. t. [Fr. dechoir, from L. de and
cedo, to fall, or decedo; It. scadere; Sp. 
descender, to decline and fall; L. decedere, to 
decay; a tree decays; buildings decay; fortunes 
decay.]
1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosper-
ous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, 
or towards destruction; to fail; to decline:
be to gradually impaired. Our bodies decay
in old age; a tree decays; buildings decay; 
fortunes decay.
2. To become weaker; to fail; as, our
strength decays, or hopes decay.
DECAY', v. t. To cause to fail; to impair
to bring to a worse state.
Infirmity, that decays the wise, doth even
make better the fool. Shak.
[The transitive sense of the verb is now
rarely used.]
DECAY', n. Gradual failure of health,
strength, soundness, prosperity, or any
species of excellence or perfection; de-
cline to a worse or less perfect state; ten-
dency towards dissolution or extinction;
state of depravation or diminution. Old
men feel the decay of the body. We per-
ceive the decay of the faculties in age. We
lament the decay of virtue and patriotism
in the state. The northern nations invaded
the Roman Empire, when in a state of
decay.
2. Declension from prosperity; decline of
fortune.
It is better to be waxen poor, and fallen in
decay. Lev. xxxv.
3. Cause of decay. [Not usual.]
He that plots to be the only figure among
ciphers, is the decay of the whole age. Bacon
DECAYED, pp. Having fallen from a
good or sound state; impaired; weakened;
diminished.
DECAYNESS, n. A state of being im-
paired or decayed state.
DECAYER, n. That which causes decay.
DECAYING, ppr. Failing; declining; pass-
ing from a good, prosperous or sound state,
to a worse condition; perishing.
DECAYING, n. Decay; decline.
DECAY, n. [L. decussus, from decido, to
decay; de and cedo, to withdraw; Fr.
decois.]
Literally, departure; hence, departure from
this life; death; applied to human beings
only.
Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and
spoke of his decease, which he should accom-
DECAY, v. t. To depart from this life:
to die.
1799, in the 68th year of his age.
DECASED, pp. or a. Departed from life.
This is used as a passive participle. He
is deceased, for he has deceased; he was
dead, for he had deceased. This use
of the participle of an intransitive verb is
not infrequent, but the word omitted is
usually to decease. He has deceased. It is
properly an adjective, like-dead.
DECLASING, ppr. Departing from life;
dying.
DECLASS, n. [L. decensus.] A deceased
person. Lives of Penn.
DECLASS, V. [Norm. decerit, from L.
decipitur. See Deceive.]
1. Literally, a catching or ensnaring. Hence,
the misleading of a person; the leading of
another person to believe what is false, or
to believe what is true, and thus to en-
snare him; fraud; false accusation; declaration, artifice or practice, which mis-
leads another, or causes him to believe
what is false.
2. To cause to deceive; to make a person
believe what is false.
My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my
tongue utter deceit. Job xxvii.
Stratagem; artifice; device intended to
mislead.
They imagine deceits all the day long. Ps.
xxxvii.
3. In scripture, that which is obtained by
guile, fraud or oppression.
Their houses are full of deceit. Jer. v.
Zephi. i.
1. In law, any trick, device, craft, collusion,
swindling, or underhand practice, used to
detract another. Coriol.
DECLARYFUL, a. Tending to mislead, de-
ceive or ensnare; as deceitful words; de-
ceitful practices.
Favor is deceitful. Prov. xxxi.
2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent;
cheating; as a deceitful man.
DECLARYFULLY, adv. In a deceitful man-
nner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a man-
nor or with a view to deceive.
The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and
Hamor his father deceitfully. Gen. xxx.
DECLARYFULNESS, n. Tendency to mis-
deceive or lead; or deceitfulness of
sin.
2. The quality of being fraudulent; as, the
deceitfulness of a man's practices.
3. The disposition to deceive; as, a man's
deceitfulness may be habitual.
DECLARYLESS, a. Free from deceit.
DECLARYVABLE, a. [See Deceive.] Subject
to deceive or imposition; capable of being
misled or entraped; exposed to imposture;
as, young persons are very deceivable.
2. Subject or apt to produce error or decep-
tion; deceitful.
Fair promises often prove deceivable.
Milton. Haywood.
[The latter use of the word is incorrect, and I
believe, not now used.]
DECLARYVABLENESS, n. Liability to be
deceived.
2. Liability to deceive.
The deceitvableness of unrightness.
2. This is.
DECLARYV, v. t. [L. decipio, to take aside,
to ensnare; de and capio; Fr. decroire; 
Arm. decire. See Capable.]
1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to
cause to believe what is false, or disbel-
ieve what is true; to impose on; to de-
lude.
Take heed that no man deceive you. Matt.
xxiv.
DECAY, n. Gradual failure of health,
strength, soundness, prosperity, or any
species of excellence or perfection; de-
cline to a worse or less perfect state; ten-
dency towards dissolution or extinction;
state of depravation or diminution. Old
men feel the decay of the body. We per-
ceive the decay of the faculties in age. We
lament the decay of virtue and patriotism
in the state. The northern nations invaded
the Roman Empire, when in a state of
decay.
2. Declension from prosperity; decline of
fortune.
It is better to be waxen poor, and fallen in
decay. Lev. xxxv.
3. Cause of decay. [Not usual.]
He that plots to be the only figure among
ciphers, is the decay of the whole age. Bacon
DECAYED, pp. Having fallen from a
good or sound state; impaired; weakened;
diminished.
DECAYINESS, n. A state of being im-
paired or decayed state.
DECAYER, n. That which causes decay.
DECAYING, ppr. Failing; declining; pass-
ing from a good, prosperous or sound state,
to a worse condition; perishing.
DECAYING, n. Decay; decline.
DECAY, n. [L. decussus, from decido, to
decay; de and cedo, to withdraw; Fr.
decois.]
Literally, departure; hence, departure from
this life; death; applied to human beings
only.
Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and
spoke of his decease, which he should accom-
DECAY, v. t. To depart from this life:
to die.
1799, in the 68th year of his age.
DECASED, pp. or a. Departed from life.
This is used as a passive participle. He
is deceased, for he has deceased; he was
dead, for he had deceased. This use
3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to raggedness, exposure of nakedness, filthiness, &c.

4. Suitableness to character; propriety.

PEC'ENNOVAL, [L. pecem, ten, and valer, to be strong.]

DEC'ENNAL, a. [L. decennalis, as above.]

DECENNARY, n. [L. decennis, decennm.]

Pertaining to the number nineteen; designates the number of ten years; or happening every ten years; as a de- cennial period; decennial games.

DE'CENTLY, adv. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech.

DECEP'TIBLE, a. That may be deceived. Disenchanted.

DECEP'TION, n. [L., deceptio, from deceptus.]

A pulling or plucking off; a cropping.

Glanvill.

DECEP'TIVE, a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a deceptive counterfeit or appearance.

DEC'ERTO, n. [L. decertatus, crossed, from decerto, to win; see Decerto.]

Cropped.

DEC'ERTIFICATION, n. [h. decertatio, from decerto, to strive.]

To remove a spell or enchantment; to dispel.

Harvey.

DECEP'TIBLE, a. Tending to deceive; has the appearance of being capable or liable to be deceived, misleading.

DE'CERTEMENT, n. [L. decreta, from decreto, to decide.]

A decision, as of a question or doubt; to come to a conclusion.

Brown.

DE'CERTIVE, a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a deceptive counterfeit or appearance.

DEC'ERTOUS, a. [L. decertatus, crossed, from decreto, to win; see Decerto.]

Falling; not perennial or permanent. In botany, a deciduous leaf is one which falls in autumn; a deciduous calyx, is that which falls after the corol opens; distinguished from permanent.

Mortin.

DEC'ERTO, n. [L. decertatus, crossed, from decreto, to strive.]

The quality of falling once a year.

Mortin.

DEC'ERTON, n. An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac. Enege.

DE'CERTIFIER, n. One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DE'CERTIFICATION, n. Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unmasking; marking.

Unusual.

DEC'ERTIVE, a. Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

DE'CERTIVE, a. Tending to deceive; deceitful.

DEC'ERTIVE, a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a deceptive counterfeit or appearance.

DEC'ERTO, n. [L. decertatus, crossed, from decreto, to win; see Decerto.]

A decision, as of a question or doubt; to come to a conclusion.

Brown.

DE'CERTIVE, a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as a deceptive counterfeit or appearance.

DEC'ERTOUS, a. [L. decertatus, crossed, from decreto, to win; see Decerto.]

Falling; not perennial or permanent. In botany, a deciduous leaf is one which falls in autumn; a deciduous calyx, is that which falls after the corol opens; distinguished from permanent.

Mortin.

DEC'ERTO, n. [L. decertatus, crossed, from decreto, to strive.]

The quality of falling once a year.

Mortin.

DEC'ERTON, n. An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac. Enege.

DE'CERTIFIER, n. A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter.

DE'CERTIFICATION, n. [h. decertatio, from decerto, to strive.]

To remove a spell or enchantment; to dispel.

Harvey.
2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, the victory of the allies was decisive.

DECISORY, a. Able to decide or determine. Sherwood.

DECISIVENESS, n. The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness.

2. The power of an event to end a contest.

DECLATORY, a. Able to decide or determine. Sherwood.

DECLARATION, n. [L. declaratio.] An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions.

DECLARATORY, a. [L. declaratorius.] Relating to the practice of declaiming pertaining to declamation; in the manner of a rhetorician; as a declamatory theme.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; to the understanding; to exhibit; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; with respect to; as, the prince declared for the allies; the allied powers declared against France.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, manifest or exhibition.

DECLARER, I. [L. declaro; de and claro, to make clear; Ir. gluair, or gleair; W. glawr, clear.] To declare; to make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARER, v. t. To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, manifest or exhibition.

DECLARER, I. [L. declaro; de and claro, to make clear; Ir. gluair, or gleair; W. glawr, clear.] To declare; to make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARER, v. t. To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, manifest or exhibition.

DECLARER, I. [L. declaro; de and claro, to make clear; Ir. gluair, or gleair; W. glawr, clear.] To declare; to make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARER, v. t. To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, manifest or exhibition.

DECLARER, I. [L. declaro; de and claro, to make clear; Ir. gluair, or gleair; W. glawr, clear.] To declare; to make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARER, v. t. To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, manifest or exhibition.

DECLARER, I. [L. declaro; de and claro, to make clear; Ir. gluair, or gleair; W. glawr, clear.] To declare; to make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARER, v. t. To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARATORILY, adv. By declaration, manifest or exhibition.

DECLARER, I. [L. declaro; de and claro, to make clear; Ir. gluair, or gleair; W. glawr, clear.] To declare; to make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARER, v. t. To declare one's self, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DECLARING, ppr. Making known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others—by words.

DECLARING, ppr. Covering; arraying; adornning.

DECLARINGLY, adv. By declaration, manifest or communicate plainly to others—by a speech, and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.

DECLARY, n. A declaimer. [Not used.] Taylor.

DECLARY, n. [L. declarationis.] A declamer, or a declaiming speaker. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practiced for exercises in oratory. It is also used to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, mere declamation; empty declamation; a declamatory way or style.
DECLINABLE, a. That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique sense; a declinable noun.

DECLINATE, a. [L. declinatus.] In botany, bending or bent downwards, in a curve.

DECLINATION, n. A leaning from a right line; as a declination of the head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

DECLORATION, n. [L. decoloratio.] Absence of color.

DECOMPLEX, a. [de and complex.] Composed of compound ideas.

DECOMPOSABLE, a. s as z. [See Decompose.]

That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

DECOMPSE, v. t. s as z. [Fr. decomposer; de and composer, to compose, from L. componere, compositus.]

To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disintegrate; to disintegrate elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DECOMPOSED, pp. Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DECOMPOSING, ppr. Separating into constituent parts.

DECOMPOSTE, a. decomposé. [L. de and compositus. See Compose.]

Compounded a second time; compounded with things already compounded.

DECOMPOSTION, n. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chemically combined. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts chemically decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself.

2. A second composition. [In this sense, not now used.]

Boyle.

DECOMPOUND, v. t. [de and compound.]

To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compounded; to form by a second composition.


2. To decompose. [Little used, or not at all.]

Boyle.

DECOMPOUNDED, pp. Compounded a second time; compounded of things already compounded.

Boyle.

2. A compound leaf, in botany, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. A compound leaf is formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyces, common to several flowers.

Martyn.

DECOMPOUNDBLE, a. That may be decomposed.

DECOMPOUNDING, ppr. Compounding a second time.

DECORATE, v. t. [L. decora, from decus, decor, comeliness, grace. See Deccency.]

1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel; as, to decorate the person; to decorate an edifice; to decorate a lawn with flowers.

2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely; as, to decorate the mind with virtue.

3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish; as, to decorate a hero with honors, or a lady with accomplishments.
DECORATED, pp. Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DECORATING, ppr. Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DECORATION, n. Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.

2. In architecture, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

DECORATOR, n. One who adorns or embellishes.

DECOROUS, a. [L. decorus. See Decency.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as a decorous speech; decorous behavior; a decorous dress for a judge.

DECOROUSLY, adv. In a becoming manner.

DECORATION, n. The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DECORATING, ppr. Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DECORATED, pp. Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DECOY'ING, ppr. Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DECOY-DUCK, n. A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be decoyed into an ambush. One ship decoys another within reach of her shot.

DECOY, n. Thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy.

2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DECOY-DOCK, n. A dock employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DECOY ED, pp. Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DECOYING, ppr. Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DECOY-MAN, n. A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DECREASE, v. t. [L. decreceo; de and crescere, to grow; Fr. decreitre; It. decrevere; Sp. decrecer; Arm. digriгиri. See Crescere.] To become less; to be diminished gradually; in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days decrease in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must decrease. John iii.

1. Propriety of speech or behavior; suitable of speech and behavior, to one's own character, and to the character of those present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.

2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court decreed that the property should be restored; or they decreed a restoration of the property.

To become less; to be diminished gradually; in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days decrease in length from June to December.

1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually. Rocks and mountains suffer a continual decrease. Lord Byron.

The quantity lost by gradual diminution, or waste.

3. In heraldry, the wane of the moon.

4. In crystallography, a successive diminution of the lattices of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced.

DECREASE, v. t. To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance decreases the means of charity; every payment decreases a debt; intertemporality decreases the strength and powers of life.

DECREASE, n. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a decrease of revenue; a decrease of strength.

1. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DECREASED, pp. Lessened; diminished.

DECREMENT, n. [L. decrementum, from decrepio, to break or burst, to crackle; de and crepo.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age.

DECREPIT, a. [L. decrepitus, from de and crepo, to break.] Broken down with age; weakened by age.

DECREPITATE, v. t. [L. decrepitare; de and crepo.] To become less; to be diminished gradually; in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the increase of revenue; the increase of strength.

DECREPITNESS, n. [See Decrepith.] The state of being decrepit; broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DECREASED, n. [L. decrementus. See Decrease.] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution; as a decrecent moon.

DECRETAL, a. [See Decree.] Appurtenant to a decree; containing a decree; as a decreetal act or decree.

DECRETAL, n. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The decrees form the second part of the canon law. Eznge.

1. A book of decrees, or edicts; a body of laws.

2. A collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRETIST, n. One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decrees.


DECRETORY, n. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

The decreatory rigors of a condemning sentence.

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event; as, critical or decreetor days.

DECRY', v. t. [Fr. decier; de and crier, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean or worthless; to clamor against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to decry a poet.

1. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring in-
to disperse; as, to deify the measures of administration.


DECEMBER, n. [L. decem, ten.]

DECOMBENCY, n. [L. decumbens, from de- and cumbo, to lie down.]

The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. Brown.

DECUMBENT, a. In botany, declined or bending down; having the stamina and pistil bending down to the lower side; as, a decumbent flower. Martyn.

DECUMBITION, n. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.

DECUR, v. t. [L. decurro, to run down; de and curro, to run.]

An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a decur, or ten soldiers, which was a third part of the turman, and a thirtieth of the legion of cavalry. Encyc. Temple.

DECUR'SIVE, a. Running down.

DECUR'RENT, a. [L. decurrens, from rfe-curro, to run down; de and curro, to run.]

Extending downwards. A decurrent leaf is a sessile leaf having its base extending downwards along the stem. Marlyn.

DECURSION, n. [L. decursio, from decurro; de and curro, to run.]

The act of running down, as a stream. Hole.

DECURIVE, a. Running down.

Decursively pinnate, in botany, applied to a leaf, having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

DECUR'T, v. t. [L. decurto.]

To shorten by cutting off. [Not in use.]

DECUR'TATION, n. [L. decurtus, to shorten; de and curto, to cut.] The act of shortening, or cutting short.

DECURY, n. [L. decuria, from decurio, Gr. δικαρσσωμεθεν, from δεκα, ten.]

A set of ten men under an officer called decurio.

DEDICANS, a. [L. decursus, to run or cut off.]

To intersect at acute angles, thus X; or in general, to intersect; to cross; as, lines, rays, or nerves in the body. Encyc.

DEDICATE, a. Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

DEDICATED, pp. Taken from; subtracted.

DEDICATING, pp. Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriate; giving wholly to.

DEDICATION, n. The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; a dedication; as, the dedication of Solomon's temple.

DEDICATORY, n. One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron.

DEDICATORY, a. Composing a dedication; as an epistle dedicatory.

DEDICATION, n. [L. dedicatio, from dedico, to yield.]

The act of yielding anything; surrender. Hale.

DEDICENT, a. Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

DEDICENT, n. [L. dediun., from dedico, to deduce.]

1. To draw from; to bring from.

DEDICATION, n. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.

DEDICATION, n. [L. deci-mho.]

The act of lying down. Evelyn.

DEDICATORY, a. Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

DEDICATORY, n. One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron.

DEDICATORY, a. Composing a dedication; as an epistle dedicatory.

DEDICATION, n. [L. dedicatio, from dedico, to yield.]

The act of yielding anything; surrender. Hale.

DEDICENT, a. Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

DEDICENT, n. [L. dediun., from dedico, to deduce.]

1. To draw from; to bring from.
tion; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law.

Indeed, in fact; in reality. These words are united and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by very, in very deed; a more emphatical expression.

Ex. ix.

DEED, n. t. To convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son.

DEEDEDLY, a. That accomplishes great deeds.

DEEDEDNESS, a. Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.

DEED-POLL, n. A deed not indented, that must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law. See Class Dm. No. 5. 36. 39. and Class D.

DEEM, n. Opinion; judgment; surmise.

DEEM, v.t. [Obs. deman; D. demenen; DEED-POLL, 71. A deed not indented, that must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law. See Class Dm. No. 5. 36. 39. and Class D.]

DEEMED, pp. Thought; judged; supposed.

DEEMING, ppr. Thinking; judging; believing.

DEEMED, n. [deem and stcr. See Stcr.] A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

DEEP, a. [Sax. deep; D. diep; G. tiep; Sw. deep; Dan. dyp. It seems to be allied to dip and dive, whose radical sense is to thrust or plunge. Qu. W. deepn.]

1. Extending or being far below the surface; as a passion deeply rooted.


3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.

DEE'P-DRAWING, a. Sinking deep into the water. Shak.

DEEP-PEN, v.t. deepen. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to deepen the channel of a river or harbor; to deepen a well.

DEEPEN, v.i. To become more deep; as, the water deepens at every cast of the lead.

DEEPENED, pp. Made more deep.

DEEPENING, ppr. Made more deep.

DEEPENING, n. The most still or solemn part; the midst; the deep of the scene.

DEEP-ENGRAVED, a. Contemplative; thinking deeply or profoundly.

DEEP-FACED, n. A. From remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth. Matt. xii.

DEEP-PAINTED, a. Formed like a deep vault or arch.

DEEP-PAWED, a. Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

DEEP-POLL, n. A deed not indented, that must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law. See Class Dm. No. 5. 36. 39. and Class D.

DEEP-PESTLE, n. Having a hoarse, hollow, treacherous voice; as a deep-mouthed dog.

DEEP-PANTED, a. Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as a deep-panted dog.

DEEP-POLLING, a. Contemplative; thinking deeply or profoundly.

DEEP-POLLING, n. A. From remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

DEEP-PROVING, a. Profoundly reviving or meditating.

DEEP-PROSPECTING, a. With deep throats.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PROVING, a. Profoundly reviving or meditating.

DEEP-PROSPECTING, a. With deep throats.

DEEP-PROVING, a. Profoundly reviving or meditating.

DEEP-PROSPECTING, a. With deep throats.

DEEP-PROVING, a. Profoundly reviving or meditating.

DEEP-PROSPECTING, a. With deep throats.

DEEP-PROVING, a. Profoundly reviving or meditating.

DEEP-PROSPECTING, a. With deep throats.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP-PUNCHED, a. Having a very low or grave tone.
DEFAME, a. Calumnious; slanderous.

DEFA'MED, pp. Slandered; dishonored or injured.

1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to injure another's reputation or occupation; as, to defame a judge is corrupt; a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.

2. Defamatory uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a libel.

Blockstone.

DEFA'MATION, n. [See Defame.] The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a libel.

DEFA'MATOR, a. Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as defamatory words or reports or writings.

DEFAME, v. t. [Fr. diffamer; It. difamare; Sp. difamar; from L. diffamare; de or dis and fama, fame.]

1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; to say, a judge is corrupt; a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.

2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.

Belze defamed, we entreat. 1 Cor. iv.

DEFA'MER, n. A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

DEFA'MING, ppr. Slander ing; injuring the character by false reports.

DEFA'MING, v. n. Defamation; slander.

DEFATIGABLE, a. LIABLE to be wearied. [Not much used.]

DEFATIGATE, v. t. [L. defatigare, de and fatigare, to tire. See Fatigue.] To weary or tire. [Little used.]

DEFATICATION, n. Weariness. [Little used.]

DEFICIENT, a. [Fr. deficir, de and failir, to fail; de and faillir, to fail. See Fail and Fault.]

1. A failing, or failure: an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's defect. A defect or fault, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the character of the party committed.

2. Defect; want; failure. Cooks could make artificial birds, in defect of real ones. Arthobrit.

3. In law, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer. It may be applied to jurors, witnesses, &c.; but a plaintiff's failing to appear by himself or attorney, is usually called a non-appearance.

To suffer a default, is to permit an action to be called out of court, without answering or answering, to be defeated or a defendant. DEFAULT, v. t. To fail in performing a contract or agreement.

DEFAULT, v. t. In law, to call out a defendant, [according to the common expression.] To sue a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted.

No costs are to be awarded for such suit, if defendant is a body corporate, Mass. Laws.

1. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default; as, the cause was defaulted.

2. That which is cut off; to take away or deduct a part; to cut off; to injure his reputation or occupation; as, a default or fault, may be a crime, a deep conviction of the defects of our lives.

3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance, as a defendant.

DEFAC'TANCE, n. s as z. [Norm. defiance. Fr. defancer, from defaire, to undo; de and faire, L. facio.]

1. Literally, a defeating; a rendering null; frustration; a rendering null and void; or a collateral or a defeat or failure, or a collateral or collateral estate. A defeasance, on a bond, or a recognizance, that may be defeated, or annulled; as a defeasible title, a defeasible estate.

2. A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral, made at the same time with a foillment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated. A defeasance, on a bond, or a recognition, or a judgment recovered, is a condition, which, when performed, defeats it. A defeasance differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself. Blackstone.

3. The writing containing a defeasance.

DEFEAT, v. t. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse or ruin by victory; to overthrow; to apply an army, or a state, to prevent the success of; to disappoint.


To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint.

Then mayest thou for me defeat the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. and xvi.

We say, our dearest hopes are often defeated.

3. To render null and void; as, to defeat a title or an estate.

4. To resist with success; as, to defeat an attempt or assault.

DEFATED, pp. Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DEFATING, ppr. Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overwhelming; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DEFATE, n. Change of feature.

Shak.

DEFECATE, v. t. [L. defecare; de and fecare, to make use of.] To make use of every friend and every foe.

Defeat the enemy. Brown.

DEFECT', n. [L. defectus; It. difetto; Sp. defecar; from L. defectus, de or dis and fana, fame.]

1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a one who fails to appear in court when called.

2. One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly, one who fails to account for public money entrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DEFECTUAL, a. Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overwhelming; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DEFECATION, n. The act of separating from lees or impurities; purifying.

DEFECATION, n. The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DEFAULT, n. [L. defectus; It. ditetto; Sp. defecta; from L. defectus, to fail; de and facio, to make or do.]

1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful towards perfection; fault; imperfection.

2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment.

A deep convictions of the defects of our lives tends to make us humble.

Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know, Make use of every friend and every foe. Pope.

3. Any want, or imperfection, in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity. We speak of a defect in the organs of seeing or hearing, or in a limb; a defect in timber; a defect in an instrument, &c.

DEFECT, v. i. To be deficient. [Not in use.]

DEFECTIBILITY, n. Deficiency; imperfection. [Little used.]

DEFECTIBLE, a. Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [Little used.]

DEFECATION, n. [L. defectus. See Defect.]

1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a failing away; apostasy; the act of aban-
2. Revolt; used of nations or states.

DEFECTIVE, a. [L. defectus. See Defect.]
1. Wanting either in substance, quality, or quantity, or in any thing necessary; imperfect; as a defective limb; defective injury; a defective copy or book; a defective account. Defective articulation, in speaking, renders utterance indistinct.
2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as a defective character.
3. In grammar, a defective noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun.
4. A defective verb, is one which wants some of the tenses.

DEFECTIONS, n. [Not in use.] Beatty.

DEFEND, v. t. [L. defendo; def. and obs. fendo; Fr. defendre; It. difendere; Sp. defender; Port. id.; Arm. defen or diveni; W. deyn; Norm. fendu, struck; defendre, to oppose, to prohibit.]
1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to drive back a foe or danger; to repel an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.
2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or to prevent; as a defensive war, which repels attacks or blows, or a defensive armor, which repels attacks or blows.

DEFEND' ANT, a. [French participle of defendre.] Defensive; proper for defense.

DEFEND' EDER, n. One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assessor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DEFENDING, ppr. Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DEFENS'IVE, a. [Fr. defensif.] That serves to defend; proper for defense; as defensive armor, which repels attacks or blows; as defensive armor, which repels attacks or blows, and defensive war, in distinction from offensive war, which is aggressive.

DEFENS'IBLE, a. That may be defended; as a defensible cause.

DEFENS'IVE, n. Safeguard; that which defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.

DEFENS'IVE, n. Safeguard; that which defends.

DEFENS'IVE, n. Guard; defense; a position; one who maintains, supports, protects or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.

DEFENS'IVELY, adv. In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

DEFER, v. t. [L. deferro; dis, from, and ferro, to bear.]
1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; as, to defer the execution of a design.
2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

DEFERER, n. One that yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he defers to the opinion of his brother.

DEFERENCE, n. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. We often decline acting in opposition to those for whose wisdom we believe we can offer a great defense.

DEFERRENTIAL, a. Expressing deference.


DEFER RER, n. One who delays or puts off.

DEFEAT, v. t. To defeat the party opposes a complaint, demand or charge; he is summoned into court; he denies or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. It is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and defends, or admits the claim and suffers a default.

DEFEATED, pp. Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DEFENDANT, a. [French participle of defendre.] Defensive; proper for defense.
DEFIGURATION, n. A disfiguring. [See Defy.]

Deficient numbers, in arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they form. Johnson.

DEFICIT, n. Want; deficiency; as a deficit in the taxes or revenue.

DEFIER, n. [See Defy.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as a defier of the laws.

DEFIGURATION, n. A disfiguring. [Not in use.]

DEFIGURE, v. t. To delineate. [Not in use.]

DEFILLED, ppr. Made dirty, or foul; polluted. [See Hollow.]

DEFILER, n. One who defiles; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as a defiler of the laws.

DEFILING, ppr. Polluting; making impure.

DEFICIENT, a. [See Defy.] Literally, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Deference, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. The extent of the Russian empire is hardly determinable. The limits are hardly determinable.

DEFINABLE, a. Literally, that may be defined, or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as definable words.

DEFINER, n. He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word; or, describes the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to define a line or an angle.

DEFINITION, fl. A brief description of a thing by its properties or character; a marking the limit; to circumscribe; to bound.

DEFINER, n. He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word; or, describes the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing.

DEFINITE, a. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; exactly the combustion of metallic substances. Hare.

DEFLECT, v. t. To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

DEFLECTED, ppr. Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In botany, bending downward.

DEFLECTING, v. t. To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

DEFLECTION, n. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course.

DEFLECTION, n. A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

DEFICIENT, a. A thing defined. Express.

DEFINITENESS, n. Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEFINITION, n. [L. definitio. See Define.]

1. A brief description of a thing by its properties; as a definition of wit or of a circle.

2. In logic, the explanation of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

3. In etymology, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DEFINITIVE, a. [L. definitus.] Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as a definitive term.

DEFLECTING, v. t. To turn aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DEFLECTED, pp. Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In botany, bending downward.

DEFLECTION, n. A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DEFLECTOR, n. A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

DEFLOREO, v. t. To deflower; to de-flora; to deflorate; de and flori, to flower. See Fleur.

DEFLOREATION, n. The act of defloraing; the act of de-
DEF

ving of the flower or prime beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a woman's virginity.

2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws.

DEFLOUR, v. t. [L. defloro; de and floreo, or flori, a flower; Fr. defloir; It. deflorare; Sp. desflorar. See Flower.]

1. To deprive a woman of her virginity. Montagu.

DEFLOUR, n. One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DEFLOURING, pp. Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauty.

DEFLOW, v. i. [L. defluo.] To flow down.

[Not used.]

DEFLIOUS, n. [L. defluus; de and fluo, to flow; fluo, falling off. [Little used.]

DEFLUX, n. [L. defluxus; de and fluo, to flow. Flowing down; falling off.]

A flowing down; a running downward; as a deflux of humors. [See Defluxion.]

DEFLUXION, n. [L. defluxio, from defluo, to flow down; de and fluo, to flow. See Flow.]

A flowing down; a running downward; as a deflux of humors. [See Defluxion.]

1. A discharge or flowing off of humors; as a deflux from the nose or head in catarrh.

DEF'LY, adv. Dextrously; skilfully. Obs. [See Def.]

Spenzer.

DEPLOITATION, n. [L. de and foliatio, foliage, from folium, a leaf, or folior. See Folio.]

Literally, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but technically, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn; applied to trees and shrubs. Linna.

DEPorce, v. t. [de and force.]

To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful. Blackstone.

DEPORED, pp. Kept out of lawful possession.

DEPORCMENT, n. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, disannulment, or any other species of wrong, by which he that hath a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. Blackstone.

2. In Scotland, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DEPORCIANT, n. He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in law and recovery. Blackstone.

DEPORCING, pp. Keeping out of lawful possession.

DEFORM', a. [L. deformis.] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportional form; displeasing to the eye.

DEFORMITY, n. Any unnatural state of the shape or form: any thing that destroys beauty, grace or symmetry; any thing that destroys beauty, grace or symmetry.

DEFORMED, pp. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry.

3. To render displeasing.

2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages; as, to deform the face by paint, or the person by unbecoming dress.

3. To render displeasing.

WINTRY blasts deform the year. Thomson.

DEFORMATION, n. A disfiguring or deforming.

DEFORM'ED, pp. Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry.

2. Base; disgraceful. B. Jonson.

DEFORM'EDLY, adv. In an ugly manner.

DEFORM'EDNESS, n. Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DEFORMER, n. One who deforms.

DEFORMING, pp. Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.

DEFORM'ITY, n. [L. deformitas.] Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; defect; crookedness; deformity.

DEFRAUD', v. t. [L. defraudare; Sp. defraudar.]

1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongly without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to defraud; to cheat, from, fraud, fraud; to defraud; to defraud.

1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongly without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to defraud; to cheat, from, fraud, fraud; to defraud; to defraud.

2. To defraud of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongly without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to defraud; to cheat, from, fraud, fraud; to defraud; to defraud.

DEFRAuder, n. [from force.]

One that casts out by force. [Ill formed and not in use.

DEFRA'YED, pp. Paid; discharged; as expense, or cost.

DEFRA'YER, n. One who pays or discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YING, pp. Paying; discharging.

DEFRA'IMENT, n. Payment. Shelton.

DEFT, a. [Sax. daft.]

Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous; fit; convenient. Obs. Shak. Dryden.


DEFT'NESS, n. Neatness; beauty. Obs. [See Def.]

DEFUNCT', a. [L. defunctus, from defungor, to perform and discharge; de and fungor, id.]

Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. Shak.

DEFUNCTION, n. A dead person; one deceased. Shak.

DEFY', v. t. [Fr. defeter; de, and fier, to trust; It. sfiderere; Sp. defeterer; des and fier; Port. id.; Arm. diffaler; Low L. diffiderere, and diffidere, from fidere, to trust. See Faith.]

The word defeter seems originally to have signified, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal; or to part with man, ad vec. Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge. If we understand defeter to signify to distrust, then to defy is to call in question the courage of anoth-
or, according to the popular phrase, "you dare not fight me."

1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; as, Goliath defied the armies of Israel.

2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack or hostile force; as, to defy the arguments of an opponent; to defy the power of the magistracy.

We were to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, exulting, and elevating its impotent enemies.

DEFY, n. A challenge. [Not weld.]

Dryden.

DEFY ER. [See Defer.]

DEGARNISH, v. t. [Fr. degarnir; de and garnir, to furnish. See Garnish.]

1. To unfinish; to strip of furniture, ornaments or apparatus.

2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense; as, to degarnish a city or fort. Washington's Letter. Nov. 11. 1778.

DEGARNISHED, pp. Stripped of furniture, or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.

DEGARNISHING, prp. Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus or a garrison.

DEGARNISHMENT, n. The act of depriv ing of furniture, apparatus or a garrison.

DEGENERER, v. i. To degenerate. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

DEGENERACY, n. [See Degenerate, the Verb.]

1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable; as the degeneracy of a plant.

2. In morals, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good.

We speak of the degeneracy of men in modern times, or of the degeneracy of manners, of the age, of virtue, &c., sometimes with a great degree of sarcasm.

3. Poverty; meanness; as a degenerate spirit.

DEGENERATE, v. i. [L. degenero, from degener, grown worse, ignoble, base; de and gluto, to glue. See Glue.]

1. To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world.

In the natural world, plants and animals degenerate when they grow to a less size than usual, or lose a part of the valuable qualities which belong to the species. In the moral world, men degenerate when they decline in virtue, or other good qualities; in science, when they become corrupt. Wit may degenerate into indecency or impiety.

DEGENERATE, a. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth.

The degenerate plant of a strange vine. Jer. 6.

2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species. Man is considered a degenerate being. A coward is a man of degenerate spirit.

DEGENERATELY, ade. In a degenerate or base manner. Milton.

DEGENERATENESS, n. A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DEGENERATION, n. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world.


DEGENEROUS, a. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence, Low; base; mean; unworthy; as a degenerous passion. Dryden.

DEGENEROUSLY, ade. In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

DECLUTINATE, v. t. [L. deglutino; de and glutino, to glue. See Glutino.]

1. To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together. Scott.

DECLUTINATION, n. [L. deglutio, to swallow; de and glutio. See Glutio.]

1. The act of swallowing; as, deglutition is difficult.

2. The power of swallowing; as, deglutition is lost.

DEGRADED, pp. Reduced in rank; degradingly, in a degrading manner; or in a way to deprecate.

DEGREE, n. [Fr. degre; Norm. degret; from L. gradus, Sp. and It. grado, W. raze, S. yr; radu, to go. See Grade and Degrade.]

1. A step; a distinct portion of space in definite extent; a space in progression; as, the steps of the pyramid. A ballon rises or descends by slow degrees; and figuratively, we advance in knowledge by slow degrees. Men are yet in the first degree of improvement. It should be their aim to attain to the greatest degree, or the highest degree. There are degrees of vice and virtue.

2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank; as a man of great degree.

Spencer.

We speak of men of high degree, or of low degree; of superior or inferior degree. It is supposed there are different degrees or orders of angels.

They purchase to themselves a good degree. 1 Tim. iii.

3. In genealogy, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent; determining the proximity of blood; as a relation in the third or fourth degree.

Measure; extent. The light is intense to a degree that is intolerable. We suffer an extreme degree of heat or cold.

5. In geometry, a division or space marked on a line, as the length of a side of a square; as, the division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference.

Hence, a degree of latitude is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, and a degree of longitude, the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian.


7. In arithmetic, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 300, compose two degrees.

8. A division, space or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument; as on a thermometer, or barometer.

9. In colleges and universities, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred pro merito on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The first degree is that of Bachelor of Arts; the second, that of Master of Arts. Honorary degrees are those of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, &c. Physicians also receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By degrees, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. Frequently frequent forms by degrees a confirmed habit of intemperance.

DEGUSTATION, n. [L. degusto.] A tasting.

By Hul.
2. One concerned in putting Christ to death

DEIFIC, a. [L. deus, God, and facio, to make divine.]

DEHORTATION, n. Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

DEHORTATORY, a. Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, n. A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEHORTING, ppr. Dissuading.

DEIFY, v. t. [L. deus, a god, and facio, to make.

DEIFIED, pp. Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DEHISCENT, a. Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

DEHIS'ENCE, n. [L. dehiscens, dthtsco to open air, or light. So in W. dyw, is day dew.]

DEHIS'CENCE, n. [L. dehiscens, dthtsco to open air, or light. So in W. dyw, is day dew.]

DEHIS'TIC, a. Pertaining to deism or to a system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of a God, but deny revelation: or deism is the doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation: or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity or a disbelief in the divine origin of the scriptures.

The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by the general prevalence of deism, which, with me, is another name for vice and depravity.

DE'IST, n. [Fr. deiste; It. deisla.] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no religion of a religious kind, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DEISTIC, a. 1. Having to do with deist or deistic studies; a deistical book.
DELICATELY, adv. Delightfully.

DELECTABLENESS, n. Delightfulness.

DELEGATE, n. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business, as a representative. The President delegated three commissioners to the court of St. Cloud.

DELEGATION, n. A number of persons delegated.

DELEGATE, v. t. [L. delego; de and lego, to send. See Legate.]

1. To send away; appropriately, to send to act for another.
2. In Great Britain, a commissioner appointed to act for another with powers to transact business, as a representative.
3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

DELEGATED, pp. Deputed; sent with a commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authorized.

DELEGATING, pp. Deputed; sent with a commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authorized.

DELEGATION, n. A delegation; or whole delegation.

DELE'TABLENESS, n. Delightfulness.

DELE'TABLE, a. Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as a delectable garden.

DELE'TABLE, a. [L. decere, to delight. See Delight.] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as a delectable garden.

DEL'EGATE, a. Deputed; sent to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authorized.

DELIBERATIVE, a. Pertaining to deliberation; a deliberative body.

DELIBERATIVELY, adv. By deliberation.

DELIBERATIVE, n. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

DELIBERATIVELY, adv. By deliberation.

DELEGACY, n. [Fr. delegatess; Sp. delegación; It. delegazione; but more directly from delegar, which see.]

In a general sense, that which delights or pleases. Hence:
1. Delightfulness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness, as the delicacy of the skin; and mostly in the same sense, applicable to food; as the delicacy of flesh, meat or vegetables. Hence:
2. Delicacy; pleasantness to the taste.
3. Elegant or feminine beauty; as delicacy of form.
4. Nicety; minute accuracy; as the delicacy of coloring in painting.
5. Neatness in dress; elegance proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of parts of dress. Spectator.
6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please; as delicacy of behavior.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment; as delicacy of education.
8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offense.
9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence figurally, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception.

Delicacy of taste tends to invigorate the social affections, and moderate those that are seductive.

10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste; applied to cabbages; as, the peach is a great delicacy.

11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impracticable to injury; as delicacy of constitution or frame.

12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenacity; as the delicacy of a thread, or fiber.

13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression; as delicacy of feeling.

DELEGATE, n. [Fr. déléguer; Sp. delegado; It. delegato; L. delegatus, connected with délere, delight, déletor; to delight; probably a compound of dé, with the root of de, with the root of like. See Delight and Like.]

1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair; as a delicate skin.
2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor; as delicate food; a delicate dish.

3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; as a delicate taste; and figurative; injurious and discriminating in beauty and deformity.

4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; as a delicate color.

5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by concession.
and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; as delicate behavior or manners; a delicate address.

6. Pleading to the senses; as a delicate flavor.

7. Fine; slender; minute; as a delicate thread.

8. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care; a delicate point or topic; a delicate question.

9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; as delicate texture; hence, soft and smooth to the touch; as delicate silk.

10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impossible to injury; as a delicate frame or constitution.

11. Feeble; not sound or robust; as delicate health.


DELI'GHT, n. [Fr. delauce ; Sp. delicio; It. delizioso; L. delicius, delicia; connected with delicius, to make delightful; delicately.]

1. A high degree of pleasure, or satisfaction.

2. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction; or joy; as, a beautiful landscape delights the eye; harmony delights the ear; the good conduct of children, and especially their piety, delights their parents.

3. I will delight myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix.

4. To receive great pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, a. Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a delightful thought; a delightful prospect.

DELIGHTFULLY, adv. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were delightfully employed, or entertained.

2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays delightfully.

DELIGHTFULNESS, n. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; as, the delightfulfulness of a prospect, or of scenery.

2. Great pleasure; delight. [Less proper.]

DELIGHTLESS, a. Affording no pleasure or delight.

DELIGHTSOME, a. Very pleasing; delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, adv. Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, n. Delightfulness, pleasantness in a high degree.

DELIQUIATION, n. A melting. [See Deliquesce and Deliquation.]

DELIQUES'CENT, a. Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, deliquescent salts.

DELIQUESCE, v.t. deliquesco. [L. deliquescere, to melt, or become soft. See Liquid.]

To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the terminal salts, acids, and alkalies.

DELIQUESCENCE, n. Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

Fournier.

DELIQUES'CENT, a. Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, deliquescent salts.

Fournier.

DELIQUATE, v.t. [See Delique and Deliquation.]

失败 or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime.

It is particularly, but not exclusively applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DELI'QUENT, n. One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A deliquent ought to be cited in the place of residence where the delinquency is committed. [Adj.

DELIQUATE, v.t. or i. [L. deliquaco, to melt.] To melt or become dissolved. [See Deliquesce and Deliquate.]

DELIQUACI'ON, n. A melting. [See Deliquesce and Deliquation.]

DELIQUESCE, v.t. deliquesco. [L. deliquescere, to melt; de and liqueo, from liqneus, to melt or become soft. See Liquid.]

To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air; deliquescent.

Fournier.

DELIQUATION, n. A melting by attracting water from the air.

DELIQUIUM, n. [L.] In chemistry, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place.

1. A liquid state; as, a salt falls into a deliquium.

Fournier.

2. In medicine, a swooning or fainting; called also apoplexy.

Encyc. Cosx.

DELI'QUENT, n. A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [Little used.]

DELI'QUED, a. [L. deliquus. See Delirium.]

Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected.

DELI'QUOUS, n. The state of being delirious; delirium.

Johnson.

DELI'R, n. [L. delirium, to wander in mind, to rave; de and liruo, to lose.] To make barks in howling, that is, to err, wander, miss.

A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roaming or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect. Fever often produce delirium.

An alienation of mind connected with fever.

Cyc.

Symptomatic derangement, or that which is dependent on some other disease; distinguished from idiopathic derangement or mania.

DELIT'ESCENT, n. [L. delitscentia; de and litsco.] Retirement, obscurity. Johnson.

DELI'QUESCE, v.t. deliquaco. [L. deliquaco, to melt; de and liqueo, from liqneus, to melt or become soft. See Liquid.]

Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offense; a crime.

It is particularly, but not exclusively applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DELI'QUENT, n. One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A deliquent ought to be cited in the place of residence where the delinquency is committed. [Adj.

DELIQUATE, v.t. or i. [L. deliquaco, to melt.] To melt or become dissolved. [See Deliquesce and Deliquate.]
DELIVER, v. t. [L. liber, Free; nimble. Obs. Chaucer.]
1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to deliver one from captivity.
2. To rescue, or save.
Deliver me, O my God, from the hand of the wicked. Ps. lix.
3. To give, or transfer; to put into another’s hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another.
Deliver goods to the wind, to cast away; to deliver up, to give up; to surrender.
7. Free motion or use of the limbs. [Obs.]
DELIVERABLE, a. [See Deliver.]
That may be, or is to be delivered.
Deliv'erable, n. [L. liberate.] The act of giving or transferring from one to another.
DELIVERANCE, n. [Fr. delivrance.]
Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.
Delivered me from the hand of the enemy. 2 Sam. xxii. 10.
DELIVERABLE, a. That may be, or is to be delivered.
A bill of lading may state that the goods are deliverable to a particular person therein named. Mar. Usur. Amer. Review.
DELIVERANCE, n. [Fr. delivrance.
Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.
Deliver my soul from the deceitfulness of the ungodly. Ps. cxlvii. 19.
DELIVERS, pp. Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered.
DELIVERED, pp. Freed; released; as, to deliver one from captivity. Delivered me from the hand of the enemy. 2 Sam. xxii. 10.
DELIVERER, n. One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.
The Lord raised up a deliverer to Israel, and to save them from the hand of all their enemies. Judges xi. 13.
DELIVERING, ppr. Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.
DELIVERY, n. The act of delivering.
1. Release; rescue; as from slavery, restraint, oppression or danger.
2. A giving or passing from one to another; as, the delivery of goods, of a deed.
3. Utterance; pronunciation; or manner of speaking.
He has a good delivery. I was charmed with his graceful delivery.
7. Free motion or use of the limbs. [Obs.]
DELIVERANCE, n. [Fr. delivrance.
Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.
Delivered me from the hand of the enemy. 2 Sam. xxii. 10.
DELPHI, n. [A vegetable alkali lately discovered in the Delphinion stupysagyria. It is crystalline when wet, but it becomes opaque when exposed to air. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin.
DELPHIANS, n. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.
DELPHINE, n. [L. delphinus.]
Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes; as, the delphine edition of the classics.
DELPHINITE, n. A mineral called also pinctite and epidote.
DELTA, n. [Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ, and σῶμα, form.
1. Resembling the Gr. Δ; triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forwards, upwards and backwards.
2. In botany, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb, having four angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the others; as, a deltoid leaf.
DELUGED, pp. Overflowed; inundated.
DELUGING, ppr. Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.
DELUSION, n. s as z. [L. delusio. See Delude.
The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. We are all liable to the delusions of artifice.
2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views. And falsely made the dear delusion gone. Prior.
DELUSIVE, a. Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as, delusive arts; delusive appearances.
DELUSIVENESS, n. The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.
DELUSORY, a. Apt to deceive; deceptive.
DELVE, v. t. delv. [Sax. del\(\text{e}\)an; D. delven; Russ. dolUyu; to dig; Sp. delfar, a hole, and L. tulpa, a hole, and L. tulpe, a mole, perhaps the deliver.
1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.
Delve of coals, a quantity of fossil coals dug.
2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate. [Not used.]
DELVER, n. One who digs, as with a spade.
DELVING, ppr. Digging.
DEM AGOGUE, n. demagog. [Gr. δημος, the populace, and αγος, to lead.]
1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace and influences them to adhere to him.
2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.
DEMAINE, n. [Norm. demaine. This might be from L. domini, Fr. domaine. But in old law books it is written desmesne. As if derived from mesain, maison, house. In Norman, it is written also demagnye, demaigne, as well as demeine.] 1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or immediately occupied, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called book-land, or charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villeinage, from which sprung copyhold estates. Blackstone.

2. Estate in lands.

DEMAND, v.t. [Fr. demander; Sp. Port. demanar; It. domandare or dimandare; Arm. mennal; de and L. mando, to send, hence, to commit or entrust. To ask is to press or urge. Sw. mana, Dan. maner, to put in mind, urge, press, dun; to admonish, L. moneo. It appears that mando, moneo and mens, mind, are all of one family; also Ir. marain, to teach; W. maen, to will, to seek or procure, to insisting, to obtain or have; Sax. manian; G. mahnen. See Class Mn. No. 7.] 1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. The creditor demands principal and interest of his debt. Here the claim is derived from law or justice.

2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or demand what is due or supposed right in the interrogator, derived from his office, station, power or authority. The officers of the children of Israel—were beaten, and demanded, wherefore have ye not fulfilled your office, as the children of Israel, made bricks, and set a limit.

3. To require as necessary or useful; as the execution of this work demands great industry and care.

4. To ask; to question; to inquire. The soldiers also demanded of him, saying, what shall we do? Luke iii.

5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what price do you ask for this thing?

6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff, in his action, demands unreasonable damages.

In French, demander generally signifies simply to ask, request, or petition, when the answer is uncertain; as, he has been asked for, is a matter of grace or courtesy. But in English, demand is now seldom used in that sense, and rarely indeed can the French demander be rendered correctly in English by demand, except in the case of the seller of goods, who demands, asks, requires, a certain price for his wares. The common expression, a king sent to demand another king's daughter in marriage, is improper.

DEMAND, n. An asking or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a demanding as due; as, the demand of the creditor was reasonable; the note is payable on demand. He that has confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. Locke.

2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I cannot agree to his demand.

3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your demands on the estate?

4. The calling for in order to purchase; to desire to possess; as, the demand for the Bible was great, and extensive; copies are in great demand.

5. A desire or a seeking to obtain. We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request.

6. In law, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.

DEMANDABLE, a. That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, a demandable at the expiration of the credit.

DEMANDANT, n. One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DEMANDED, pp. Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required.

DEMANDER, n. One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DEMANDING, ppr. Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.


DEMARCHE, n. [Fr. demarche.] March.

DEMARKATION, n. [Sp. demarcacion, from demarcar; de and mercar, to mark, marca, a mark; Port. demarcar. See Mark.] 1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit.

2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined. The speculative line of demarcation, whom obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. Burke.

DEMEAN, v. t. [Fr. devenir; Norm. demener, demonder, to lead, to manage, to walk; gait. Obs.] To make mad. Burton.

DEMENT, v. t. [L. dementum; de and L. mendo, to consider, remember.] To deserve blame or punishment. [I believe not in use.]

DEMENTEE, a. [L. demens.] Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DEMENTION, n. [L. demerito, from demerere, to plunge, to plunge or drown.] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth.

3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEMENCE. [See Dement.]

DEMI, a prefix, Fr. demi, from the L. dimidium, signifies half. It is used only in composition.

DEMI-BRIGADE, n. A half-brigade.

DEMI-CANNON, n. A cannon of different size; the lowest carries a ball of thirty pounds weight, and six inches diameter; the ordinary size is twelve feet long, and carries a shot of six inches and one-sixth diameter, and thirty pounds weight; that of the greatest size is twelve feet long, and carries a ball of six inches and five eighths diameter, and thirty six pounds weight.

DEMI-CROSS, n. An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

DEMI-CULVERIN, n. A large gun, or piece of ordnance; the least is ten feet long, and carries a ball of nine pounds weight and four inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of four inches and two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces in weight; the largest size is ten feet and a third in length, and carries a ball four inches and a half in diameter, and of twelve pounds eleven ounces in weight.

DEMI-DEVIL, n. Half a devil.

DEMI-DISTANCE, n. In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-DISTANCE, n. In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-DISTANT, a. Far; distant.

DEMI-DISTANCE, n. In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-DISTANCE, n. In fortification, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMEPHITIZATION, v. t. [De and mephitis, foul air, or ill smell.] To purify from foul unwholesome air.

DEMEPHITIZED, pp. Purified; freed from foul air.

DEMEPHITIZING, ppr. Purifying from foul air.

DEMERIT, n. [Fr. demerite; de and merite, merit, L. mercium, from mercus, to earn or deserve. The Latin demerceus is used in a good sense. See Merit.] 1. That which deserves punishment, the opposite of merit; an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

DEMERIT, v. t. To deserve blame or punishment. [I believe not in use.]

DEMENTS, a. [L. demeritus.] Plunged; situated or growing under water.

DEMERSON, n. [L. demerere, from demerere, to plunge, to plunge or drown.] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.

2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth.

3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEM.- The abbreviation of Demerter, a name applied to the goddess of corn, bread, and fertility. Drayton.
DEM'I-VILL, n. A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges.

DEM'I-TONE, n. In music, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.

DEMISE and redemise, a conveyance where

DEM'I-WOLF, n. Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf; lycisca.

DEMIS'SION, n. Alowering; degradation; a word signifying evil, from the Persian dia, daima, to hold. The power or government of demons.

DEM'ONTWER, n. A woman of suspicious character.

DEMOCRACY, n. [Gr. demokratia, to rule by the people; a form of government by the people, and that these beings carried on

DEMOCRATIC, a. Pertaining to democracy; a word signifying evil, from the Persian dia, daima, to hold. The power or government of demons.

DEMOCRATICALLY, adv. In a democratic manner.

DEMOLISH, pp. Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DEMOLISHER, n. One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; as a demolisher of towns.

DEMOLISHING, ppr. Pulling or throwing down; destroying, as a fabric or structure.

DEMOLISHMENT, n. Ruin; overthrow.

DEMOLITION, n. The act of overthrowing, pulling down or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as the demolition of a house, or fortification.

DEM'ONSTRATE, v. t. [L. demonstro; de and monstror, to show; Fr. demontrer; Sp. demostrar; It. dimostrare. See Master.] To show or prove to be certain; to prove by evidence or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.

DEMOCRAT, n. One who adheres to the government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEMOCRATICAL, a. Pertaining to democracy or government by the people; as a democratical form of government.

DEMOCRATIZE, v. t. To democratize; to introduce the spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the Persians. The ancients believed that there were good and evil de
demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed also that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of vir
tuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. In the scriptures, the English word is not used, but the Greek daemon is rendered devil, and sometimes at least improperly; for nothing is more certain than that different beings are intended by ὅπερος and δαίμων. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spirit or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind. [See Demoniac.]


DEMONIAC, a. Pertaining to demons or of evil spirits.


DEMONIAC, n. A human being possessed by a demon; one whose visions and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power. Enecy.

DEMONIAC, a. [Gr. daemon, demon, and ἀρχή, worship. The worship of demons.

DEMONIACALLY, adv. In a manner to evince beyond the possibility of doubt; as demoniacally certain.

DEMONIACality, n. The quality of being demoniacal.

DEMONIACALLY, adv. In a manner to prove beyond doubt; by the possibility of absolute absurdity. We demonstrate a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.

DEMONSTRATE, v. t. [L. demonstrare; de and monstrare, to show; Fr. demontrer; Sp. demonstrar; It. dimostrare. See Master.]


DEMONIACOMY, n. [Gr. δαίμων, demon, and αύξησις, augmentation.] The enthroning of demons, or of evil spirits. Herbert.

DEMONISH, n. The state of a demon. Mede.

DEMONSTRATION, n. In a manner to prove by evidence or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.

DEMONSTRABLE, a. That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, n. The quality of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLE, ppr. Proving to be certain; beyond the possibility of absolute absurdity. We demonstrate a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.


DEMONSTRATION, n. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, n. The quality of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRATING, ppr. Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEMONSTRATION, n. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.

DEMONSTRABLENESS, n. The quality of being demonstrable.
3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus we hold that the works of nature exhibit the demonstration of the existence of God.

4. In logic, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Evident.

5. To show: exhibition.

6. In anatomy, the exhibition of parts dissected.

DEMOISTRATIVE, a. Shewing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as a demonstrative argument, or demonstrative reasoning.

2. Having the power of shewing with clearness and certainty; as a demonstration figure in painting. Dryden.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, adv. With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; clearly; convincingly.

DEMONSTRATOR, n. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.

2. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DEMONSTRATORY, a. Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DEMORALIZATION, n. [See Demoralize.]

The act of subverting or corrupting moral principles; destruction of moral principles.

DEMORALIZE, v. t. [de and moralize or moral.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals. The effect would be to demoralize mankind when dissected.

DEMUR, v. t. To stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law; to suspend pleading; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion.

On receiving this information, the minister demurred, till he could obtain further instructions.

2. In law, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause. Thus, the defendant may demur to the plaintiff's declaration, alleging that it is insufficient in law; the plaintiff may demur to the defendant's plea, for a like reason.

DEMURR, v. t. To doubt of. [Not legitimate.]

DEMUR, n. Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspension of proceeding or decision.

All my demurs but double his attacks.

DEMURE, a. [perhaps from demur, that is, set, fixed, stayed, silent.]

Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a demure countenance; a demure abasement of the eye. Bacon.

DEMURRERY, a. With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a solemn countenance; a demure abasing of the face.

DEMURNESS, n. Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look.

DEMUR, v. i. To look with a grave countenance. [Not used.] Shak.

DEMURRYLY, adv. With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a sober; grave; modest; downcast; as a solemn countenance; a demure abasing of the face.

DEMUR, adv. To look with a grave countenance. [Not used.]

DEMUR, n. A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DENDRITE, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and cia;afj, agate.]

A branch of a tree; a branch of a shrub.

DENDRAL, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and S<., a branch.]

A branch of a tree; a branch of a shrub.

DENDROCHEMISTRY, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and o<., chemical.

The chemistry of trees.

DENDROMETER, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and S0<., to measure.

An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DENDRION, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and µυρω, to measure.

A trunk of a tree; a stem of a tree.

DENDROLOGY, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and µυρω, a discourse.

The study of trees; the natural history of trees.

DENDRON, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and µυρω, a trunk.

A trunk of a tree; a stem of a tree.

DENDROLOGY, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and µυρω, a discourse.

The study of trees; the natural history of trees.

DENTALIZER, n. [Gr. Stypw, a tree, and µυρω, a branch.

A branch of a tree; a branch of a shrub.

DENTALIZE, v. t. To divest of national character or rights, of a denizen.

DENTATION, n. The act of making something black: a blackening.

DENICATION, n. A disowning; a denying; a disavowal; a disclaiming; a declination; a rejection of some gratification; restraint of one's appetite or propensities.

DENIER, n. One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow or acknowledge; as a denies of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

DENIER, n. [Fr. From L. denarius; It. dazio, danaro; Sp. dinero.

A small denomination of French money, the twentieth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

DIGNATE, v. t. [L. denigro; de and nigro, from niger, black.

To blacken; to make black.

DIGNIFICATION, n. The act of making something black; a blackening.

DINIFICATION, n. A disowning; a denying; a disavowal; a disclaiming; a declination; a rejection of some gratification; restraint of one's appetite or propensities.

DENIZEN, n. [Denizen.

In W. dinaser is employed in the service of another nation and bearing its flag.

French Decrees. Dec. of the Prince Regent.


DENRACHATE, n. [Gr. δεκαθεν, a tree, and παρεξ, agate.

A tree or mineral on which or in which the figures of shrubs or trees are engraved.

DEOVICE, n. [Gr. δεκαθεν, a tree, and παρεξ, a tree.

A stone or mineral on which or in which the figures of shrubs or trees are engraved.
2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound.

3. A citizen.

DENOMINATOR, n. He that gives a denomination.

DENOMINATION, n. The act of naming.

DENOMINATE, v. t. [L. denomino; de and nomino, to name; See Name.]

DENOMINABLE, a. [See Denominate.] That maybe denominated, or named.

DENIZEN, v. t. To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.

DENOMINATING, pp. Named; called.

DENOMINATIVE, a. Having power to denote.

DENOTED, pp. Marked; signified, indicated.

DENT, n. [Arm. danta, to gap or notch. It seems to be from dant, a tooth; Fr. dente; Sp. diente; Pers. dant, dand, dundalan; Gypsy and Hindoo, dant, danda. Hence Fr. dentier, to dent or indent, to make a dent in.]

DENTAL, n. An articulation or letter form, particularly in the Ionic and Corinthian order.

DENTAL, a. [L. dentalis.] Pertaining to the teeth. In grammar, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, D and T are dental letters.

DENTALIZATION, n. Arsen. denatur, to make indelible.

DENTALITE, n. A fossil shell of the genus Dentalium.

DENOUNCING, pp. Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

DENOUNCED, pp. Threatened by open declaration; as, punishment is denounced against the ungodly.

DENOUNCER, n. One who denounces, or declares a menace.

DENOUNCED, a. Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DENY, v. t. To declare openly that something is false, or that it is not the case; to say that something is not true.

DENYING, pp. Revealing, as a threat; indicating a purpose to affirm, or to assert, or to deny.

DENYMENT, n. Manifestation; indication; denial.

DENYER, n. One who denies, or who opposes, or who contradicts, or who refuses to believe.

DENY, v. t. To amuse the mind with false or useless thoughts, or with idle speculations; to deceive with false or空虚的 notions.

DENYING, pp. Revealing, as a threat; indicating a purpose to affirm, or to assert, or to deny.

DENYMENT, n. Manifestation; indication; denial.

DENYER, n. One who denies, or who opposes, or who contradicts, or who refuses to believe.
2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man denied us.

3. Not to afford; to withhold.

DEOB'STRUENT, n. Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteals or ducts of the body; as, deobstruct the pores or lacteals.


DEOBSTRUCTING, pp. Removing impediments to a passage.

DEOBSTRUCTED, a. Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient. Core. Engage.

DEODRANT, n. Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteals or ducts of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient. Core. Engage.

DEODAND, n. [L. deo, to give to God.]

In England, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, given to God, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a deodand.

DEONERATE, v. t. [L. deono; de and agnis.]

To unload. [Not used.]

DEOPILATE, v. t. [L. de and oppilo.]

To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [Little used.]

DEOPILATION, n. The removal of obstructions. [Little used.]

Brown.

DEOPILATIVE, a. Deobstrent; aperient.

Harvey.

DEORDINATION, n. [L. de and ordinatio.]

Disorder. [Not in use.]

64.

DEOSUCULATI, n. To kiss. [Not in use.]

DEOSULATI ON, n. The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.

Chirometry.

DEOX YDATE, v. t. [de and oxydate, from Gr. oxyz, acid.]

To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.

1. To go or move from. 2. To remove from. 3. To depart from, or leave; to abandon; as, to depart from evil.

DEP ARTER, n. One who refines metals by separation. [Not used.]

DEPARTING, pp. Going from; leaving; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DEPARTING, n. A going away; separation.

DEPARTM ENT, n. [Fr. departement; Sp. departamento.]

1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as the departments of France. 2. A separate allotment or part of business; a district province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as the department of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury department; the department of war. A separate station, as the admirals had their respective departments. Nearly in this sense, during war, were used in America, the terms, Northern and Southern departments.

DEPARTMENTAL, a. Pertaining to a department, or division.

DEP ARTURE, n. The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as a departure from London.

2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.

The time of my departure is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

3. A forsaking; abandonment; as a departure from evil.

4. A desisting; as a departure from a purpose.

5. Run; destruction. Ezek. xxvi.

6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.

DEPAINTER, n. A painter.

DEPAINTERING, n. Painting; representing in colors; decorating.

DEPAINTER, n. A painter.

DEPAINTING, v. t. Painting; representing in colors; decorating.

DEPART, v. t. [L. de and partis, to separate; Sp. separar. See Part.]

1. To go or move from. 2. To separate.

DEP ART, n. To depart from, or leave; to abandon; as, we cannot depart from our rules.

I have not departed from thy judgments. Ps. cxlix.

4. To desist; to cease; to abandon; as, he would not depart from his purpose, resolution, or demand.

5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his name has departed.

6. To die; to cease; to leave this world.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii.

To depart this life is elliptical, from being understood.

7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to depart from evil.

To cease.

The prey departed not. Nah. iii.

To deviate; to vary from.

If the plan of the convention be found to depart from republican principles—Madison.

To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading.

Blackstone.

8. To depart from the title or defense in pleading.

Shak.

9. To go or move from.

Shak.

10. A departure from London.

Blackstone.

To depart from.

Shak. Spenser.

DEPART, n. The act of going away; death. [Not used.]

Shak.

11. Division; separation. [Not used.]

Blackstone.

12. Division; separation.

Shak.


Spenser.


Douglas.

15. To describe in words. Guy.

16. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.

DEPARTER, n. A painter.

DEP ARTING, pp. Going from; leaving; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DEPARTING, ppr. Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DEOX YDATE, v. t. [de and oxydate, from Gr. oxyz, acid.]

To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.

OXIDATION, n. The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DEOX YDATE, v. t. [de and oxydate, from Gr. oxyz, acid.]

To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.

1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as the departments of France. 2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as the department of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury department; the department of war. A separate station, as the admirals had their respective departments. Nearly in this sense, during war, were used in America, the terms, Northern and Southern departments.

DEPARTMENTAL, a. Pertaining to a department, or division.

DEP ARTURE, n. The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as a departure from London.

2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.

The time of my departure is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

3. A forsaking; abandonment; as a departure from evil.

4. A desisting; as a departure from a purpose.

5. Run; destruction. Ezek. xxvi.

6. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.

DEPAINTER, n. A painter.

DEPAINTERING, n. Painting; representing in colors; decorating.

DEPART, v. t. [L. de and partis, to separate; Sp. separar. See Part.]

1. To go or move from. 2. To separate.

DEP ART, n. To depart from, or leave; to abandon; as, we cannot depart from our rules.

I have not departed from thy judgments. Ps. cxlix.

4. To desist; to cease; to abandon; as, he would not depart from his purpose, resolution, or demand.

5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his name has departed.

6. To die; to cease; to leave this world.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii.

To depart this life is elliptical, from being understood.

7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to depart from evil.

8. To cease.

The prey departed not. Nah. iii.

To deviate; to vary from.

If the plan of the convention be found to depart from republican principles—Madison.

To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading.

Blackstone.

8. To depart from the title or defense in pleading.

Shak.

9. To go or move from.

Shak.

10. A departure from London.

Blackstone.
DEPAU'PERATE, v. t. [L. depauperare, to make poor; depauper, poor; Sp. despobre.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULTER, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to depauperate the soil or the blood. Mortimer. Arbuthnot.

DEPAU'PERATED, pp. Impoverished; made poor.

DEPAU'PERATING, ppr. Impoverishing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATION, n. Impoverishment; deprivation.

DEP'AULATING, v. t. [L. depauperare; de and pauper, to beggar.] Feeding; grazing; making poor.

DEP'AULATION, n. Feeding; grazing; making poor.
To display; to open; to extend: a military term.

DEPLOY, v. t. To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.

DEPLOYING, ppr. Opening; extending; displaying.

DEPLA'TION, n. [See Deplume.] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.


DEPLUME, v. t. [L. depluma; de and plumæ, a feather; Sp. desplumar; It. spiumare.]

To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage. Hayward.

DEPLUMED, pp. Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DEPLUMING, ppr. Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DEPLUMA'TION, n. [See Deplume.] The act of stripping off plumes or feathers.


DEPLUMING, ppr. Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DEPLUME, v. t. [L. deplumo; de and plu-]

To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage. Hayward.

DEPLUMED, pp. Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DEPLUMING, ppr. Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DEPLUMA'TION, n. [See Deplume.] The act of stripping off plumes or feathers.


DEPOLARIZE, v. t. To deprive of polarity. [See Polarize.]

DEPO'NENT, n. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives testimony on oath, especially to the duties of life; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management. Sidney.

DEPO'SABLE, a. That may be deposed, or deprived of office. Howell.

DEPO'SAL, n. The act of deposing, or disposing of office. For.

DEPO'SE, v. t. [L. depono; de and pono, to lay; put. Sp. deponer; It. deporre.]

1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; as, the flood deposited fine particles of earth on the bank of the river. In this sense, we now use deposit. Woodword.

2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, to depose a king or a pope.

3. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court.

4. To lay aside.

5. To take away; to strip; to divest. [Not in use.]

6. To examine on oath. [Not in use.]

Shak.

DEPO'RT, v. t. To bear witness. Sidney.

DEPO'SED, pp. Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DEPO'SER, n. One who deposes or degrades from office.

DEPO'SING, ppr. Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.

DEPO'NING, n. The act of dethroning. Selden.

DEPOSIT, v. t. s. z. [L. depositum, from depono.]

1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; as, the flood deposited fine particles of earth in the sand. A bird deposits eggs in a nest. An inundation deposits particles of earth on a meadow.

2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. We deposit the produce of the earth in barns, cellars or storehouses. We deposit goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.

3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to entrust; to commit to one as a pledge. We say, the bond is deposited in the hands of the attorney; money is deposited as a pledge, or security.

In deposit, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping. [Fr. depositaire; Low L. depositarius.]

A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. The Jews were the depositaries of the sacred writings.

DEPOS'ING, ppr. Laying down; pledging; reposing.

DEPOSIT'ION, n. [L. depositus.]

The act of laying or throwing down; as, soil is formed by the deposition of fine particles, during a flood.

2. That which is thrown down; that which is deposited; as, banks are sometimes depositions of alluvial matter.

3. The act of giving testimony under oath. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.

5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A deposition differs from abdication; an abdication being voluntary, and a deposition, compulsory.

DEPOS'ITORY, n. A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a depository for goods; a clerk's office, for records.

DEPOSIT'ITUM, n. A deposit. [Not English, nor in use.]

DEPOSIT, v. t. [A French word. See Deposit.]

DEPRA'VATION, n. [L. depravatio.]

The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting.

2. The state of being made bad or worse; a state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired. We speak of the depravation of morals, manners or government; of the heart or mind; of nature, taste, &c.

3. Censure; defamation. [Not used.]

Shak.

DEPRA'VE, v. t. [L. depravo; de and praeus, crooked, perverse, wicked.]

1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to deprave manners, morals, government, laws; to deprave the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c.

2. To defame; to vilify. [Not now used.]

Shak. Spencer.

DEPRA'VED, pp. Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted.

2. a. Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.

DEPRA'VITY, n. In a corrupt manner.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, n. Corruption; taint; a vitiated state. Hammond.
DEPRAVEMENT, n. A vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, n. A corrupter; he who violates; a villifier.

DEPRAVING, v.t. Making bad; corrupting.


DEPRAVATION, n. Corruption; a vitiated state; as the depravity of manners and morals.

DEPREDATE, v.t. [L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray. See Pray and Precache.]

1. To pray against; to pray or intreat that it may be removed or averted. Milton

2. Intreaty; petitioning; an excusing; being prevented.

DEPRECATORY, a. Plundering; spoil to deprave the enemy.

DEPRECATORY, n. One who deprecates.

DEPRECATORY, a. That serves to depri vate.

DEPRECATORY, a. Having the form of prayer.

DEPRECIATE, v.t. [L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil. Bacon.

2. In botany, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle; as the depressed leaf of the sunflower.

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or abbot of a benefice, and ab officio. Encyc.

4. A state of depression; as the state of a person deprived of his sight.

5. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

6. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

7. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

8. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

9. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

10. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

11. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

12. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

13. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

14. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

15. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

16. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

17. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

18. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

19. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

20. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

DEPRECIATING, pp. Lessening the price or value.

DEPRECIATION, n. The act of lessening the price or value; as the depreciation of the price of goods.

2. In botany, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle; as the depressed leaf of the sunflower.

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or abbot of a benefice, and ab officio. Encyc.

4. A state of depression; as the state of a person deprived of his sight.

5. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

6. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

7. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

8. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

9. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

10. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

11. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

12. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

13. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

14. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

15. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

DEPRESS, v.t. [L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil. Bacon.

2. In botany, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle; as the depressed leaf of the sunflower.

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or abbot of a benefice, and ab officio. Encyc.

4. A state of depression; as the state of a person deprived of his sight.

5. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

6. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

7. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

8. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

9. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

10. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

11. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

12. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

13. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

14. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

15. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

16. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

17. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

18. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

19. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

20. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

DEPRESS, v.t. [L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil. Bacon.

2. In botany, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle; as the depressed leaf of the sunflower.

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or abbot of a benefice, and ab officio. Encyc.

4. A state of depression; as the state of a person deprived of his sight.

5. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

6. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

7. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

8. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

9. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

10. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

11. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

12. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

13. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

14. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

15. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

16. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

17. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

18. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

19. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

20. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

DEPRESS, v.t. [L. deprecor; de and precor, to pray; to prey upon; to waste; to spoil. Bacon.

2. In botany, a depressed leaf is hollow in the middle; as the depressed leaf of the sunflower.

3. In law, the act of divesting a bishop or abbot of a benefice, and ab officio. Encyc.

4. A state of depression; as the state of a person deprived of his sight.

5. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

6. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

7. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

8. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

9. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

10. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

11. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

12. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

13. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

14. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

15. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

16. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

17. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

18. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

19. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.

20. A state of being deprived; as the state of a person deprived of his property.
4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity or office; to divest of orders; as a bishop, end or veal is deposited.

DEPRIVED, pp. Bereaved; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DEPRIVING, ppr. Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; depo sing.

DEPRIVATION, n. He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DEPRIVE, v. t. To deprive: to free from impurities, heterogenous matter or feculence; a chemical term. (Douglas.)

DEPRIVATION, n. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to a legislature; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.

2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by deputation from the sheriff.

3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the General sent a deputation to the enemy to offer terms of peace.

4. The act of appointing a deputy; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name. The sheriff deputes a man to serve a writ.

DEPUTATION, n. The act of deputation; the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.

DEPUTED, pp. Appointed as a substitute for another; to appoint and send will to transact business in another's name. The sheriff deputed a deputy to act in the place of another; i.e., him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints deputes to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A prince sends a deputy to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions.

DEPUTIZE, v. t. To appoint a deputy; to appoint and send will to transact business in another's name. The sheriff deputes a man to serve a writ.

DEPUTY, n. A person appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the Post-Master General.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL, n. One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF, n. A person who is appointed to act as post-master, in subordination to the Post-Master General.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF, n. A person appointed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use deputy-commissary, deputy-paymaster, &c.

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. der, a wild beast, or from der, water.

DERACINATE, v. t. [Fr. deraciner; de and racine, a root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.

DERACINATING, ppr. Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.

DERAIGN, f. [Norm. derener, deraigner; deraigner, to deraigner.] To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self.

DERAIGNING, n. To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self.

DERAIGNMENT, n. The act of deraigning; proof; justification.

DEPULATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; effacing; purifying.

DEPULATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; effacing; purifying.

DEPULATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; effacing; purifying.

DEPULATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; effacing; purifying.

DEPULATORY, a. Cleansing; purifying; effacing; purifying.
or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.

2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DERELICITION, n. [L. derelictio.] The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.

2. The state of being left or abandoned.

3. A leaving or receding from; as the dereliction of the sea.

Blackstone.

DERER, n. [L. deride: de and rideo, to laugh; it. deridere. In Fr. derider is to unwrinkle, fr. rido, a wrinkle. Probably the primary sense of L. rideo is to wrink, to grin.

To laugh at in contempt; to make fun of.

DERE'DERED, pp. Laughed at in contempt; scorning.

DERE DERP'INGLY, adv. By way of derision.

DERE'SION, n. [L. deriso. See Deride.

2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

DERE' SIVELY, a. Containing derision; mock derisively.

DERE'SIVELY, adv. By way of derision or mockery.

DERE'SITION, n. s. As:.

2. That may be received from ancestors, heritage or from a source.

Income is derivable from land, money or stocks.

3. That may be drawn, as from premises or of premises.

Power from heaven derives.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert.

I say not this in derogation of your merit.

DERE'VATE, n. [L. derivatus.] A word derived from another.

Hooker.

DERE'VATION, n. [L. derivatio.] The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source; as the derivation of an estate from an ancestor, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir derives an estate from his ancestors. We derive from Adam moral bodies and natures prone to sin.

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or original. We derive ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word.

A hundred words are often derived from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is derived to your lordship from your parents.

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were derived into every part of the kingdom.

DERE'VATE, v. t. [L. derivare: de and rideo, to receive; Fr. deriver; Sp. derivar; It. derivare.

1. To draw, as from a source or a thing.

A word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, dependence is a derivative from dependence; secondary; as a derivative perception; a derivative conveyance, as a release.

Blackstone.

2. A derivative chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

DERE'VATIVELY, adv. In a derivative manner.

DERE'VIVE, v. t. [L. derivare: de and rideo, a stream; Fr. deriver; Sp. derivar; It. derivare.

1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir derives an estate from his ancestors. We derive from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.

2. To draw or receive, as from a source or original. We derive ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books.

3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word.

A hundred words are often derived from a single monosyllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.

4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is derived to your lordship from your parents.

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were derived into every part of the kingdom.

DERE'VIVER, v. i. To come or proceed from.

[Not common.

Power from heaven derives.

DERE'VIVED, pp. Drawn from a source; deduced; communicated; transmitted.

DERE'VIVED, pp. Drawn from a source; deduced; communicated; transmitted.

DERE'VIVER, n. One who derives, or draws from a source.

South.

DERE'VING, v. i. Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverging; turning into another channel.

DERE'MAL, a. [Gr. déme, skin.] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

Fleming.

DERE'MOID, a. [Gr. déme, and eidos.] Pertaining to skin; a medical term.

DERE'N, a. [Sex. dorn.] Solitary; sad; cruel.

Ohs.

DERE'N, n. Sad; mournful. Obs.

DERE'NYE, a. [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the derney resort. [I know not that it is used in any other phrase.

DERE'NYLY, adv. Sadly; mournfully. Obs.

More.

DERE'GATE, v. t. [L. derogare: de and rideo, to ask, to propose. In ancient Rome, rogo was used in proposing new laws, and derogation, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part.

Class Rg.

DERE'GATION, n. [L. derogatio: de and rideo, to act beneath one's rank, place or birth.

Shak.

DERE'GATING, pp. Diminished in value; degraded; discredited.

Shakspeare uses derogate in this sense.

DERE'GATELY, adv. In a manner to lessen or take from.

Shak.

DERE'GATING, pp. Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.

DERE'GATION, n. The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. More generally, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in derogation of the king's prerogative; we cannot do any thing in derogation of the moral law.

2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; a disparagement; with from or of; as, I say not this in derogation of Virgil; let nothing be said in derogation from his merit.

DERE'GATIVE, a. Derogatory. [The latter is mostly used.

DERE'GATORILY, adv. In a detracting manner.

DERE'GATORINESS, n. The quality of being derogatory.

DERE'GATORY, a. Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens; detracts; with from or with.

Let us entertain no opinions derogatory to the honor of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing derogatory to the merit of our neighbor.

2. A derogatory clause in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a preface to guard against later wills executed by violence or obtained by suggestion.

Encyc.

DERE'RING, a. Daring. [Not in use.

Spenser.

DERE'VIS, a. [Persian.] A Turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

Encyc.

DES, n. [Sp. deste, discante, discantar; dis and L. cantus, to sing. See Cant. The Fr. dechanter has a different sense.

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

2. A song or tune with various modulations.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous descent sang.

Milton.

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation;

To repeal, annul or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from abrogation.

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and derogated.

Hale.
DESCENDANT, n. [Fr. descendant; h. descendens.] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, ad infinitum. We are all the descendants of Adam and Eve. Blackstone.

DESCENDIBLE, a. That may be descended, or passed down; as, the hill is descendible.

DESCENTIONAL, a. Pertaining to descent, or conveyance by descent.

DESCENTION, n. [L. descendio.] The act of going downwards; descent; a falling or sinking; degradation; declension.

DESCRIBABLE, a. That may be described, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the descendibility of an estate or of a crown.

DESCRIBER, n. One who describes by words, marks, colors, &c.; as, the description of a country, or of Solomon's temple.

DESCRIPTION, n. [L. descriptio.] The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye.

DESCRIBED, p/). Represented in form by figures or marks; delineated, or represented by words or signs.

DESCRIBING, p. Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DESCRIPTION, pp. [See Deserjy.] Espied; discovered; seen.

DESCRIER, n. [See Deserjy.] One who espies, or discovers; a discoverer; a detector.

DESCENDING, p. To walk, move, or pass downwards on a declivity; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plain. (But this may be considered as elliptical; or along being understood.)

DESCENDANT, n. [Fr. descendant; l. descendent.] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, ad infinitum. We are all the descendants of Adam and Eve.

DESCENT, a. Descending; falling; sinking.

DESCEND, v. To walk, move, or pass downwards on a declivity; as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plain. (But this may be considered as elliptical; or along being understood.)

DESCENTING, ppr. Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing.

Descant is plain, figurative and doubเอกสาร קיים טקסט עבור תבנית זו.
5. The qualities expressed in a representation; as, a man of this description. Burke.

Hence,

6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description applies, or who are in a similar condition.

The secretary proceeds to examine, whether a difference ought to be permitted to remain between them and another description of public creditors. Hamilton.

Persons of different descriptions. Scott.

DESCRIPTIVE, a. Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as a descriptive figure; a descriptive narration; a story descriptive of the age.

DESCRY, v. t. [Norm. descry or discern, and dascey, to discover.]

1. To esp; to explore; to examine by observation.

2. To detect; to find out; to discover anything concealed.

3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the men descried land.

4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered. [Not in use.]

DESCRYING, ppr. Discovering; espying.

DESCRYER, n. A descrier or descryer, and descrier, to discover.

DESECRATION, n. The act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DESECRATE, v. t. [L. desecro; de and sacro, to consecrate, from sacer, sacred.]

1. To divest of a sacred character or office.

2. To divest of a sacred purpose or use to which it was given.

DESER'TION, n. The act of forsaking or deserting.

DESER'TING, ppr. Forsaking utterly abandoning.

DESER'TER, n. A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DESER'TFUL, a. High in desert; meritorious.

DESERTING, ppr. Forsaking utterly abandoning.

DESERT, o. s a z. [L. desertus, desero; de and sero, to sow, plant or scatter; F. deserte, to desert; Sp. deserto, to desert.]

2. Void; empty; unoccupied.

DESER'TED, a. Cause. I'\'\'\'\'\'\'\' DESERV'ER, n. He who deserves or mer-

its; one who is worthy of; used generally in a good sense. Dryden.

DESERVING, ppr. Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment.

1. Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as, a deserving officer.

DESERVING, n. The act of meriting; desert; merit.

If ye've done him according to the deserving of his hands. Judges ix.

DESERVINGLY, adv. Meritoriously; with just desert.

DESHABILABLE, \n. deshabil. [Fr. from deshable, to clothe. I have restored the true orthography.]

An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress; as, the lady is in deshabile. (It would be well to anglicize the orthography.)

DESHABILATE, v. t. [L. desicco; de and sicca, dry.]

To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.


DESHABICATED, pp. Dried.

DESHABICATING, ppr. Drying; exhausting moisture.

DESHABICATION, n. The act of making dry; the state of being dried. Bacon.

DESHABICATIVE, a. Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DESIDERATE, v. t. (from the L.) To want; to miss. [Not in use.]

DESIDERATEUM, n. plu. desideratae. [L. desideratus—um, from desidera, to desire.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

The longitude is a desideratum in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great desideratum.

DESIGN, v. t. design. 

1. To plan; to form an outline or representation of anything. Hence, to design a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan.

To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing.

To project; to form in idea, as a scheme. Hence,

To purpose or intend; as, a man desigs to write an essay, or to study law.

To mark out by tokens. [Not used.]

Locke.

6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with for; as, we design this ground for a garden, and that for a park. The word design may include an adapting or planning a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan. The father designs his son for the profession of the law, or for the ministry. It was formerly followed by to, but this use is now uncommon.

DESIGN, n. [Fr. dessin.] A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch;
DESIGNATION, n. [L. designatio, designation.] To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determine; as, to designate the limits of a country; the limits are designated on the map; designate the spot where a star appears in the heavens; designate the place where our ancestors first landed.

DESIGNATE, v. t. [L. designo, designatum.] To point out; to distinguish from others; implying a particular purpose; to assign; with for.

DESIGNATOR, n. A Roman officer who designated an estate by boundaries.

DESIGNATE, a. Appointed; marked out.

DESIGNATED, pp. Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out; appointed.

DESIGNATION, n. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; as the designation of an estate by boundaries.

DESIGNATE, v. t. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

DESIGNER, n. A Roman officer who designs, marks out or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

DESIGNER, n. One who designs, marks out or plans; one who lays a scheme; in an ill sense.

DESIGNERLY, adv. By design; purposefully; intentionally; opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

DESIGNEDLY, adv. By design; purposefully.

DESIGNEDLY, a. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destitute of inhabitants; or never having been inhabited; as desolate altars; desolate towers.

DESIGNLESS, a. Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESS, adv. Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DESIGNMENT, n. Design; sketch; delineation.

DESIGNABLY, a. Capable of being designed or marked out.

DESIGNATIVE, a. Serving to designate or indicate.

DESIGNATORY, n. A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DESIGNED, pp. Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DESIGNEDLY, adv. By design; purposefully; intentionally; opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

DESIGNER, n. One who designs, marks out or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

DESIGNERLY, adv. By design; purposefully; intentionally; opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

DESIGNER, n. One who designs, marks out or plans; one who lays a scheme; in an ill sense.

DESIGNFULNESS, n. Abundance of design. [Not used.]

DESIGNING, ppr. Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.

DESIGNER, n. The art of delineating objects.

DESIGNLESS, a. Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, adv. Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DESIGNMENT, n. Design; sketch; delineation.

DESIGNER, a. Appointed; marked out.

DESIGNATURE, n. [L. designatio, designation.] To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determine; as, to designate the limits of a country; the limits are designated on the map; designate the spot where a star appears in the heavens; designate the place where our ancestors first landed.

DESIGNATION, a. Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DESIGNATIVE, a. Serving to designate or indicate.

DESIGNERLY, adv. With desire; with from; as, he desisted from his purpose; let us desist.

DESISTANCE, n. A ceasing to act or proceed.

DESISTING, ppr. Ceasing to act or proceed.

DESISTIVE, a. [L. desistus.] Final; conclusive.

DESIRED, pp. Wished for; coveted; requested.

DESIRE, n. 1. A prayer or request to obtain.

DESIRE, n. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as desolate altars; desolate towers.

DESIRE, v. t. [Fr. désirer; Arm. desírare; It. desiderare; Sp. desear; Port. desear; supposed to be contracted from L. desidero; but qu. for the Spanish de.

DESIRE, n. 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than longing.

DESIRE, v. t. 2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

DESIRE, n. 3. Appetite; lust.

DESIRE, n. 4. Love; affection.

DESIRE, n. 5. Taste; inclination; desire.

DESIRE, n. 6. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 7. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 8. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 9. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 10. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 11. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 12. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 13. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 14. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 15. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 16. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 17. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 18. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 19. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 20. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 21. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 22. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 23. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 24. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 25. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 26. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 27. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 28. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 29. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 30. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 31. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 32. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 33. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 34. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 35. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 36. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 37. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 38. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 39. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 40. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 41. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 42. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 43. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 44. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 45. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 46. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 47. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 48. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 49. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 50. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 51. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 52. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.

DESIRE, n. 53. The wish or desire to possess or enjoy something.

DESIRE, n. 54. An inclination to possess or enjoy something; a wish to have something.
4. Deseitio of God; deprived of comfort.

3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted.

DE'SOLATE, v. I. [L. desolo, desolatus; de

DESOLATED, pp. Deprived of inhabit

DESOLATION, n. The act of desolati

DESPA'IR, n. [Fr. ilesespoir. See the Verb.

1. Hui)elessness; a hopeless state; a destitu-

2. That which causes despa

3. Furious, as a man in despair.

4. Hopelessly; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable.

5. In a popular sense, great in the extreme: as a desolate sor t fool. Pope.

DESERATELY, adv. In a desperate man-

DESPERATE, a. [h. desperatus, from des-

DESPERATELY, adv. In a desperate man-

DESPERATION, n. A despairing; a giv-

1. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of dan-

2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of desperation. Hence,

3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with desperation; they were urged to desperation.

DESPICABLE, a. [Low L. despiciibilis, from despici, to look down, to despise; de and specio, to look.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; applicable equally to persons and things; as, a despicable man; despicable company; a despis able gift.

DESPICABLITY, n. The quality or state of being despicable; meaness; vileness; worthlessness.

DESPICABLY, adv. Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as despicably poor.

DESPICATION, n. [L. despici.] A looking down; a despising. [Little used.]

DESPICABLE, a. Despicable; contemptible.


DESPISER, n. A contemner; person urged by furious passions; one without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as, a desperate man. Hence,

3. Furious, as a man in despair.

4. Hopelessly; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable.

5. In a popular sense, great in the extreme: as a desolate sor t fool. Pope.

DESPICABLE, a. Despicable; contempti-

DESPOILLED, pp. Stripped; robbed; be-

DESPOILER, n. One who stripes by force; a plunderer.

DESPOILING, pp. Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DESPO'ION, n. The act of despoiling; robbing.

DESPO'ING, pp. Depriving; stripping.

DESPO'ING, ppr. Depriving of inhabit-

DESPOILMENT, n. The act of despoiling;

DESPOIL'ING, ppr. Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DESPOIL'ING, pp. Depriving; stripping.

DESPOILMENT, n. The act of despoiling;

DESPO.save, a. Despicable; contempti-


DESPUSE, v. t. despise. [I doubt whether this word is formed from the L. despice, despise. In Sp. and Port. pisar is to tread down, and to despise. It appears to be of different origin from despise, and to be formed on the root of the Spanish word. We probably see its affinities in Sp. piso, a rammer, and the L. piso, to stamp, whence pistillum, Eng. pestle, piston, &c. The primary sense then is to thrust, drive, and hence to cast off or tread down, to despise.

1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools despise wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. Else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Matt. vi.

3. To strip or divest by any means. Woodward.

2. To lose all courage, spirit or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

Others despise their own minds, and despise at the first difficulty. Locke.

Note. The distinction between despair and despond is well marked in the foregoing passage from Scott. But although despair implies a total loss of hope, which despond does not at least in every case, yet despondency is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessa-

tion of action, and despair sometimes impels to violent and rash precipitance.

DESPONDENCY, n. A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hopes, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DESPONDENT, a. Losing courage at the
loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.

Bentley. Thomson.

DESPONDER, n. One destitute of hope.

DESPONDENCY, pp. Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits. Dampier.

DESPONDENCY, adv. In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

DESPONDENCY, v. t. [L. desponsus.] To betroth. [Not in use.]

DESPONDENCY, n. A betrothling. [Not in use.]

DESPONDENCY, n. [Gr. δεσπο🎸, a master or lord; It. despodo; Fr. despoole; Sp. despojo.] An emperor, king or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution or laws. Hence in a general sense, a tyrant. Burke.

DESPOTIC, a. Absolute in power; not limited or unrestrained by constitution, laws or men; absolute; arbitrary; as despotic authority or power. Dryden.

DESPOTIC, v. t. [L. despoto.] To absolute in power; to enslave; to rule tyrannically.

DESPOTICALLY, adv. With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner. Blackstone.

DESPOTALNESS, n. Absolute or arbitrary authority.

DESPOTISM, n. [Sp. despotismo; Fr. despotisme.]

1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as the despotism of a Turkish sultan.

2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

DESPUMATION, n. [L. desquamo; de and squama, a scale.] The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; skimming. Core.

DESPUMATION, n. [L. desquamare; de and squama, a scale.] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales. Core.

DESS, for desk. [Not in use.]

Chaucer. Spenser.

DESSERT, n. dessert. [Fr. desert, from desservir, to clear the table; de and servir, to serve.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.

Dryden.

DESTITUTION, v. t. [L. destituo, destitutus.] To design or appoint. [Seldom used. See Destitute.]

DESTITUTION, a. Appointed; destined; determined.

Morton.

DESTITUTION, n. [L. destitutio.] The act of destituting, or appointing.

1. The place to which a thing is appointed, as the ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination.

2. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.

Prior.

DESTINE, v. t. [L. destina; de and stino or stano.] To set, ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place. We destine a son to the ministerial office; a house for a place of worship; a ship for the London trade or to Lisbon; and we are all destined to a future state of happiness or misery.

Morton.

DESTINE, v. t. [L. destina; de and stano.] To destinie or appoint unalterably.

Morton.

DESTINE, v. t. [L. destina; de and stano.] To destinie or appoint unalterably.

Morton.

1. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.

Destinies, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, or fix unalterably, as the ship left her destination; but it is not necessarily implied that it is to be surmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits. Bentely. Thomson.

Dryden.

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city. 1 Sam. v.

Rut.

3. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

Bacon.

Bacon.

DESTRUCTIBLE, a. That is capable of destruction.

Destinies are destructive to the morals of youth.

Destinies, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, or fix unalterably, as the ship left her destination; but it is not necessarily implied that it is to be surmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits. Bentely. Thomson.

Dryden.

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city. 1 Sam. v.

Rut.

3. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

Bacon.

Bacon.

DESTRUCTIBLE, a. That is capable of destruction.

Destinies are destructive to the morals of youth.

Destinies, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, or fix unalterably, as the ship left her destination; but it is not necessarily implied that it is to be surmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits. Bentely. Thomson.

Dryden.

2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city. 1 Sam. v.

Rut.

3. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

Bacon.

Bacon.

DESTRUCTIBLE, a. That is capable of destruction.

Destinies are destructive to the morals of youth.
1. To separate men from their companies or
1. Coming suddenly; started at the moment;

The cessation of use; disuse; discontinu-

DESTRUCTION, n. The quality of destroying or

2. To relate, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he detailed all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILING, v. t. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.

DETAILED, v. t. [Fr. detailer; to cut in pieces; de and tailleer, to cut, Sp. taller, It. tagliare.

1. To relate, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he detailed all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

DETAIL, v. t. [Fr. detailer; to cut in pieces; de and tailleer, to cut, Sp. taller, It. tagliare.

DESTRUCTION, n. The quality of destroying or

2. To relate, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he detailed all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

DETAILED, v. t. [Fr. detailer; to cut in pieces; de and tailleer, to cut, Sp. taller, It. tagliare.

1. To relate, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he detailed all the facts in due order.

2. To select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment or battalion.

DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILING, v. t. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILING, v. t. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILING, v. t. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILING, v. t. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.

DETAILED, pp. Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DETAILING, v. t. Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters.
DETERMINE, v. t. [L. determino; de and termino, to bound; terminus, a boundary.]
1. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or decree of the mind, or to the decisions of the court. Justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.

2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their determination.

3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. Justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.

4. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of the will to the greatest possible good.

5. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the determination of a will.

Blackstone.

DETERMINATE, v. t. To limit. [Not to be confused with determinate.]

1. To end, to terminate. The danger determined him to the study of law. Also, determined him to the solution of a problem.

2. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Vender will determine our view. Knowledge is determined by the sight. Barren.

5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance determined him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point.

6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, as in Definition first.

DETERMINE, v. t. To resolve; to come to a decision. He shall pay as the judges determine. Ex. cvii.

It is indifferent how the learned shall determine concerning this matter. Anon.

2. To end; to terminate. The danger determined by the decisions of the conspirators. Revolutions often determine in setting up tyranny at home, or in conquest from abroad.

Some estates may determine, on future contingencies. Blackstone.

DETERMINE, v. i. To determine; to settle ultimately; as, this event determined his fate.


DETERMINE, v. i. To determine; to fix on; to settle or establish; as, to determine a will.

Sidney.

DETERMINE, v. t. To determine; to fix on; to settle or establish; as, to determine a will.

Sidney.

DETERMINE, n. The act of determining or deciding.

DETERMINE, v. t. To determine; to fix on; to settle or establish; as, to determine a will.

Brown.

DETERMINE, n. The state of being determined, certain, or precise.

DETERMINE, n. The act of determining or deciding.

1. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or decree of the mind, or to the decisions of the court. Justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of the will to the greatest possible good.

2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their determination.

3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. Justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.

4. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of the will to the greatest possible good.

5. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the determination of a will.

Blackstone.

DETERMINE, v. t. To limit. [Not to be confused with determinate.]

1. To end, to terminate. The danger determined him to the study of law. Also, determined him to the solution of a problem.

2. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Vender will determine our view. Knowledge is determined by the sight. Barren.

5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance determined him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may determine a moving body to this or that point.

6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, as in Definition first.
DETRACT’OR, n. One who takes away.

DETRAC’TIOUS, a. Containing detraction; lessening reputation. [Not in use.]

DETRACT, v. To take away; to withdraw, in a literal sense. Woolton, Boyle.

DETRACTRESS, n. A female detractor; a contentious woman.

DETRIMENT, n. [L. detrimentum. Qu. deter, worse, or deterre, deterrere, worn off.]

DETRACTIVE, a. Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DETRITION, n. [L. deterre.]

DET'RIMENTAL, a. Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

DETRI"TION, n. A wearing off. Stevens, Boyle.

DETRI'TUS, n. [L. detritus, worn; de and trito, worn off.]

Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of detriment to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. It is a word of very general application.

DETRIMENTAL, a. Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

DEVEX’, a. [L. devexus.]

Bending down; a sloping; incurvation downward. Dav. Johnson.

DEVEX'ITY, n. [L. devexitas, from de and vertere, to turn.]

A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

DEVE', a. In the Christian theology, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the New Testament, the word is frequently used to distinguish themselves by devices on their shields. Johnson.

DEVIATE, v.t. [It. deviare; Sp. desviarse; L. deviare; de, from, and via, way.]

1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; as, to deviate from the common track or path, or from a true course.

These nature deviates, and here wander'st will.

Pope.

2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.

DEVIATION, n. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course or line.

2. Variation from a common or established rule or practice.

3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.

In commerce, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility. Park.

DEVICE, n. [Fr. devise, devise; It. disvesso; from L. disvivos, dividow.]

1. That which is formed by design, or in a conceit; a strategy; an artifice; an stratagem; a project; sometimes in a good sense; more generally in a bad sense, as arts and devices are usually employed for bad purposes.

In a good sense:

His device is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. ii.

In a bad sense:

He disappoints the devices of the crafty. Job v.

They imagined a mischievous device. Ps. xxi.

2. An emblem intended to represent a familiar person, action or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the thing represented and representing, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by devices on their shields. Johnson.

3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising; as, a man of noble device. Shak.


DEVICEFUL, a. Full of devices; inventive. Spenser.

DEVICEFULLY, adv. In a manner curiously contrived. Donne.

DEVIL, n. devil. [Sax. diafoll; D. duivel; G. teufel; Sw. diavul; Dan. diafvel; Russ. diabolus; Gr. teufel; said to be from θηφαλος, to cause to pant, to emaciate; Fr. diable; Sp. diablo; Port. diabo; It. diavolo. The Aramaic is diyal; W. diwell, which Owen supposes to be compounded of di, a negative, and let, light, one without light, [prince of darkness]. The Irish is diubhail, which, according to O'Brien, is composed of di, doity, and bhal, air, [god of the air]. If these Celtic words are justly explained, they are not connected with diabolus, or the latter is equally deduced.]

1. In the Christian theology, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the New Testament, the word is frequently and erroneously used for demon.

2. A very wicked person, and in ludicrous
2. A will or testament.

DEVI'SE, n. Contrivance; scheme invented. 

DEVI'SE, v.i. To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.

DEVI'SE, re. Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator.

DEVI'SER, n. One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

DEVI'SER, pp. Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEVISE, n. The person to whom a devisee makes an estate; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DEVISER, pp. Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan.

DEVISER, n. One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

DEVITABLE, a. Avoidable. [Not in use.]

DEVITABLE, a. [De and void, Fr. vuide, vide. See Void.]

DEV'ITABLE, a. Avoidable. [Not in use.]

DEVOLU'TION, n. An escaping. [Not in use.]

DEVOLV'ING, ppr. Rolling down; falling into the common way or track; as, a deviseous course.

DEVOLV'ING, ppr. Rolling down; to pour or flow with windings. Through splendid kingdoms he devolves his flame. 

DEVOLV'ING, ppr. Rolling down; to pour or flow with windings. Through splendid kingdoms he devolves his flame. 

DEVOLVE, v. i. 1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings. Through splendid kingdoms he devolves his flame.

DEVOLVE, v. i. 2. To move from one person to another; to pass from one to another.

DEVOLVE, v. i. 1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings. Through splendid kingdoms he devolves his flame. 

DEVOLVE, v. i. 2. To move from one person to another; to pass from one to another.

DEVOLVE, v. i. 2. To move from one person to another; to pass from one to another.

DEVOLVE, v. i. 2. To move from one person to another; to pass from one to another.

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises.

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises.

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises.

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises. 

DEVOLVE, v. t. To place among devises.
D E V

ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hun-
gry man.

We will say, some evil beast hath devoured
it. Gen. xxxvii.

In the morning he shall devour the prey. Gen. xlix.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity
and violence.

I will send a fire into the house of Hazaek, which shall devour the palaces of Ben-Hadad. Amos i.

3. Devouring will and lust shall devour him. Ez. xxii.

3. To destroy; to annihilate; to consume.

He seemed in swiftness to devour the way. Shak.

4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipa-
tion and riot.

As soon as this thy son was come, who hath devoured thy living with harlots. Luke xv.

5. To consume wealth and substance by
lucrative and destructive expenditures.

Ye devoured widows’ houses. Matt. xxiii.

5. Eating greedily; consuming.

Devour her o’er and o’er with vast delight. Longing they look, and gaping at the sight.

6. Expressing devotion or piety; as, with
devout wishes for your safety.

My devout wishes for your safety. Milton.

DEVOUR’ING, pp. Eating greedily; consuming.

Devouringly.

DEVOUT’, a. Devout; pious; occupied in reli-
gious exercises, particularly in prayer.

Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a con-
motion and reverence to God; with ardent devo-
tion.

He was devoutly engaged in prayer. Amos.

2. Piously; religiously; as, he viewed the cross devoutly.

3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a con-
motion devoutly to be wished.

1. The quality or state of being devout.

Dew.

Dew.

DEVOW, v. t. To give up.

[Not used.]

B. Jonson.

D E X

Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or
helix. Henry.

D E X T RO U S, a. Ready and expert in the use
of the body and limbs; skillful and active
in manual employment; adroit; as, a dexterous hand; a dextrous workman.

2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties;
prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as, a dextrous manager.

3. Skillful; artful; done with dexterity; as, dextrous management.

D E X T R O U S N E S S, n. Dexterity; adroit-
ness.

D E Y, n. The title of the governor or sove-
ign of Algiers, under the protection of the Grand Seignior. Encyc.

D I A, a prefix, a contraction of dis, denotes
separation, or negation; or, two.

D I A B A S E, n. Another name of greenstone.

Cleveland.

D I A B AT E R I A L, a. [Gr. διαβάτειον, Bord-
der-passing. Milford.

D I A B E T E S, n. [Gr. διαβήτης, from διαβάνω, to pass through; δια and ἐν, to go or pass.] A long continued increased quantity of urine; an excessive and morbid discharge of urine. Core. Encyc.


D I A B O L I C, a. [L. diabolus, the devil.] Divilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageous; wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as, a diabolical temper; a diabolical scheme or action.

D I A B O L I C A L L Y, adv. In a diabolical
manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

D I A B O L I C A L N E S S, n. The qualities of the
devil.

D I A B O L I S M, n. The actions of the devil.

2. Possession by the devil. Warburton.

D I A C A U S T I C, a. [Gr. διακαύω, to burn or
inflame.]

Belonging to curves formed by refraction.

Bai ley.

D I A C H Y L O N, n. [Gr. διάχυλον, an en-
amid pluster. Encyc.

D I A C O N A L, a. [L. diaconus.] Pertaining
to a deacon.

D I A C O U S T I C, a. [Gr. διακούω, to hear; δια
and κούω, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

D I A C O S T I C S, n. The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also diaphonics. Encyc.

D I A C R I T I C, a. [Gr. διακριτικός, δια-
κριτη, to separate; δια and κριτη, to sepa-
rate.]

That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as, a diacritical point or mark.

The short vowel is never signified by any diacritical mark. Encyc.

D I A D E L P H, n. [Gr. δίδελφος, δί, twice, and
dελφος, a brother.] In botany, a plant whose stamens are united in two bodies or bundles by their filaments.
2. In modern usage, the mark or badge of 'i. Being in an angular direction. Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DI'ADEMED, a. Adorned with a diadem; 

BIAG'ONAL, a. [Gr. Siojumoj; Sm and ywHa, a corner.]

DI'ADROM, n. [Gr. 6ia6po^»j, a running about; Sfii/iu; &ut, and Sfii/iu, to run.]

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by 

DiADELPH'lAN, a. Having its stamens utilized into two bodies by their filaments.

DIAGKAPH'ICAL, [" to describe.] Descriptive.

In geometry, a figure, draft or scheme designed for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. Anciently, a musical scale.

DIAGRAPHIC, a. [Gr. δГαГιГ and γГαГιГ, to write.] Descriptive.

DIAGRAM, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα; δГαГιГ and γГαГιГ, to write.]

1. In geometry, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts.

2. Being in an angular direction.

DIAGONAL, a. [Gr. δГαГιГμα; δГαГιГ and γГαГιГ, a corner.]

1. In geometry, extending from one angle to the other of a curvilinear figure, and dividing it into two equal parts.

2. A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the diameter, and sometimes the diametral.

DIA'PLATE, n. The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DIAM'ETER, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα; δГαГιГ and γГαГιГ, to speak.] 

1. The form or idiom of a language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state; consisting chiefly in differences of orthography and pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects, the Attic, Ionic, Doric and Ionic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with which local alterations as to time; accident and revolutions have introduced among the descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations. In regard to a large portion of words, many languages, which are considered as distinct, are really dialects of one common language.

2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking.

DIALECTICALLY, adv. In the manner of dialectics.

DIALECTICS, n. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DIAL'OGUE, n. To discourse together; to confer. [Not used.] Shaks.

DI'ALOGUE-WRITER, a. A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DIAMONDED, a. Having the figure of an 

DIAMOND, a. Resembling a diamond, as a 

DIAMOND-MINE, n. A mine in which diamonds are found.

DIAN DERN, a. Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.

DIAPASM, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα, to sprinkle.]

3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

A diadem of beauty. Is. xxviii.

DI'ADEM, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα, from δГαГιГμα, to bind; L. diadema.] 

1. A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussie, of 

2. A written conversation, or a composition of two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation between two or more persons; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.

DI'ALOGUE, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα, to speak.] 

1. In writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation; as, aГιГ, muГιГ.

2. In music, the octave interval which includes all the tones.

3. Among musical instrument-makers, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones.

DI'AL-PLATE, n. The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DI'AL-PLATE, n. The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DIAMONDED, a. Having the figure of an 

DIAMOND, a. Resembling a diamond, as a 

DIAMOND-MINE, n. A mine in which diamonds are found.

DIAN DERN, a. Having its stamens united into two bodies by their filaments.

DIAPASM, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα, to sprinkle.]

3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

A diadem of beauty. Is. xxviii.

DI'ADEM, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα, from δГαГιГμα, to bind; L. diadema.] 

1. A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussie, of 

2. A written conversation, or a composition of two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation between two or more persons; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.

DI'ALOGUE, n. [Gr. δГαГιГμα, to speak.]
Diapason-diapente, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth.

Diapason-diapente, a compound consonance, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.

Diapason-ditone, a compound consonance, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapason-semiditone, a compound consonance, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5.

DIAPENTIC, n. [Gr. διαπέντης, and πέντης, five.]
1. A fifth; an interval making the second of one twelfth. Encyc.
2. In medicine, a composition of five ingredients. Core.

DIAPER, n. [Fr. diaprer, diapered; said to be from Ypres, in the Netherlands.]
1. A fifth; an interval making the second of one twelfth. Encyc.
2. In medicine, a composition of five ingredients. Core.

DIAPER, v. i. To variegate or diversify, as

DIAPER, n. [Fr. did fair, diapered; said to be from Ypres, in the Netherlands.]
1. A fifth; an interval making the second of one twelfth. Encyc.
2. In medicine, a composition of five ingredients. Core.

DIAPER, v. i. To draw flowers or figures, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

SPINNER. Howel.

DIAPER, v. i. To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you diaper on folds. Peacham.

DIAPHANED, n. Transparent. [Little used.]

DIAPHANITY, n. [Gr. διαφανεία, διαφάνα, to shine through; δια and φανέρο, to shine.]
The power of transmitting light; transparency; pelliculiness.

DIAPHTHONG, n. [Gr. διάφωνον, διάφωνα, to carry through; δια and φωνή, to carry.]
Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. Core. Encyc.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, a. [Gr. διαφορά, διαφοριέω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pelliculid; transparent; clear.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, a. [Gr. διαφορά, διαφοριέω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. Core. Encyc.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, a. [Gr. διαφορά, διαφοριέω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. Core. Encyc.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, a. [Gr. διαφορά, διαφοριέω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. Core. Encyc.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, a. [Gr. διαφορά, διαφοριέω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. Core. Encyc.

DIAPHORISITIC, a. [Gr. διαφορικός, διαφορίζω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Having power to increase perspiration; subfusor; sweating.

DIAPHORISITIC, a. [Gr. διαφορικός, διαφορίζω, to carry through; δια and φορέω, to carry.]
Having power to increase perspiration; subfusor; sweating.

DIAPHORISITIC, n. A medicine which promotes perspiration; a subfusor.

Core. Encyc.

DIAPHRAGMS differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the sensible perspiration; the latter excite the sensible discharge called sweat.

DIAPHRAGM, n. [Gr. διαφάνα, διαφάνεια, and πέντης, five.]
1. In anatomy, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly.

Core. Encyc.
2. A partition or dividing substance. Woodward.

DIAPORESIS, n. [Gr. διάπορεις, to doubt.]
In rhetoric, doubt; hesitation. Bailey.

DIARIES, n. [Gr. διαρίς, a division; διαρίς, and πόεμα, to take away.]
The derivative of a diphthong; the mark placed over one of two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced separately, as distinct letters; as, der. DIARY, n. [See Diary.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIARY, n. [L. diarium, from dies, a day.]
1. A journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; a diary of the weather.

A diary fever is a fever of one day.

DIASCHEMISM, n. [Gr. διασκεδασμός, a piece cut off; δια and σκέδασμος, to cut off.]
In music, the difference between the comma and enharmonic dissonances, commonly called the lesser comma.

DIASPORE, n. [Gr. διασπόρα, to disperse.]
A mineral occurring in laminar connections, of a pearly gray color, and intusible. A small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, almost instantly decrepitates, and is dispersed; whence its name. It is a mineral little known.


DIASTASIS, n. [Gr. διάστασις, διάστασις, to carry through; δια and στάσις, to carry.]
Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. Core. Encyc.

DIAS TIC, a. [Gr. διαστικός, διαστήμα, a division, dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, sixth and major seventh.

DIAS TIC, n. [Gr. διαστήμα, in music, a simple interval.

DIATOLE, n. [Gr. διατόλεια, δια and τόλεια, to set or send forth.]
1. Among physicians, a dilatation of the heart, auricles and arteries; opposed to spasm or contraction.

Core. Encyc.
2. In grammar, the extension of a syllable; or a figure which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DIASTYLY, n. [Gr. διάστυλον, διά and στυλόν, a cavity.]
An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

HARRIS.

DIATRES, n. [Gr. διάτρος, διά and τρός, one.]
A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germination. Harris.

DICOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. δικότυλον, δι-κότυλον, two; δικότυλον, to cut, cut.]
In botany, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as a dichotomous stem.

Marthey.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, a. [Gr. δικότυλον, δι-κότυλον, two; δικότυλον, to cut, cut.]
Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as a dichotous capsule.

Marthey.

MARThA.

DICOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. δικότυλον, δι-κότυλον, two; δικότυλον, to cut, cut.]
A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germination. Harris.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having two lobes. A dicotyledonous plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves. Mire.

DICOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. δικότυλον, δι-κότυλον, two; δικότυλον, to cut, cut.]
A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germination. Harris.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having two lobes. A dicotyledonous plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves. Mire.
written; a general dictates orders to his troops.

2. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind. We say, the spirit of God dictated the message of the prophets to Israel. Conscience often dictates the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

DICTATE, n. The act of dictating; the act of speaking out aloud; the utterance or delivery of words.

DICTATION, n. The act of dictating; the act of delivering words.

DICTATOR, n. [L.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others.

1. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind.
2. A rule, maxim or precept, delivered with authority.
3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as the dictates of reason or conscience.

DICTATORSHIP, n. The office of a dictator.

DICTATE, n. An order delivered; a command.
DICTATING, ppr. Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DICTATIC, adj. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable.

DICTATE, v. t. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind; as the dictates of reason or conscience.

DICTATION, n. The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.

It affords security against the dictation of laws.

DICTATORY, a. Overbearing; dogmatic.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism.

DICTATIVE, a. Overbearing; dogmatic.

DICTATURE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTORY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DICTATOR, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

DICTARY, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

DICTURATE, n. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DICTATION, n. [L. dictio, from dicere, to speak.]

Dictionary, adj. Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.
DIFFERENCE, n. The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity. Difference may be total or partial, and exist in the nature and essence of things, in the form, the qualities or degrees. There is a difference in nature between animals and plants; a difference in the genera and species of animals; a difference of quality in paper; and a difference in degrees of heat, or of light.

2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another.

3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.

What was the difference? It was a contention in public. Shak.

4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy. Shak.

5. A logical distinction.

6. Evidences or marks of distinction.

The marks and differences of sovereignty Davies.

7. Distinction.

There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek. Rom. x.

8. In mathematics, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.

9. In logic, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.

10. In heraldry, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.

DIFFERENCE, v. t. To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws is a civilized from a savage state.

DIFFERT, a. Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to different churches or nations.

2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as different kinds of food or drink; different states of health; different shapes; different degrees of excellence.

DIFFERENTIAL, a. An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a differential quantity. The differential method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing them. Hence it is called the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. Encyc. Porcia.

DIFFERENTLY, adv. In a different manner; variously. Men are differently affected with the same eloquence.

DIFFERING, ppr. Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contesting.

DIFFICILE, a. [L. difficilis.] Difficult; hard; scrupulous. [Not used.] Bacon.

DIFFICILITIES, n. Difficulty to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake difficulties for impossibilities. To overcome difficulties is an evidence of a great mind.

DIFFICULT, a. Difficult; hard; not easy; not accomplished; not perfectly done; in a difficult manner. Difficult to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road.

2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not complaisant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as a difficult man; a person of a difficult temper.

3. Hard to be ascended as a hill, traveled as a road, or crossed as a river. &c. We say, a difficult road; a difficult river to cross; &c.

DIFFICULTY, n. [Fr. difficulté; It. difficoltà; Sp. dificultad; L. difficultas.]

1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to easiness or facility; as the difficulty of a task or enterprise; a work of labor and difficulty.

2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake difficulties for impossibilities. To overcome difficulties is an evidence of a great mind.

3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. We lie under many difficulties, by reason of bad weather, sickness, or any other accidents.

4. Objection; obstacle to believe; that which cannot be easily understood, explained or believed. Men often raise difficulties concerning miracles and mysteries in religion, which candid research will remove.

5. In a popular sense, bodily complaints; indisposition.

DIFFIDENCE, n. [It. diffidanza; Sp. dificultad; L. difficultas.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability or disposition of others. It is said there was a general diffusion in the state of the nation, and of the sincerity of the king.

2. More generally, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. We speak or write with difficulty, when we doubt our ability to speak or write correctly or to the satisfaction of others. The effect of difficulty is some degree of reserve, modesty, timidity or bashfulness. Hence,

3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness; as, he addressed the audience or the prince with diffidence.

DIFFIDENT, a. Distrustful; want of confidence; doubting of another's power, disposition, sincerity or intention.

Be not diffident of wisdom. Milton.

Be diffident in dealing with strangers. Anon.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency.

Distress makes the humble heart diffident. Cervantes.

3. Reserved; modest; timid; as a diffident youth.

DIFFIDENTLY, adv. With distrust; in a distrustful manner; modestly.
DIFFUSIBILITY, n. [L. diffusibilis.] The finality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as the diffusibility of water.

DIFFUSTIBLENESS, n. as z. Diffusibility.

DIFFUSION, n. as z. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as the diffusion of water; the diffusion of air or light.

DIFFUSOR, n. [L. diffusor.] A vessel for spreading or disseminating a liquid or fluid.

DIFFUSIVE, a. Having the quality of diffusing, or of spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air, and light; dust, smoke, and odors, and diffusive substances.

DIFFUSIVELY, adv. Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVITY, n. The power of diffusing, or of being spread; diffusion.

DIFFUSE, v. t. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to disseminate. Diffuse the word in use.

DIFFUSELY, adv. In a diffuse manner; with wide dispersion. Flowers diffuse their odors. The fame of Washington is diffused over Europe. The knowledge of the true God will be diffused over the earth.

DIFFUSELY, adv. Widely; extensively.

DIFFUSER, n. [L. diffusor.] An instrument for spreading or disseminating a liquid or fluid.

DIFFUSING, pp. diffused. Spread; dispersed.


DIG, v. t. [L. digere, to stir or mix; oblique: from diges, to handle; prob. akin to obs. stem *dig-, to bear, carry, or wear; Fr. digérer; Sp. digerir.] To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a convenient order; to digest a discourse or sermon.

DIGESTABLE, a. Capable of being digested.

DIGESTED, pp. Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared, in the stomach or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DIGESTER, n. He that digests or disposes in order.

DIGERENT, a. [L. digerens.] Digesting.

DIGESTED, n. [L. digestus, put in order.] A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper heads or titles; as the digest of Justinian. A pandect.

DIGESION, n. [L. digestio.] The con-
2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.

4. The process of maturing an ulcer or causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

DIGESTIVE, a. Having the power to digest food, that is, to purify or reduce to order; the maturation of a design.

3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order.

5. Dissolving.

2. In chemistry, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. In surgery, an application which ripens or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it.

4. The process of dissolving and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DIGESTIVE, a. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as a digestive preparation or medicine.

2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.

3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as digestive thought.

4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

DIGESTIVE, n. In medicine, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroboration.

2. In surgery, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or digestes it to prepare it for some action on other substances.

Dissociate salt, the muriate of potash.

DIGESTIVE, pp. [See Digest.] Digest.

DIGEST, V. t. Digest; to expatiate; to comment; to explain by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

DIGESTION, n. [See Digestify.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

Walton.

DIGNIFIED, pp. [See Digestify.] Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as dignified conduct, or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified.

J. Q. Adams.

DIGNITY, n. 1. Literally, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; used only of speaking or writing.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to dignify into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the significance of any term.

Locke.

2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; in a literal sense. [Not in use.]

Shak.

DIGRESS', v. i. [L. digressus, digredior; ' or 'dis and gradient, to step. See Grade.]

1. Literally, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; used only of speaking or writing.

2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.

3. Deviation from a regular course; as, the digression of the sun is not equal. [Little used.]

Brown.

DIGRESS'LON, n. [L. digresio.] The act of digressing; departing from the main subject or subject.

Dignity of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true dignity of soul.

Cleaveland.

1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sordid actions; opposed to meanness. In this sense, we speak of the dignity of mind, and dignity of sentiments.

This dignity is based on moral rectitude; all vice is incompatible with true dignity of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true dignity of soul.

2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of a nobleman.

The rank or title of a nobleman.

3. Deviation from a regular course; as, the digression of the sun is not equal. [Little used.]

Brown.

DIGRAPH, n. [Gr. d'is and y^vM, an alphabet.] An Aigלות of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in head, breath.

Lee.

DIGRESS', v. i. [L. digressus, digredior; ' or 'dis and gradient, to step. See Grade.]

A union of two vowels, of which only one is pronounced, as in head, breath.

Sheridan.

1. Literally, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart or wander from the main subject, design or tenor of a discourse, argument or narration; used only of speaking or writing.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to dignify into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the significance of any term.

Locke.

2. To go out of the right way or common track; to deviate; in a literal sense. [Not in use.]

Shak.

DIGRESSING, ppr. Departing from the main subject.

DIGNITY, n. [L. dignitas, dignus, worthy, and faria, to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

DIGNIFICATION, n. [See Dignify.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

Walton.

DIGNIFIED, pp. [See Dignify.] Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as dignified conduct, or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified.

J. Q. Adams.

DIGNIFICATION, n. [See Dignify.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

Walton.

DIGNIFIED, pp. [See Dignify.] Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as dignified conduct, or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified.

J. Q. Adams.

DIGNITARY, n. An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-emminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

Eccles. Syst.

DIGNITARY, n. [L. dignitas, dignus, worthy, and faria, to make.]

1. An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-emminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

Eccles. Syst.

DIGNIFY, v.t. [Sp. dignificar; L. dignus, worthy, and faria, to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

DIGNIFY, v.t. [Sp. dignificar; L. dignus, worthy, and faria, to make.]

1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or which gives celebrity.

Your worth will dignify our feast.

B. Jonson.

DIGNITY, n. 1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. Both

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the disk.

3. In arithmetic, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits.

DIGITAL, a. [L. digitus, a finger, that is, a digit, Gr. eiperis, a finger, Gr. supra, a seat or face.] A general maxim, or principle.

A figure with two sides, as a triangle, square, and cube, or face or seat. Having two sides, as a figure.

DIE, n. [supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DIE-HARD, n. [Gr. eiperis, a finger, Gr. supra, a seat or face.] A diehard.

DIEHARD, n. [supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DIEHARD, n. [Gr. eiperis, a finger, Gr. supra, a seat or face.] A diehard.

DIEHARD, n. [Gr. eiperis, a finger, Gr. supra, a seat or face.] A diehard.

DIEHARD, n. [Gr. eiperis, a finger, Gr. supra, a seat or face.] A diehard.
3. A vein of basalt, greenstone or other stony substance. 

DIKE, v. t. To surround with a dike; to fortify by a bank. 

DIKE, v. i. To dig. [N. in use.] 

DILACERATE, v. t. [L. dUacero; rct and rct. 

DILA'NIATE, v. t. [L. dilanio; di and lanio, to rend in pieces. 

DILAP'IDATE, v. t. To pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces. 

DILAPIDATED, pp. Wasted; ruined. 

DILAP'IDATING, ppr. Wasting; pulling down building; or to suffer such work to fall to pieces. 

DILAPIDATION, n. The act of rending; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of DILAPIDATION.] 

DILAPIDATE, v. t. Rend in pieces. 

DILAPIDATION, n. A tearing in pieces. 

DILAPIDATE, v. i. [L. dilapidat; di and lapido, to stone, from lapis, a stone. It seems originally to have signified to pull down building, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces. 

DILAPIDATE, v. t. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; or, as, to dilate upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakespeare have used it in a transitive sense. Brown uses it to dilate a theme. 

DILA'TE, v. t. To widen; to expand; or to swell or extend in all directions. His heart dilates and glories in his strength. 

DILA'TE, v. t. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend; to expand in all directions; opposed to contract. The air dilates the lungs; air is dilated by expiration. 

DILA'TE, v. t. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; or, as, to dilate upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakespeare have used it in a transitive sense. Brown uses it to dilate a theme. 

DILA'TING, ppr. Expanding; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; or, as, to dilate upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakespeare have used it in a transitive sense. Brown uses it to dilate a theme. 

DILA'TED, pp. Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space. 

DILATOR, n. That which widens or extends in all directions; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 

DILATATION, n. The act of expanding; to expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend; to expand in all directions; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 

DILATATION, n. The act of expanding; to expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend; to expand in all directions; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 

DILATATION, n. The act of expanding; to expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend; to expand in all directions; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 

DILATATION, n. The act of expanding; to expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend; to expand in all directions; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 

DILATATION, n. The act of expanding; to expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend; to expand in all directions; opposed to contraction. Dilatation differs from extension, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plan is extended; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is dilated. 

DIL'ATORY, a. [Fr. dilatoire; It. dilatorio; Sp. dilatorio; Dilatory.] To speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration. 

DIL'OGENT, adv. With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly, not negligently. Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 

DILL, n. [Sax. dil; dide; Sw. diU; Dan. dild; G. dUL.] An annual plant of the genus Anethum, the name of a stage-coach, used in France. 

DILU'CIDATE, v. t. To make clear. [Not in use.] 

DILU'TE, a. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength. Thus sirup or melasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture of water. 

DILU'enT, a. [L. dUeente. See Dilatation.] Diligent. 

DILU'lent, n. That which thins or attenuates. 

DILU'CIDATE, v. t. To make clear. [Not in use.] See Elucidate. 

DILU'CIDE, v. t. To make clear. [Not in use.] See Elucidate. 

DILU'CIDE, v. t. To make clear. [Not in use.] See Elucidate. 

DILU'CIDE, v. t. To make clear. [Not in use.] See Elucidate. 

DILEMMA, n. [Gr. διλῆμμα, a syllogism which strikes on each side; δι and λῆμμα, an assumption, from λαμά, to take.] 

DILEMMA, n. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. 

DILEMMA, n. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. 

DILEMMA, n. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. 

DILEMMA, n. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. 

DILEMMA, n. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. 

DILEMMA, n. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of being in which evils or obst
2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah. Buckland.

DILUVIAL, n. [L. diluvium, a deluge.]

DILU'TER, n. That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DILUTION, n. The act of making thin, or more liquid.

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. Buckland.

DILU'VIAL, a. [L. diluvium, a deluge.]

DIM, a. [Sax. dim; Dan. dark, obscure, dim, and dumb; dummi, to dim; dummes, to grow dim or dull, to stupefy. Eng. dump, dumpsh. Sw. dimma, fog, mist, a cloud; Ir. dimh, darkness; Russ. tuman, fog; tanemii, dark, obscure, Sans. tama, black; Finn. tumma. It seems to be allied to dump, vapor, Russ. dum, to stupefy. See Dump. If dim and dumb are of the same family, the sense is close, thick.]

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; as a dim prospect.

3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as a dim shade.

4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.

The understanding is dim.

5. Having its luster obscured; sullied; tarnished.

How is the gold become dim? Lam. iv.

DIM, v. t. To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; as, to dim the eyes.

DIMENSION, n. [L. dimension, from dimetior, to measure: di or dis and metior, to mete; Gr. metrize. See Mete and Measure.]

In geometry, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness or depth. A line has one dimension, or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness or depth.

The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as, the dimensions of a room, or of a ship; the dimensions of a farm, of a kingdom, etc.

DIMENSIONLESS, a. Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.

DIMENSIONITY, n. Extent; capacity.

DIMENSIONIVE, a. That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's dimensionless lines?

DIMETER, a. [L. having two poetical measures.] Tyrrh.:

DIMETER, a. A verse of two measures.

DIMIDiate, a. [L. dimidio; di and metior, to mete.] To divide into two equal parts.

DIMIDIATED, a. [L. dimidiatus; di and medius, middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DIMI'DATION, n. The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DIMISH, v. t. [L. diminuo; di and minus, to lessen; minor, less. It. diminuire; Fr. diminuer; Sp. diminuir; Ir. min, fine; minon, small; W. main, meinein, small, slender; Russ. meneshe, less; unmeniayt, to diminish; Ar. mana, to cut off; to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn. No. 5.]

1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to increase and augment.

2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

3. Faintness; imperfection; as the dimness of vision; as the dimness of the eyes.

4. Want of brightness; as the dimness of wealth, of power, of safety.

DIMPLE, v.i. To form dimples; to sink.

DIMPLED, a. Set with dimples; as a dimpled cheek.

DIMPLING, n. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as the dimpling of a view.

DIMPLING, ppr. Obscuring.

DIMPLING, n. Obscurity.

DIMNESS, n. Dullness of sight; as the dimness of the eyes.

2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as the dimness of a view.

3. Faintness; imperfection; as the dimness of gold or silver.

4. Want of brightness; as the dimness of gold or silver.

5. To sink into depressions or little inequalities.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main.

DIMPLED, a. Set with dimples; as a dimpled cheek.

DIMPLY, a. Full of dimples, or small depressions; as the dimply flow.

DIMPLED, a. Having dim or obscure vision.

DIN, n. [Sax. dynas; dyna, to sound; loc. dyna, to thunder; L. latius, loud, tone.]

This word probably belongs to the root of tone and thunder, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise. Sax. earned, an earthquake.

Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling,
DINNER, n. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. διηνέτος, whirling round.]

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINER, n. [Fr. dîner; Ir. dinner. See Dine.]

1. The meal taken about the middle of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. διηνέτος, whirling round.]

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINNER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining, in which case, dinner must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. δίνειν, and δίνω, to furnish, to bestow. 

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. διηνέτος, whirling round.]

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINNER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining, in which case, dinner must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. δίνειν, and δίνω, to furnish, to bestow. 

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. διηνέτος, whirling round.]

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINNER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining, in which case, dinner must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. δίνειν, and δίνω, to furnish, to bestow. 

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. διηνέτος, whirling round.]

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINNER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining, in which case, dinner must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. δίνειν, and δίνω, to furnish, to bestow. 

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINETICAL, a. [Gr. διηνέτος, whirling round.]

DINE, v. t. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

DINNER-TIME, n. The usual time of dining, in which case, dinner must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. δίνειν, and δίνω, to furnish, to bestow. 

To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by laboring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.
DIPLOMACY, n. [This word, like supremacy, retains the accent of its original.]

1. The customs, rules and privileges of em-

2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of

3. The agency or management of ministers

DIPLOMA, n. [Gr. διπόμα, from διπλό, to double or fold. Anciently, a letter or other

DIPLOMATED, a. Made by diplomas.

DIPLOMATIC, a. Pertaining to diplomas; to agents who are authorized to transact

DIPPING, n. The act of plunging or

DIP-PER, n. One that dips; he or that which dips.

DIP'PING, n. In grammar, a noun which has only two ca-

DIRE, a. [L. dirus. If the primary sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third and octave. Rousseau.

DIREC'T, n. In music, a character placed

DIREC'TER, n. A director, which see.

DIREC'TED, pp. Aimed; pointed; to direct the

DIREC'TING, n. A point or a piece of ordnance; to direct the

DIRECT, n. t. [L. directum, directus, from dirigo.

1. To point or aim in a straight line, to-

2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, he directed me to the left hand

3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to direct the affairs of a nation.

Wisdom is profitable to direct. Eccles. x.

4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a

5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command. But direct is a softer term than

COMMAND.

DIRECT', n. In music, a direct interval is that which

7. In music, a direct interval is that which

8. In music, a direct character.

DIRECTION, n. [L. direclio.] Aim at a

DIREC'TIONER, n. A director, which see.

DIREC'TIONAL, a. Guiding; regulating; govern-

DIREC'TIONARY, n. A dictionary; a

DIREC'TORY, n. A directory; a

DIREC'TOR, n. A director, which see.

DIREC'TOR', n. A directory; a

DIREC'TORIAL, a. Governing; management; guidance; to the first note of the next stave. Bushy.

DIREC'TED', a. Guided; regulated; governed; instructed; instructed.

DIREC'TEDLY, adv. In a prescribed manner; to

DIREC'TION, n. [L. directio.] Aim at a

DIREC'TINGLY, adv. In a prescribed manner; to

DIREC'TIONAL', a. Governing; to the first note of the next stave. Bushy.

DIP, v. To point or aim in a straight line, to-

DIPPER, n. A ladle.

DIP-PING-NEEDLE, n. A needle that

DIP'TER, i. [Gr. δίς and πεπτόμενος, a

DIP'TERAL, a. Having two wings only.

DIP'TOTE, n. [Gr. δίς and πεπτόμενος, to fall.

DIP'TERAS, n. [Gr. δίς and πεπτόμενος, to fall.

DIP TERS, n. A series of words or letters that are

DIP'TICAL', a. Pertaining to diplomas; to agents who are authorized to transact

DIP'TICAL', a. Pertaining to diplomas; to agents who are authorized to transact

DIP'TERIC', a. Pertaining to diplomas; to agents who are authorized to transact

DIP'TERYX, n. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIA, n. A diplomatic body.

DIP'THALLIA, n. A diplomatic body.

DIP'THALLIC, a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THIAL, a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC, a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THIALIC, a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THAL MICAL, a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THIALICAL, a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;

DIP'THALMIC', a. Pertaining to a diplomat;
8. A body or board of directors.

DIRECTIVE, a. Having the power of direction; as a directrix.

2. Informing; instructing; shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, adv. In a straight line or course; rectilinearly; not in a winding course. Aim directly to the object. Gravity tends directly to the center of the earth. As a direct line is the shortest course, hence

2. Immediately; soon; without delay; as,

3. Openly; expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity; or without a train of inferences.

No man hath been so impious, as directly to condemn prayer.

DIRECTNESS, n. Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way. Bentley.

3. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance, enjoining; instructing.

DIRECTOR, n. One who directs; one who superintends, governs or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor.

2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.

3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as the director of a bank, or of the India Company.

4. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct. Federalist, Hamilton.

5. In surgery, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors 'opening sinuses or fistulce; a guide for an incision-knife.

DIRECTORIAL, a. Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DIRECTORY, a. Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DIRECTORY, n. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. The Bible is our best directory, in faith and practice.

2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode.

3. The supreme council of France, in the late revolution.

4. A board of directors.

DIRECTRESS, n. A female who directs or manages.

DIRECTRIX, n. A female who governs or directs.

Direful, a. [See Dire.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as direful head; a direful misfortune.


Direfully, adv. Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

Diremption, n. [L. diremption.] A separation.

Bp. Holt.

Direness, n. Terribleness; horror; dearness.

Shad.

DIRECTION, n. [L. direpindia.] The act of plundering.

Dirge, n. durg. [Usually supposed to be a contraction of L. dirige, a word used in the funeral service. In Sw. dyrke, Dan. dyre, signifies to worship, honor, reverence.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning; as a funeral dirge.

DIRIGENT, { See Direct.} In geometry.

DIRECTRIX, n. [L. Fig. the line of motion along which the descripient line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure.

Euc.

DIRK, n. dyrk. [Scot. dyrk.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, a. dyrk. Obs. Spenser.


2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRT, n. durt. [Sax. gedritan; D. dryten; Ohs. Spenser.] Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever adhiring to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.

The fat closed, and the dirt came out. Judge.

2. Meanness; sordidness. [Not in use.]

DIRT, V. I. durt. To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile.

DIRTILY, adv. durtilly. [from dirty.] In a dirty manner; dirtyly; nastily; filthily.

3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as a dirty white.

2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as dirty water.

DIRT'ILY, adv. durt'illy. [from dirty.] In a dirty manner; dirtyly; nastily; filthily.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY, a. durt'y. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as dirty hands.

2. Not pure; not pure; turbid; as dirty water.

DIRTY, V. t. durt'y. To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to dirty the clothes or hands.

2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; applied to reputation.

DIRUTION, n. [L. diruption; dirumpo, to burst.] A bursting or rending asunder. [See Disruption.]

DIR, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. des, Sp. dis, and in may in some instances be the same word contracted. Dis denotes separation, a parting; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in disarm, disoblige, disagree. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in distribute, disconnect.

DISABILITY, n. [from disable.] Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength or ability; weakness; impotence; as disability arising from infirmity or broken limbs.

2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; incapacity; as the disability of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts.

3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DISABILITY differs from inability, in denoting a state of being unprepared. HaU.

To make contracts.

To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; applied to reputation.

A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared.

DISACCORD, v. i. [dis and accord.] To refuse assent. [Not used.] Spenser.

DISACQUIT, v. t. [dis and acquit.] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DISACQUITTED, pp. Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.

DISACKNOWLEDGE, v. t. [dis and acknowledge.] To deny; to disown.

DISACKNOWLEDGED, pp. Denied; disowned.

DISACKNOWLEDGING, pp. Denying; disowning.

DISACQUAINT, v. t. [See Acquaint.] To dissolve acquaintance. [Little used.]

DISACQUAINT, n. Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.

DISADORN, v. t. To deprive of ornament. Congreve.

DISADVANCE, v. t. or i. To check; to halt. [Not in use.]

Spenser.
DISADVANTAGE, n. [Fr. désavantage.] That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to success or advantage. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its position.

2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which disadvent'uro, a. Unprosperous. [Not used.], Spenser. disadventure, n. To injure in interest; to prejudice.

2. To disdain, or dislike. Hall.

disaffect', [dis anA affect.], To alienate affection; to make less friendly to: in disaffection of.

disadventure, n. Misfortune. [Not used.], Raleigh.

disaffection, n. Alienation of a

2. Disorder; bad constitution; in a physical sense. [Little used.], Wiseman.

disaffectionate, a. Not well disposed; not friendly. Blount.

disaffirm', v. t. disafferm'. [dis and affirm.], To deny; to contradict. Davies.

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial

disaffirmance, n. Denial; negation; overthrow; condemnation. By the decision of a superior tribunal; as disaffirmance of judgment.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the disagreeableness of another's manners; the disagreeableness of a taste, sound or smell.

disagree'ably, adv. Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

disagreeance, n. Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as the disagreement of two ideas, or of two pictures, of two stories or narratives.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding a private opinion that the enemy was not to be feared. A. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Pope.

It is usually followed by with. But we say, I disagree to your proposal. The use of from after disagree is not common. A. Ann. 

2. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes disagree with the patient; food often disagree with the stomach or the taste.

2. To disagree; to be in opposition. Men often reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it disagrees with their reason or preconceived opinions. Anon.

2. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; to disallow an account or charge. Disallow able, a. Not allowable; not to be suffered.

2. Privation of life. [Not used.], Broken.

2. Annulment; the act of making void, or of declaring anything void. This contract was disavowed to her natural kinship. Browne.

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses; but expressing less than disgusting and odious. Behavior may be disagreeable to our minds; food may be disagreeable to the taste; many things are disagreeable to the ear, and orders to the smell. Whatever is disagreeable gives some pain or uneasiness.

2. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Little used.], Little.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the disagreeableness of another's manners; the disagreeableness of a taste, sound or smell.

2. Differing; not according to opinion or coinciding. Disagreeable, a. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Little used.], Little.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

DISAFFIRMED, pp. Denied; contradict ed; overturned.

DISAFFIRMING, ppr. Denying; contradict ing; annulling.

DISAFFRiEST, v. t. [dis and affect.]. To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

DISAFFERSTED, pp. Stripped of forest privileges.

DISAFFECTION, n. Depriving of forest privileges.

DISAGREEMENT, pp. Depriving of forest privileges.

DISAGREGATE, v. t. [dis and aggregate.]. To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DISAGGREGATING, ppr. Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.

DISAGGREGATION, n. The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DISAFFIRMED, pp. Annulled; vacated; made void.

DISANNUL', v. t. [dis and annul. In this instance, the prefix dis is improperly used, as the act of declaring anything void.] To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish; to disannul a law or an ordinance.

2. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes disagree with the patient; food often disagree with the stomach or the taste. To disagree; to be in opposition. Men often reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it disagrees with their reason or preconceived opinions. Anon.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the disagreeableness of another's manners; the disagreeableness of a taste, sound or smell.

2. Differing; not according to opinion or coinciding. Disagreeable, a. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Little used.], Little.

2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as the disagreeableness of another's manners; the disagreeableness of a taste, sound or smell.

2. Differing; not according to opinion or coinciding. Disagreeable, a. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Little used.], Little.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

Hugh.

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFIRMANCE, n. Denial; negation; overthrow; condemnation. By the decision of a superior tribunal; as disaffirmance of judgment.

2. To overturn or annul, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as disaffirmance of judgment.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit or other good; as, to sell goods to disadvent'.

2. To disdain, or dislike. Hall.

DISAFFECTION, n. Alienation of affection; to make less friendly to a person, party or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to disafford the army.

2. To disdain, or dislike. Hall.

2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFIRMANCE, n. Denial; negation; overthrow; condemnation. By the decision of a superior tribunal; as disaffirmance of judgment.

2. To overturn or annul, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as disaffirmance of judgment.

2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent. But if her father shall disallow her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows or her bonds—shall stand. Num. xxx.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.

To whom coming, as to a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii.

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; to disallow an account or charge.

DISALLOW Able, a. Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOWANCE, n. Annulment; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLOWED, pp. Not granted, permitted or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DISALLOWING, ppr. Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DISALLY', v. t. [dis and ally.]. To form an improper alliance. Milton.

DISANCHOR, v. t. [dis and anchor.]. To force from its anchors, as a ship. Coventry.

DISIMATE, v. t. [dis and animate.]. To deprive of life. [Not used.]

DISAPPROVE, v. t. To deprive of authority or force; to nullify; to abolish; as, to disannul a law or an ordinance.

Wilt thou also disannul my judgment? Job xl. Gal. iii. xv.

DISANNUL'LED, pp. Annulled; vacated; made void.

DISANNUL'LING, ppr. Making void; depriving of authority or binding force.

DISANNULMENT, n. The act of making void; as the disannulment of a law or decree.

Disannul differs from repeal, as the genus from the species. A repeal makes a law void by the same power that enacted it. Annulment or disannulment destroys its force and authority by repeal or by other means. Milton.


DISAPPR E, v. t. To dissolve; to strip of raiment. Junius.
DISAPPEAR, v. i. [dis and appear.] 1. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible by vanishing or departing, or by being enveloped in any thing that conceals, or by the interposition of an object. Darkness disappears at the access of light, and light disappears at the approach of darkness. A ship disappears by departure to a distance; the sun disappears in a fog, or behind a cloud, or in setting.

2. To cease; as, the epidemic has disappeared.

DISAPPEARANCE, n. Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DISAPPEARING, ppr. Vanishing; becoming invisible.

DISAPPEARING, n. A vanishing or removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, v. t. [dis and appoint; properly, to unfix or unsettle.] 1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped or expected. We say, a man is disappointed of his hopes or expectations, or his views, desires, intentions or expectations are disappointed. A bad season disappoints the farmer of his crops; a defeat disappoints an enemy of his spoil. The man promised me a visit, but he disappointed me.

The sentence of the court-martial was disappointed by the commander in chief.

DISAPPROVED, pp. Disliked; condemned; rejected.

DISAPPROVING, ppr. Disliking; condemning; disapproving from dislike.

DISAPPROVE, v. t. [Fr. desapprouver; dis and approve.] 1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. We often disapprove the conduct of others, or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not. It is often followed by of; as, disapprove of behavior. But modern usage inclines to omit of.

2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.

The sentence of the court-martial was disapproved by the commander in chief.

DISAPPROVING, ppr. Denying; disowning.

DISAVOWAL, n. Denial; a disowning.

DISAVOWING, ppr. Denying; disowning.

DISARM, v. t. [dis and array.] 1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he disarmed his foes; the prince gave orders to disarm his subjects. With of before the thing taken away; as, to disarm one of his weapons.

2. To deprive of means of attack or defense; as, to disarm a venemous serpent.

3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to disarm rage or passion.

4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, pity disarms death of its terrors.

DISARMED, a. [dis and arm.] Disarmed of arms; stripped of the means of defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.

DISARMING, ppr. Stripping of arms or weapons; rendering harmless; subduing.

DISARRANGEMENT, n. The act of disturbing or order; method; disorder.

DISARRANGED, a. Disorderly; disordered.

DISARRAY, v. t. [dis and array.] To undress; to divest of clothes.

2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.

DISARRAYED, ppr. Divested of clothes or array; disordered.

DISARRANGING, ppr. Divesting of clothes or array; disordering.

DISARRAYING, ppr. Divesting of clothes or array; disordering.

DISARRANGER, n. Disorder; confusion; loss of order.

DISARRANGET, v. t. [dis and array.] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [See Orange, which is more generally used.]

DISARRANGING, ppr. Stripping of order; method; disorder.

DISARRANGE, v. t. [dis and arrange.] To separate from, or throw out of order.

DISARRANGEMENT, n. The act of disturbing or order or method; disorder.

DISARRANGED, a. Disorderly; disordered.

DISBASED, a. [dis and base.] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a disappropriated church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become disappropriated, two ways.

DISAPPROPRIATE, r. t. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

Vol. 1.

DISAPPROPRIATION, n. The appropriating of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, disappropriated.

DISAPPRECIATE, v. i. [dis and appraise.] To undervalue; not to esteem.

DISAPPROPRIATE, a. [dis and appropriate.] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a disappropriated church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become disappropriated, two ways.

DISAPPROPRIATE, r. t. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

DISAPPROPRIATION, n. The appropriating of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, disappropriated.
DISBELIEF, n. [dis and belief.] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.

DISBELIEVED, pp. Not believed; discredited.

DISBELIEVER, n. One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real.

DISBELIEVING, ppr. Withholding belief; discrediting.

DISBRANCH, v. t. [dis and branch.] To deprive of branches.

DISBURD', v. t. [dis and burden.] To deprive of goods or shoots.

DISBURDEN, v. t. [dis and burden.] To remove a burden; to discharge.

DISCANDY, v. i. [dis and candy.] To melt; to dissolve.

DISCARD, v. t. [Sp. descartar; Port. id.; dis and card.] 1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

DISCARDED, pp. Thrown out; dismissed, from service; rejected.

DISCARDING, ppr. Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.

DISCARNATE, a. [dis and caro, flesh.] Stripped of flesh.

DISCASK, v. t. [dis and case.] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.

DISCEPTATOR, n. [L.] One who arithmetes or decides. [Not used.]

DISCERN, v. t. [H. discerno; dis  and  discernere ; Sp. discernir; Fr. discerner; It. discernire; L. discernere, to  separate, to distinguish, Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, ἀφαίρεσιν, to separate, ἄφαίρεσιν, Sp. discernir; Fr. discerner; Eng. screen. The sense is to separate.]

1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. [Sp. discernir; Fr. discerner; It. discernire; L. discernere, to separate.]

2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to discern the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants.

3. To discern, to distinguish. [Obs.]

4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.

DISCERNMENT, n. The act of discerning. Obs. For nothing else discerns the virtue or the vice.

DISCERNIBLE, a. [L. discerpo; dis and discernere, to see; dis  and  discernere, to  separate, to distinguish, Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, ἀφαίρεσιν, to separate, ἄφαίρεσιν, to separate, L. discernere, to  separate, discernere, to separate, discernere, to separate, discernere, to separate, discernere, to separate.]

DISCERNIBLENESS, n. Visibleness.

DISCERNING, pp. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging.

2. Having power to discern; capable of distinguishing, proving and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as a discerning man or mind.

DISCERNING, n. The act of discerning; discernment.

DISCERNINGLY, adv. With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully.

DISCERNMENT, n. The act of discerning: also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of discernment.

DISCERPER, v. t. [L. discernere.] To tear in pieces; to separate. [Not used.]

DISCERNIBILITY, n. Capability or liability to be torn asunder or disintegrated.

DISCERNIBLE, a. [L. discernere; dis and carne, from caro, flesh.] To pull off the shoes or sandals.

DISCERNIBLELY, adv. In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly.

DISCERNMENT, n. The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

DISCERNMENT, n. [L. discessus.] Departure.

DISCHARGE, v. t. [Fr. decharger; Sp. descargar; It. scaccare; dis and charge or cargo, from car, a cart or vehicle.]

1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; applied both to the ship and the lading. We say, to discharge a ship; but more generally, to discharge a cargo or the lading of the ship.

2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, discharged of a debt.

3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot; applied to fire-arms; as, to discharge a pistol or a cannon; or to discharge a ball or grape-shot.

4. To pay; as, to discharge a debt, a bond, a note.

5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. He discharged his creditors.

6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. The creditor discharged his debtor.

7. To free from an obligation; as, to discharge a man from further duty or service; to discharge a surety.

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with of; as, to discharge a man of all blame.

9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to; as, to discharge a horrid oath; to discharge fury or vengeance.

10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office consisting as a charge. One man discharged the office of a sheriff; another that of a priest. We are all bound to dis-
charge the duties of piety, of benevolence and charity.
11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to discharge a steward or a servant; to discharge a soldier or seaman; to discharge a jury.
12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your powers to their several counties.
13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer discharges pus; a pipe discharges water.
14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to discharge a prisoner.

To put away to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In general, to throw off any load or incumbrance; to free or clear.

DISCHARGE, v. t. To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge.

DISCHARGE, n. An unloading, as of a ship; as the discharge of a cargo.
2. A throwing out; as the emission: applied to a fluid, a flowing or issuing out, or a shot; as the discharge of water from a spring, or from a spout; applied to fire-arms, an explosion; as a discharge of cannon.

3. That which is thrown out; matter emit
ted; as a thin serous discharge; a prurient discharge.

4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a discharge.
5. Release from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a discharge.
6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance.

7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance.
8. Performance; execution; applied to an office, trust or duty. A good man is faithful in the discharge of his duties, public and private.

9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.
10. Exemption; escape. There is no discharge in that war. Eccles. viii.

11. Payment, as of a debt.

DISCHARGED, pp. Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DISCHARGER, n. He that discharges in any manner.
2. One who fires a gun.
3. In electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DISCHARGING, pp. Unloading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DISCHARGE, v. t. To deprive of the rank of a church.

DISCIDE, v. t. To divide; to cut in pieces. [Not used.]

DISCINCT, n. Ungirded.

DISCIPID', v. t. To cut in two. [Not used.]

BOYLO.

DISCIPLE, n. [L. discipulus, from disco, to learn.]
1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as, the disciples of Plato.

2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence the constant attendants of Christ were called his disciples; and hence all Christians are called his disciples, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLE, v. t. To teach; to train, or bring up.

To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to divide all nations.

3. To punish; to discipline. [Not in use.]

DISCIPLIFIED, pp. Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DISCIPLE-LIKE, a. Becoming a disciple.

DISCIPLESHIP, n. The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLINARIE, a. [See Discipline.]
1. Capable of instruction, and improvement in learning.

2. That may be subjected to discipline; as a disciplinable offense, in church government.

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, n. Capacity of receiving instruction by education.

HOL.

2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DISCIPLINANT, n. One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, n. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and maneuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.

2. A puritan or presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

SANDERSON.

DISCIPLINARY, a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, n. Intended for discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are disciplinary.

2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers and disappointments, are disciplinary and remedial. Buckminster.

DISCIPLINE, n. [L. disciplina, from disco, to learn.]
1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority.

2. Instruction and government, comprehend
ing the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as military discipline, which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions, and subordination.

Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as the discipline prescribed for the church.

3. To subject to laws, rules, order, precepts or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent discipline; the passions should be kept under strict discipline.

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as, the discipline of the strap.

5. In ecclesiastical affairs, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders, who profess the religion of Jesus Christ.

ENOE.

7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Roman Church; or that chastisement or external punishment which a religiousperson inflictson himself.

DISCIPLINE, v. t. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to discipline youth for a profession, or for future life.

2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustomed to order and subordination; as, to discipline troops or an army.

3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

2. To authorize the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.

3. To advance and prepare by instruction.

DISCIPLINED, pp. Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DISCIPLINING, pp. Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DISCLAIM, v. t. To disclaim; to reject; to disavow as not belonging to one's self. A man disclaims all knowledge of a particular transaction; he disclaims every pretension to eloquence; he disclaims any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he disclaims all pretensions to military skill. It is opposed to claim or challenge.

2. To renounce; to reject; as, to disclaim the authority of the pope.

3. To deny all claim. A tenant may disclaim to hold of his lord.

ENG. LAW.

DISCLAIM, n. To disavow; to disclaim; to refuse; to disown; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self.


DISCLAIMMENT, n. The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [Not used.]

SCOTT.

DISCLAIMED, pp. Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DISCLAIMER, n. A person who disclaims, disowns or renounces.

2. In law, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

BLACKSTONE.
DISCLAIMING, ppr. Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DISCLOSE, v. t. disclose. [dis and close; Fr. décloître, déclôt; L. disclosum. See Close.] 1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view. The shells being broken, the stone included in them is disclosed. Woodward.

2. To discover; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. Events have disclosed the designs of the ministry.

3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter; as, to disclose the secret thoughts of the heart. Joshua discomfited Amael and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xviii.

4. To make known; to show in any manner. A blush may disclose a secret passion in the breast.

5. To open; to hatch. [Not used.]

The ostrich lays her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them. Bacon.

DISCLOSE, n. Discovery. Young.

DISCLOSED, pp. Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DISCOVERER, n. One who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSING, ppr. Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; disclosing.

DISCLOSURE, n. disclose. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; discovery. Bacon.

9. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling.

3. The act of making known what was concealed.

4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DISCLOSURE, n. disclose. [L. disclosus, disclosum; dis and claudo.] An emission; a throwing out. [Little used. More.]

DISCOAST, v. i. To depart from; to quit the coast. [Not used.]

DISCONECURRENT, a. Incoherent. The latter is generally used.

DISCORD, n. discord. [discus and coer.] Some thing in form of a discus or disk.

DISCOLD, a. Having the form of a disk or disk.

DISCOIDAL, a. disk.

Discoid or discous flowers, are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c. Spenser.

DISCOLOR, v. t. [L. discoloro; dis and color.]

1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will discolor the appearance; as, to discolor ideas.

2. Alteration of any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially. It differs from color and dye, in denoting a partial alteration, rather than an entire change of color; discolorations of the skin. Watts.

3. Figuratively, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance; as, to discolor ideas.

4. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will discolor the appearance; as, to discolor ideas.

5. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will discolor the appearance; as, to discolor ideas.

6. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will discolor the appearance; as, to discolor ideas.

DISCOLORATION, n. The act of altering the color; a staining.

2. Alteration of color; stain; as spots and discolorations of the skin.

3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DISCOLORED, pp. Altered in color; stained.

3. Variegated; being of divers colors.

DISCOLORING, ppr. Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DISCOMFIT, v. t. [Fr. deconfort, deconcert. It. scotinfare, scotifata; from dis and the L. confusio, to tussie; to rail; con and figo, to fix.]

1. To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanishish.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DISCOMFORT, n. [dis and comfort.] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude. Shak. South.

DISCOMFORT, v. t. To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject. Sidney.

DISCOMFORTABLE, a. Causing uneasiness; unpleasantness; causing pain; making sad. [Little used.]

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. [Not used.]

[Instead of this word, uncomfortable is used.]

DISCOMFORTED, pp. Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DISCOMFORTING, ppr. Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DISCOMMEND, v. t. [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation. I do not discommend the lofty style in tragedy.

DISCOMMENDABLE, a. Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation. Aphi
g.

DISCOMMENDATION, n. Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDATION, n. Blame; censuring.

DISCOMMENDER, n. One who discommends; a dispraiser.

DISCOMMENDING, pp. Blaming; censuring.

DISCOMMODE, v. t. [dis and commodo.]

To put to inconvenience; to incommodate; to molest; to trouble. [Discommodate is not used.]

DISCOMMODED, pp. Put to inconvenience; incommoded.

DISCOMMUNING, pp. Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DISCOMMUNIOUS, a. Inconvenient; troublesome.

DISCOMMUNITY, n. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage. Bacon.

DISCOMMUN, v. t. [dis and commun.] To appropriate common land; to separate and inclusive common. Care.

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place.

DISCOMPLEXION, v. t. To change the complexion or color. [Not used.]

DISCOMPOSE, v. t. discompose. [dis and compose.]

1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; applied to things.

2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle; to apply to the temper or mind; expressing less agitation than fret and vex, or expressing vexation with decorum.

3. To displace; to discard. [Not in use.]

DISCOMPOSED, pp. Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DISCOMPOSING, ppr. Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquility.

DISCOMPOSITION, n. Inconsistency.

DISCOMPOUR, n. discompoür. Disorder; disturbance; perturbation; as, discomposure of mind.

DISCONCERT, v. t. [dis and concert.] To break or interrupt any order, plan or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. The emperor disconcerted the plans of his enemy. Their schemes were disconcerted.

2. To unsettle the mind; to compose; to disturb; to confuse. An unexpected question may disconcert the ablest advocate in his argument.

DISCONCERTED, pp. Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; decomposed; confused.

DISCONCERNING, ppr. Disorder; de
fating; decomposing; disturbing.

DISCONCERTION, n. The act of discon
certing. Federalist, Hamilton.

DISCONFORMITY, n. [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

DISCONGRUITY, n. [dis and congruity.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

DISCONNECT, v. t. [dis and connect.] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

1. The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality—Burke.

This restriction disconnects bank paper and the precious metals. Whale.

DISCONNECTED, pp. Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with unconnected, though often confused with it. Disconnected implies a previous connection; unconnected does not necessarily imply any previous union.

DISCONNECTING, ppr. Separating; disuniting.

DISCONNECTION, n. The act of separation, or state of being disunited; separation; a want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, disconnection and confusion. Burke.

DISCONSOLIDATE, a. [dis and L. consolidat.] To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

DISCONSOLATE, a. [Not used.]

Milton.
2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as the discontented darkness of a winter's night.


DISCON'SOLATELY, adv. In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DISCONTENT', n. [dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

DISCONTENT', a. Uneasy; dissatisfied.

DISCONTENT', v. t. To make uneasy at; to disturb the peace of; to disquiet; to disconcert; to make discontented.

DISCONTINANCE, n. [See Discontinue.]
1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as a discontinuance of conversation or intercourse.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.

3. In law, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffor, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffor is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued, till a recovery can be had in law.

Blackstone.

4. Discontinuance of a suit, is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly the demise of the king caused a discontinuance of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1. Ed. VI.

Blackstone.

DISCONTINUATION, n. Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Newton.

DISCONTINUE, v. t. [dis and continue.] 1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to discontinue the interminable use of spirits. Inveterate customs are not discontinued without inconvenience.

The dispensation on our commerce were not to be discontinued. T. Pickering.

2. To break off; to interrupt.

3. To cease to take or receive; as, to discontinue a daily paper.

DISCONTINUE, v. i. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Job, xxvi, 19.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.] Bacon.

DISCONTINUED, pp. or a. Uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude or discontent. Hooker. Bacon.

DISCONTINUOUS, a. Broken off; interrupted.

2. Separated; wide; gaping.

DISCONTINUITY, n. Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. Vauelon.

DISCONTINUE, v. t. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Job, xxvi, 19.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.] Bacon.

DISCONTINUATION, n. Breach or interruption of continuance; as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffor, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffor is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued, till a recovery can be had in law.

Blackstone.

DISCONTINUE, v. t. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Job, xxvi, 19.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.] Bacon.

DISCONTINUITY, n. Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. Vauelon.

DISCONTINUE, v. t. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Job, xxvi, 19.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.] Bacon.

DISCONTINUATION, n. Breach or interruption of continuance; as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffor, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffor is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued, till a recovery can be had in law.

Blackstone.

DISCONTINUE, v. t. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Job, xxvi, 19.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.] Bacon.

DISCONTINUATION, n. Breach or interruption of continuance; as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffor, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffor is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued, till a recovery can be had in law.

Blackstone.

DISCONTINUE, v. t. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt discontinue from thine heritage. Job, xxvi, 19.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [Little used.] Bacon.

DISCONTINUATION, n. Breach or interruption of continuance; as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffor, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffor is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a discontinuance, the legal estate of the heir in tail being discontinued, till a recovery can be had in law.

Blackstone.
2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will discourage vice by every lawful means.

DISCOURAGEMENT, n. Cold treatment unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; discouragement; whatever tends to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

DISCOURAGED, pp. Abashed; discouraged; checked; depressed.

DISCOURAGER, n. One who discourages; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regard.

DISCOURAGEMENT, pp. Disheartening; discouraging; depressing; checking by discouragement or unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNTENANCE, n. Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard.

DISCOUNTENANCE, pp. Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DISCOUNTENANCER, n. One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of discouragement; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNT, n. The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

DISCOUNTED, pp. Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.

DISCOURSE, n. Effusion of language; speech.

DISCOURSE, v. i. To talk; to converse; to discuss.

DISCOURSE, v. t. To treat of; to talk over; to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOVER, v. t. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown.

DISCOVERABLE, a. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.

DISCOVERED, pp. Uncovered; disclosed; to lay open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DISCOVERER, n. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, adv. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCOURTESY, n. Rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

DISCOURTED, pp. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCURSIVE, a. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSIVE, a. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSE, n. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSE, v. t. To talk; to converse; to discuss.

DISCOURSE, v. i. To talk; to converse; to discuss.

DISCOVERER, n. A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DISCOVERY, n. The act of discovering; to bring to light; as, by the discovery of a plot, the public peace is preserved.

DISCOVER, v. t. To uncover; to remove a covering.

DISCOURSE, n. Interlocutory.

DISCOURSE, v. i. Talking; conversing; preaching; treating at some length or in a formal manner.

DISCOURSE, v. t. To talk to; to converse with; to lay open; to reveal; to make known; to espie or find out; to detect.

DISCOURSE, n. The act of understanding, or depressing prospects.

DISCOURSE, n. Speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, or to public assemblies. Discourse to an individual or to a small company is called conversation or talk; mutual interchange of thoughts; mutual interchange of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual communication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with his discourse, and he heard our discourse.
knowledge of; as the discovery of truth; the discovery of magnetism.
5. The act of espying; first sight of; as the discovery of America by Columbus, or of the Continent by Cabot.
6. That which is discovered, found out or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen or known. The properties of the magnet were an important discovery. Redemption from sin was a discovery beyond the power of human philosophy.
7. In dramatic poetry, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.

DISCREDIT, n. [Fr. discréditer; Sp. descrédito; It. acredito. See the Verb.]
1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; destest; applied to persons or things. Frauds in manufactures bring them into discredit.

It is the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or discredit his life may have acquired.
2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the discretion of the prince; he is left to his own discretion. Hence, To surrender at discretion, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror.
3. Disjunction; separation. [Not much used.]

First Discretion in dealing with the different kinds of evidence. The judge should scrutinize between degrees of guilt.
4. That distinguishes; marking with notes of distinction; as, in the discriminating doctrines of the gospel.

3. To make a difference; to distinguish; to judge critically of what is correct and discriminate between degrees of guilt.
4. To make a difference; to distinguish; to mark or distinguish; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to discriminate between probability and slight presumption.

5. That observes distinction; as discriminating man. Johnson.
6. That discriminates; able to make nice distinction; particularly. We discriminate between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be discriminated from the wicked.

3. To differ from, to separate from; to make a distinction between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be discriminated from the wicked.

2. That observes distinction; as discriminating man. Johnson.

DISCREPANCY, n. [L. discrepantia, discrepans, from discrepant.]
1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. Discrepant proportion is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as 3:6::8:16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6, as 8 does to 16. But if 3 is not to 6 as 8 to 10, It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as 3:6::12:24. Harris.

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honor, is a discrete proposition.


DISCRIMINABLE, a. That may be discriminated.

DISCRIMINATE, v. t. [L. discrimino, from discrimen, distinction, discrimination; and discer-ner, to see.]
1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, to distinguish between right and wrong.
2. That distinguishes; able to make nice distinction; as a discriminating mind.

DISCRIMINATIVE. a. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as the discriminative features of men.

DISCRIMINATING. ppr. Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.

DISCRIMINATION, n. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a discrimination; the discrimination of the gospel.

2. a. Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; as the discriminating doctrines of the gospel.

3. That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as a discriminating mind.

Journ. of Science.

DISCRIMINATORY, a. [See Discreet and Discrete.]
1. That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as the discrimination of the gospel.

2. That distinguishes; marking with notes of distinction; as, in the discriminating doctrines of the gospel.

DISCRIMINATORY, a. [Not used.]

DISCRIMINATION, n. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a discrimination; the discrimination of the gospel.

More.

DISCRIMINATIVELY, adv. With discrimination or distinction.

Foster.

DISCRIMINATE, v. t. [Fr. discerner; Sp. disculpar; dis and culpa, a fault.]
DISCULPATING, ppr. Freeing from blame; excusing.

DISCUM/BENCY, n. [L. discumbens. See Discumbent.]

The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. Brown.

DISCUMBER, v. t. [dis and cumber.] To unbear; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disen-umber. [The latter is generally used.] Pope.

DISCURE, v. t. To discover; to reveal. [Not used.] Spenser.

DISCURRENT, a. Not current. [Not used.] South.


DISCURSION, n. [L. discurro; dis and curro, to run.] A running or rambling.

DISCUS, n. [L. See Eng. Dish and Disk.]

DISSERTO, a. Argumental; rational. Johnson.

DISCUMBENCY, n. [L. discumbens. See Discumbent.]

DISCULPATING, ppr. Freeing from blame; excusing.

Tlie act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. Broin.

DISCUSS, v. t. [See Eng. Discuss and Dispute.] 1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper or stone, to be thrown in play; used by the ancients. See Class Gs. No. 17, 28, 68, 79. and Class Gd. No. 38, 40, 76.

Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate by beating or shaking.

2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood. We discuss a subject, a point, a problem, a question, a tin;

3. To break in pieces. [The primary sense, but not used.] Brown.

4. To shake off. [Not in use.] Spenser.

DISCUSS/ED, pp. Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.

The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients. Brown.

DISCUSSING, n. Discussion; examination.

DISCUSSION, n. In surgery, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter.

1. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument, to clear it of difficulties, and separate truth from falsehood. Care. Wigan.

2. In its primary sense, pain, uneasiness, distress, and so used by Spenser; but in this sense, obsolete.

2. The cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disrupture of parts by violence, which is called a wound. The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, a diseased limb; a disease in the head or stomach; and such partial affection of the body is called a local or topical disease. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.

The shafts of disease shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darken by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous. Buchminster.

3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.

4. In society, vice; corrupt state of morals. Vices are called moral diseases.

A wise man converses with the wicked, as a physician with the sick, not to catch the disease but to cure it. Maxim of Justinian.

5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government.

The instability, injustice and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have every where perished. Federalist, Madison.

DISEASE, v. t. dice'ze. To interrupt or impair any or all bodily functions and regular functions of the several organs of a living body, to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participial, as a diseased body, a diseased stomach; but diseased may here be used in a transitive or active sense.

2. To interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange.

3. To infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion.

To pain; to make uneasy. Lock.

DISEASED, pp. or a. dice'zed. Disordered; tempestuous; sick.

DISEASENESS, n. dice'zeness. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness. Burnet.

DISEASE/FUL, a. dice'zelful. Abounding with disease; producing diseases; as a diseaseful climate.

3. Occasional uneasiness.

DISEASEMENT, n. dice'zement. Uneasiness; inconvenience. Bacon.

DISPARED, a. [dis and edge.] Blunted; stunted; digested. Shak.

DISCUMBENT, a. [Dis and embark.] To land; to embark; to remove from on
board a ship to the land; to put on shore; applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus; as, the general disembarked the troops at sun-rise.

Disembark, v. i. To land; to disembark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and cavalry disembarked, and marched to meet the enemy.

Disembarked, pp. Landed; put on shore.

Disembarking, ppr. Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

Disembarkment, n. The act of disembarking.

Disemboss, v. t. To separate from the bosom.

Disembosso, a. [dis and bosso.] To separate from that to which one adheres; as disembosso one's self from earthly pursuits.

Disembosson, n. Separating after espousal or plighted faith. To divorce. 

Disembowel, v. t. [dis and embowell.] To separate; to free from permissiveness or perplexity; to extract.

Disemboweled, pp. Deprived of power, ability or means.

Disemboweling, ppr. Taking or drawing from the bowels.

Disembovelling, ppr. Taking or drawing from the bowels.

Disembolish, v. t. To discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. Muslim. Act. Geo. III.

Disembolish, v. t. To divide of body; to free from flesh.

Disembolish, v. t. To free from any obstruction; to free from clogs and impediments.

Disembolished, pp. Deprived of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be disembolished to walk by himself; and by poverty he is disembolished to walk by himself and to be his own
disembolised, and marched to meet the enemy.

Disembark, v. i. To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and cavalry disembarked, and marched to meet the enemy.

Disembarked, pp. Landed; put on shore.

Disembarking, ppr. Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

Disembarkment, n. The act of disembarking.

Disemboss, v. t. To separate from the bosom.

Disembosso, a. [dis and embosso.] To separate from that to which one adheres; as disembosso one's self from earthly pursuits.

Disembosson, n. Separating after espousal or plighted faith. To divorce. 

Disembowel, v. t. [dis and embowell.] To separate; to free from permissiveness or perplexity; to extract.

Disemboweled, pp. Deprived of power, ability or means.

Disemboweling, ppr. Taking or drawing from the bowels.

Disembovelling, ppr. Taking or drawing from the bowels.

Disembolish, v. t. To discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake. Muslim. Act. Geo. III.

Disembolish, v. t. To divide of body; to free from flesh.

Disembolish, v. t. To free from any obstruction; to free from clogs and impediments.

Disembolished, pp. Deprived of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be disembolished to walk by himself; and by poverty he is disembolished to walk by himself and to be his own
DISFIG'URER, n. One who disfigures.

2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry or excellence.

2. The state of being disfigured; some deformity.

DISFRAN'CHISEMENT, n. The act of depriving of the rights and privileges of a free citizen.

DISFRAN'CHISED, pp. Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFIG'URE, v. t. To change to a worse form; to impair shape or form; as, to change the face; to mar external figure.

DISFIGURA'TION, n. [See Disfigure. The act of disfiguring, or tarring external form.

DISFA'VORING, ppr. Discountenancing.

DISFA'VORED, pp. Discountenanced; not favored.

DISFA'VORER, n. One who discountenances.

DISFA'VOURING, ppr. Discountenancing.

DISFIGURATION, n. [See Disfigure. The act of disfiguring, or marring external form.

2. The state of being disfigured; some deformity.

DISFIGURE, v. t. [dis and figure.] To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form and render it less perfect and beautiful; as, the loss of a limb disfigures the body.

2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry or excellence.

DISFIGURED, pp. Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DISFIGUREMENT, n. Change of external form to the worse; defect or perpetual deformity.

DISFIGURER, n. One who disfigures.

DISFIGURING, ppr. Impairing the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DISFOREST. [See Disforest.]

DISFRANCHISE, v. t. [dis and franchise.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of rights of citizenship, and the immunities and franchises accruing to a citizen.

DISFRANCHISED, pp. Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, n. The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRANCHISING, ppr. Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRAY, v. t. [dis and fray.] To deprive of the state of a friar.

DISFUSS'NISH, v. t. [dis and furnish.] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, ornaments, or apparatus.

DISFUSS'NISHED, pp. Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

DISGUL'SHAL, v. t. To make disgusting; to cast off.

DISGUL'SHANT, v. t. To make disgusting; to cast off.

DISGUL'SHANTLY, adv. In a disgusting manner.

DISGRACE, n. [dis and grace.] A state of unacceptableness; a state of disgrace.

DISGRACEFULLY, adv. With disgrace.

DISGRACEFULLY, adv. With disgrace.

DISGRACE, n. [dis and grace.] A state of unacceptableness; a state of disgrace.

DISGRACED, pp. Put out of favor; brought under reproach; disgraced.

DISGRACEFUL, a. Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation; cowardly; disgraceful to a soldier. Intemperance and profanity are disgraceful to a man, but more disgraceful to a woman.

DISGRACEFULLY, adv. With disgrace.

The senate have cast you forth disgracefully.

DISGRACE, n. [dis and grace.] A state of unacceptableness; a state of disgrace.

DISGRACEFULLY, adv. With disgrace.

DISGRACEFULNESS, n. Ignominiousness; shamefulness.

DISGRACER, n. One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.

DISGRACING, ppr. Bringing reproach on:

DISGRACIOUS, a. [dis and gracious.] Ungrateful; unpleasing.

DISGREATE, v. t. To separate; to dispart.

DISGRACE, n. [dis and grace.] A state of unacceptableness; a state of disgrace.

DISGRACEFULLY, adv. With disgrace.

DISGRACEFULNESS, n. Ignominiousness; shamefulness.

DISGRACER, n. One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.

DISGRACING, ppr. Bringing reproach on:

DISGRACIOUS, a. [dis and gracious.] Ungrateful; unpleasing.

DISGREATE, v. t. To separate; to dispart.

DISGRACE, n. [dis and grace.] A state of unacceptableness; a state of disgrace.

DISGRACEFULLY, adv. With disgrace.

DISGRACEFULNESS, n. Ignominiousness; shamefulness.

DISGRACER, n. One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame or contempt.

DISGRACING, ppr. Bringing reproach on:

DISGRACIOUS, a. [dis and gracious.] Ungrateful; unpleasing.

DISGREATE, v. t. To separate; to dispart.
DISHABILLE, n. [Fr. deshabille; des and chevelu, hairy, L. capillus. Class Gb.] An undress; a loose negligent dress for the morning. But see Deshabille, the French term applied to persons; as a dishonest man.

DISHABILADE, a. [Dis and habilis, able, capable.]

DISHABILISE, v.t. [Dis and habilis.] To deprive of ability.
DISLIK'EN, v. t. To make unlike. Shak.

DISLIK'ENESS, n. [dis and likeness.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilarity. Locke.

DISLIK'ER, n. One who disapproves, or disobeys.

DISLIKING, ppr. Disapproving; disbelieving.

DISLIMB', V. i. To break down; as, his nose dismantled. Shak.

DISLIMN', V. t. To strike out of a mask; to uncover; to remove the face which conceals. Shak. Cotton.

DISLIKING, ppr. Disapproving; disrelishing.

DISLIMBER, v. t. To strip of dress; to strip; to divest. Shak.

DISLIMBERING, ppr. Driving from a lodge, or from any place of rest or retreat; as, to dislodge a coney or a deer. Shak.

Dislodge, v. t. dislo.'g. [dis and lodge.] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. Kitchen.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation. Dict.

DISLOCATE, v. t. [dis and locate.] To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

DISLOCATE, v. t. [dis and locate; L. locus; place; Fr. disequiter; It. discostare.] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation. Encyc.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.

To strike out of a picture. [Not in use.] Shak.

To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoin; to move a bone from its socket, cavity or place of articulation.
DISOBEDIENT, a. Neglecting or refusing to obey; as, disorderly people; disorderly assemblies.

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions. Withdraw from every brother that walketh disorderly. 2 Thess. iii.

DISORIENTATE, a. Disorderly; living irregularly. Milton.

DOSORD AND DISORDER, V. t. [dis and order; Fr. desordre; Sp. desorden; It. disordine.] To break order; to destroy regular order or system; as, to disorganize a government or society; to disorganize an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to disorganize the church. Eliot's Biog. Diet.

DISORGANIZED, pp. Reduced to disorder; in a confused state.

DISORGANIZER, n. One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DISORGANIZING, ppr. Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.

2. a. Disposed or tending to disorganize; as, disorganizing spirit.

DISOWN, v. t. [dis and own.] To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. A parent can hardly disown his child. An author will sometimes disown his writings.

To deny; not to allow. To disown a brother's better claim. Dryden.

DISOWNED, pp. Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DISOWNING, pp. Not owning; denying; disallowing.

DOSODE, V. t. [dis and oxidate.] To reduce from oxidation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to oxidate iron or copper.

DOSODYING, pp. Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DOSODYING, ppr. Reducing from the state of an oxyd. 

DISOXYDATION, n. The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxyd. Med. Repos. [This word seems to be preferable to deoxidate.]
DIS\PARATE,  a.  [L.  disparata,  things  un-
2.  Injury  by  union  or  comparison  with  some-
2.  To  match  unequally  ;  to  injure  or  dishon
DISPAR\AGE,  V.  t.  [Norm,  desperager ;  des,  dis,  and  parage,  from  peer,  par,  equal.]
DISPAR\ADISED,  a
DISPA\CE,  V.  i.  [dis  and  spalior,  L.]
To  range  about.     Obs.  Spenser.
DISPA\IR,  V.  t.  [dis  and  pair.]
To  sepa- rate  a  pair  or  couple.  Beaum.
DISOX\YgENA\TION,  n.  The  act  or  pro
DISOX\YgENATE,  v.  t.    [dli  and  oxyge-
2.  Not  dictated  by  passion  ;  not  proceeding
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  [F.  depecher;  Sp.  despachar;  Port,  id.;  It.  dispacciare;  Arm.  di
DISP\ART,  a.  [dis  and  part;  Fr.departir;  L.  dispartior.  See  Part.  Dis  and  part
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  [Sp.  despachar;  Fr.  depecher;  Port.  id.;  It.  dispacciare;  Arm.  di
DISP\ART,  D.  «.  
DISP\ART,  V.  i.    To  separate ;  to  open  cleave.
DISP\ART,  V.  i.    To  conclude  an  affair
DISP\ART,  n.  Speedy  performance  ;  ex-
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  To  set  at  large  ;  to  release  from  inclo-
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  To  set  at  large  ;  to  release  from  inclo-
DISP\ART,  n.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance  at  the
DISP\ART,  a.  Free  from  passion  ;  calm  ;  com-
DISP\ART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISP\ART,  a.  [dis  and  paradise.
DISP\ART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISP\ART,  a.  Free  from  passion  ;  calm  ;  com-
DISP\ART,  a.  Free  from  passion  ;  calm  ;  com-
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISP\ART,  a.  Free  from  passion  ;  calmy  ;  cooly.
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  To  scatter  by  driving  or  force  ;  to  disperse  ;  to
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  To  scatter  by  driving  or  force  ;  to  disperse  ;  to
DISP\ART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  To  separate ;  to  open  cleave.
DISP\ART,  V.  t.  [Norm,  desperager ;  des,  dis,  and  parage,  from  peer,  par,  equal.]
DISP\ARTED,  pp.  Divided;  separated;
DISP\ART,  a.  [dis  and  paradise.
DISP\ART,  n.  [dis  and  paradise.
DISPARTING,  ppr.  Severing  ;  dividin
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  V.  i.    To  separate ;  to  open  cleave.
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  V.  t.  [Sp.  despachar;  Fr.  depecher;  Port.  id.;  It.  dispacciare;  Arm.  di
DISPART,  V.  t.  To  separate ;  to  open  cleave.
DISPART,  a.  Free  from  passion  ;  calm  ;  com-
DISPART,  a.  Free  from  passion  ;  calm  ;  com-
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  V.  t.  [Sp.  despachar;  Fr.  depecher;  Port.  id.;  It.  dispacciare;  Arm.  di
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  ji.  In  gunnery,  the  thickness  of  the  metal  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,  so  that  a  sight-line  from  the  top  of  the  base-ring  to  the  mark  on  or  near  the  muz
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
DISPART,  V.  t.  In  gunnery,  to  set  a  mark  on  the  muzzle-ring  of  a  piece  of  ordnance,
commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant dispensation of the injury of a third person.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry.

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined, as the Mosaic dispensation; the gospel dispensation, including, the former the Levitical law and rites; the latter the scheme of redemption by Christ.

Dispensatory, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser: the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispensation, as a dispenser of favors or of the laws.

Dispensary, n. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensary, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser: the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

Dispensary, n. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

Dispenser, n. [L.]. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser; the latter word is generally used.

Dispensatory, a. Having power to grant dispensation.

Dispensative, a. Granting dispensation; dispensing with forms and nesses.

Dispensation, n. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.
D I S

raphy of dipler, to unfold; Arm. dispłęge; Sp. dispeler; It. spiegar; dis and Fr. pleuuer, Sp. plegar, It. piegare, to fold; L. plec, W. plegu, Gr. πτεκτων; and αλωον, ανακτον, to unfold, may be from the same root.

1. Literally, to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand.

The northern wind his wings did broad display.

2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. The works of nature display the power and wisdom of the Supreme Being. Christian charity displays the effects of true piety. A dress, simple and elegant, displays female taste and beauty to advantage.

3. To carve; to dissect and open.

He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

4. To set to view ostentatiously.

Shakespeare.

5. To discover. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

6. To open; to unlock. [Not used.]

Spenser.

DISPLAY, v. i. To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words. Shak.

DISPLAY, n. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view.

2. Show; exhibition; as, they make a great display of troops; a great display of magnificence.

DISPLAYED, pp. Unfolded; opened; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.

DISPLAYER, n. He or that which displays.

DISPLAYING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

DISPLAYANCE, n. [Fr. displeinement.] Anger; discontent. [Not used.]

Spenser.

DISPLAYANT, a. displezant. [See Displease.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [The latter word is generally used.]

DISPLAY, v. t. To displease. [A necessary word, and not used.] Bacon.

Displease, n. [L. displiccatia.] Dislike. [Not in use.]

Mountague.

Displease, v. t. To displease; to offend; to make angry, sometimes in an unnecessary word, and not used.

Bacon.

DISPLAYING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

DISPLAY, n. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.

DISPLA-DYING, ppr. Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

DISPLAY, v. t. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.

4. To set to view ostentatiously. Shak.

DISPLAY, v. t. To set to view ostentatiously. Shak.

DISPLEA-SURE, v. t. To displease. [An unnecessary word, and not used.]

Bacon.

DISPLA-SE, V. t. To please. [dis and please.]

DISPLEAS'ANT, a. displez'ant. [See Displease.]

DISPLA-SE, v. t. To please. [dis and please.]

DISPLEASER, n. To displease. [dis and please.]

DISPLA-SE, v. t. To please. [dis and please.]

DISPLEAS'URE, v. t. To displease. [An unnecessary word, and not used.]

Bacon.

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have disposed much in works of public piety. In this sense, to dispose of is more generally used.

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have disposed much in works of public piety. In this sense, to dispose of is more generally used.

4. To set, place or turn to a particular end or consequence.

Displeasure, although they may not excite a violent passion.

4. To set, place or turn to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon dispose you to future good our past and present ways.

DISPOSE, v. t. To direct the course of a thing. Prov.

Disposal, a. To dispose of; to part with; to alienate; as, the father has disposed of his house, and removed.

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

Dryden.

To dispose of; to part with; to alienate; as, the father has disposed of his house, and removed.

To dispose of; to part with; to alienate; as, the father has disposed of his house, and removed.

6. To place in any condition; as, how will you dispose of your son?

6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to dispose of themselves.

7. To use or employ; as, they know not how to dispose of themselves.

8. To put away. The stream supplies more water than can be disposed of.

DISPOSE, v. t. To dispose of; to part with; to alienate; as, the father has disposed of his house, and removed.

DISPOSAL, n. Disposal; power of disposing.

Shak.

2. Disposition; cast of management.

Oba.

3. Disposition; cast of behavior.

Oba.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Oba.
DISPOSÉD, pp. Set in order; arranged placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed inclined.

DISPOSÉR, n. One who disposes; a dis- tributor; a bestower; as a disposer of gifts.

2. A director; a regulator.

The Supreme Being is the rightful disposer of all events, and of all creatures.

3. That which disposes.

Disposition, ppr. Setting in order; arrange- ing; distributing; bestowing; regulat- ing; adjusting; governing.

Disposing, n. The act of arranging; regulation; direction. Prov. xvi. 33.

Disposition, n. [L. disposuit.] The act of disposing, or state of being disposed.

1. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged: order; method; distribution; arrangement.

We speak of the disposition of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the disposition of the several parts of an edifice, of the parts of a discourse, or of the figures in painting.

2. Natural fitness or tendency. The refran- gibility of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted. So we say, a disposition in plants to grow in a direction upwards; a disposition in bodies to paterfac- tion.

4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as an amiable or an irritable disposition.

5. Inclination; propensity: the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. We speak of the disposition of a person to undertake a particular work; the dispositions of men towards each other; a disposition friendly to any design.

6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another; as, he has made disposition of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious disposition of his property.

Dispositive, a. That implies disposal. [Not used.]

Dispositively, adv. In a disposititious man- ner; distributively. [Not used.]

Brown.

DISPOSITOR, n. A disposer; in astrology, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is. [Not used.]

DISPOSSESS, v. t. [dis and possess.] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to dis- seize.

Ye shall dispossess the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxiii.

Usually followed by of, before the thing taken away; as, to dispossess a king of his kingdom.

DISPOSSESSED, pp. Deprived of possession or occupancy.

DISPOSSESSING, ppr. Depriving of possess- ion; dispossessing.

DISPOSSESSION, n. The act of putting out of possession. Holk.

Disposal: the power of disposing; man- agement; direction. Story.

[The use of this word is superseded by that of disposal.]

2. State; posture; disposition. [Not used.]

DISPRAISE, n. dispraise. [dis and praise.]

Blame; censure. Be cautious not to speak in dispraise of a competitor.

2. Reproach; dishonor.

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no dispraise to Bertrand. Dryden.

DISPRAISE, v. t. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

I dispraised him before the wicked. Shak.

DISPRAISED, pp. Blamed; censured.

DISPRAISER, n. One who blames or dis- praises.

DISPRASING, ppr. Blaming; censuring.

DISPRASINGLY, adv. By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

DISPREAD, v. t. To spread. See Spread.

To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions.

Spenser. Pope.

DISPREAD, v. i. To expand or be extended.

Thomson.

DISPREADER, n. A publisher; a divul- ger.

Milton.

DISPREFE, v. t. To undervalue.

DISPREFE, v. i. To renounce the pro- fession of.

Spenser.

DISPROFIT, n. [dis and profit.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Little used.]

DISPROOF, n. [dis and proof.] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in disproof of a fact, argument, principle or allega- tion.

DISPROPERTY, v. t. To deprive of prop- erty; to dispossess. [Not used.]

Shak.

DISPROPORTION, n. [dis and propor- tion.] The act of disposing, or state of being dispo- sed.

DISPROPORTION, v. t. To make unsuit- able in form or quantity; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

To violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join un- fitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size. To disproportion me in every part. Shak.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, a. Dispropor- tionable; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size or quantity to something else; inadequate. [Note. The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, that may be made dispropor- tional, it is rarely or never used. The regular word which ought to be used is disproportionable, as used by Locke.]

DISPROPORTIONABILITY, n. Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, adv. With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else. [Titullon.]

DISPROPORTIONAL, a. Not having due pro- portion to something else; not having proportion of one thing to another; not having proper quantity of parts; unsuit- able in form or quantity; unequal; un- equal. A disproportional limb consti- tutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be disproportional to their capacities. [This is the word which is used for disproportionable.]

DISPROPORTIONALITY, n. The state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, adv. Unsuita- bly with respect to form, quantity or value; inadequately; unequally.

DISPROPORTIONATE, a. Not propor- tioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are disproportionate. It is wisdom not to undertake a work with disproportionate means.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, adv. In a dispropor- tionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, n. Un- suitability in form, bulk or value; inade- quacy.

DISPROPRIATE, v. t. To destroy appro- priation; to withdraw from an appropri- ate use. Anderson.

[See Disappropriate, which is more regularly formed, and more generally used.]

DISPROVABLE, a. Capable of being dis- proved or refuted. Boyle.

DISPROVE, v. t. [dis and prove.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to disprove an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition.

1. To convict of the practice of error. [Not in use.]

Hooker.

3. To disallow or disapprove. [Not in use.]

Hooker.

DISPROVED, pp. Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.

DISPROVER, n. One that disproves or con- futes.

DISPROVING, ppr. Proving to be false or erroneous; confusing; refuting.

DISPUNCÉ, v. t. [dis and spunge.] To ex- change; to erase; also, to discharge as from a sponge. [Old formed and little used.] Holton. Shak.

DISPUNISHABLE, a. [dis and punishable.]

Without penal restraint; not punishable. Swift.

DISPurse, for discreet. [Not in use.]

Shak.

DISPURVEY, V. t. To unprovide. [Not in use.]

DISPURYVE, n. Want of provisions. [Not in use.]

DISPURYVEANCE, n. Want of provisions. [Not in use.]

Speaker.

DISPUTABLE, a. [See Dispute.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted or contested; con- trovertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of disputable opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.

DISPUTANT, n. One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or writing.

**DISPUTATION, n.** [L. disputatio.]

The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something; or on opposite sides: controversy, in words: verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition or argument.

1. To contend in argument; to reason or debate; to argue in opposition; to debate; to alter or confute; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to dispute; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We dispute assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or ungrounded; to contest; to oppose by arguments or statements, when we prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We dispute assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded.

2. To deprive of legal capacity, power or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury and forgery is to deprive a juror in the cause.

3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to pass one with disregard.

4. To strive to maintain; as, to dispute every inch of ground.

**DISPUTE, v. t.** To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We dispute assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded.

We dispute the validity of a legal claim. Hence to dispute a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain one's own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.

2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to dispute the honor of the day; to dispute a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for dispute for, and primarily the verb is intransitive. See the Intransitive Verb, No. 2.

3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to dispute the orders of his superior officer.

4. To strive to maintain; as, to dispute every inch of ground.

**DISPUTE, n.** Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments; a controversy, or a conflict; opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a dispute on the lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no dispute.

**Dispute** is usually applied to verbal contest; controversy may be in words or writing. **Dispute** is between individuals; debate and discussion are applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as, in the phrase, this is a fact, beyond all dispute.

**DISPUTED, pp.** Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

**DISPUTELESS, a.** Admitting no dispute.

**DISPUTER, n.** One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the disputer of this world? Cor. i.

**DISPUTING, ppr.** Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

**DISPUTING, n.** The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

Do all things without murmuring or disputing. Phil. ii.

**DISQUALIFICATION, n.** [See Disqualify.] The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable or inadequate; as, sickness is a disqualification for labor or study.

2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a disqualification for office.

3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, disqualification implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those disqualifications, which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir John Shore, Asiat. Res. 4. 175.

**DISQUALIFIED, pp.** Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

**DISQUALIFY, v. t.** [dis and qualify.] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with for. Indisposition disqualifies the body for labor, and the mind for study. They disqualify a person for no lawful employment.

**DISQUALIFYING, ppr.** Rendering unfit.

**DISQUALIFYING, n.** The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a disqualification for office.

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a disquisition on government, morals, or a dissertation concerning the antediluvian earth. Woodward.

**DISQUISITION, n.** [L. disquisitio; disquire; dis and queri, to seek.]

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a disquisition on government, morals, or a dissertation concerning the antediluvian earth. Woodward.

**DISQUALIFY, v. t.** To degrade from rank. [Not used.]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion. [Not used.]

**DISREGARD, n.** [dis and regard.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with disregard.

**DISREGARD, v. t.** To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studios of good, man disregarded fame. Blackmore.

We are never to disregard the wants of the poor, the unlearned, the almoners of consequence.

**DISREGARDED, pp.** Neglected; slighted; unattended.

**DISREGARDFUL, a.** Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

**DISREGARDFULLY, adv.** Negligently; thoughtlessly.

**DISRELISH, v. i.** To dislike the taste of; to dislike; to feel some disgust at; rendering nauseous.

**DISRELISHING, ppr.** Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.

**DISQUALITY, v. t.** To diminish. [Not in use.] Shak.

**DISQUALIFIED, pp.** Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

**DISQUALIFY, v. t.** [dis and qualify.] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with for. Indisposition disqualifies the body for labor, and the mind for study. They disqualify a person for no lawful employment.

**DISQUALIFYING, ppr.** Rendering unfit.

**DISQUALIFYING, n.** The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a disqualification for office.

A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as a disquisition on government, morals, or a dissertation concerning the antediluvian earth. Woodward.

**DISQUALIFY, v. t.** To degrade from rank. [Not used.]

2. To throw out of rank or into confusion. [Not used.]

**DISREGARD, n.** [dis and regard.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with disregard.

**DISREGARD, v. t.** To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studios of good, man disregarded fame. Blackmore.

We are never to disregard the wants of the poor, the unlearned, the almoners of consequence.

**DISREGARDED, pp.** Neglected; slighted; unattended.

**DISREGARDFUL, a.** Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

**DISREGARDFULLY, adv.** Negligently; thoughtlessly.

**DISRELISH, v. i.** To dislike the taste of; to dislike; to feel some disgust at; rendering nauseous.

**DISRELISHING, ppr.** Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.
DISREPUTABLE, a. [dis and reputable.]
1. Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; low; mean; as disreputable company.
2. Dishonorable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem. It is disreputable to assault a man, with the mean, the low, and the profane.

DISREPUTATION, n. [dis and reputation.]
Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; disgrace; discredit; discreditable success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into disreputation.

DISREPUTE, n. [dis unil repute.]
Want of want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The alehimist and his books have sunk into disrepute.

DISREPUTABLE, a. [dis and reputahk.
Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; as disreputable com-

DISRIP'TING, ppr. Tearing up by the roots; undermining.
1. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or defeat; to reverse. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating. Hence appropriately.

DISRIP'TING, ppr. Rending asunder; separating constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.
To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to analyze. Also, to open any part of a body to observe its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the cause of death or the seat of a disease.
To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination; as, dissect a fowl. Hence appropriately.
To cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.
To cut in pieces; separating constituent parts for immediate examination.
The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.
Dissection was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I. 
To cut pieces; to divide a rove; to divest of garments; to undress. 2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage.
Autumn disproves the fields of verdure. These two peers were disrobbed of their glory.

DISRO'BED, pp. Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.
DISRO'BER, n. One that strips of robes or clothing.

DISROBT'ING, ppr. Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.
DISROOT', v. t. [dis and root.] To tear up the roots, or to divest of the surrounding appendage.
A piece of ground disrooted from its situation by subterraneous inundations. Gildsmith.
DISROOT'ED, pp. Torn up by the roots; undermined.
DISROOT'ING, ppr. Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DISRUPT', a. [L. disruptus; dis and ruptus.
Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.
DISRUP'TION, n. [L. disruptio, from disruptus.
1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating.
2. Breach; rent; diacration; as the disruption of rocks in an earthquake; the disruption of a stratum of earth; disruption of the flesh.
DISRUPTIVE, pp. Rent asunder; severed by breaking.
DISRUPT'ERING, ppr. Rending asunder; severing.

DISSATISFACTION, n. [dis and satisfaction.]
The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.
The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and dissatisfaction. Addison.

DISSATISFACTORY, a. Unable to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DISSATISFY, v. t. To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DISSECT', a. [L. dissectus; dis and secare.
Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

DISSECT'ED, pp. Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DISSECT'OR, n. One who dissects; an anatomist.

DISSEIZE, v.t. [dis and seize; Fr. des saisir.
In law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual possession.

DISSEIZEE', n. A person put out of possession; one who is dispossessed.

DISSEIZED, pp. Put out of possession.

DISSEIZEE', n. A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.
DISSEMINATION, n. The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence.

We trust the world is to be reformed by the dissemination of evangelical doctrines.

DISSEMINATOR, n. One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

Dissemination, n. [L. dissimulatio; diss and simulo, to think; Pr. dissemination.] Agreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Disagree, v.t. [L. dissimulatio, dissimulo, to think.] To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with from. There are many opinions which men dissent from us, as they dissent from each other.

1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with.

2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites or government.

3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

[Less proper.] Hooker.

Dissent, n. Difference of opinion; disagreement.

1. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their dissent on the journals of the house.


Dissentaneous, a. Disagreeable; contrary.

Dissentany, a. Dissentious; inconsistent. [Not used.] Milton.

Dissent, n. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion; or one who declares his dissent.

1. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the church of England.

Dissentient, a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

Dissent, n. One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

Dissenting, pp. Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It is used as an adjective; as a dissenting minister or congregation.

Dissentious, a. Disposed to disagree; into discord.

Dissemination, n. [L. dissimulatio; diss and simulo, to think; dis and sepio, to inclose or guard.] In botany, a partition in dry seed-vessels, as in capsules and pods, which separates the fruit from the cells.

Dissertation, n. [L. dissertatio, from disserto, to discourse; dis and sero, to turn, or to say, that is, to throw. Dissertatio, a discourse; from simul, to make like, similitudinem, Comparison or illustration by contraries. [Little used.]

Dissimilitude, n. [L. dissimilitudinem.] Unlikeliness; want of resemblance; a dissimilitude of form or character.

Dissimulation, n. [L. dissimulatio; diss and simulo, from simul, to make like, similitudinem, Comparison or illustration by contraries.]

The act of dissimulating; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments or purpose; but it includes also the assumption of a false and dissimulating appearance which conceals the real opinions or purpose. Dissimulation among statesmen is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all.

Let love be without dissimulation. Rom. xii.

Dissimulable, a. [See Dissipate.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.

The heat of those plants is very dissipable.

Disipate, v.t. [L. dissipatus, dissipo; dis and simulo, to think.] Wind dissipates fog; the heat of the sun dissipates vapor; and the rays or heat of the sun dissipate a stagnant pool.

We perhaps see its derivatives in siphon, prosapia and septo, to incline, which may be primarily to repel and thus to guard.

1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder.

2. a. Loose; irregular; given to extravagance.

3. To expel; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume; as, a man has dissipated his fortune in the pursuit of pleasure.

To scatter the attention.

Dissipate, v.t. To dissipate; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

A fog or cloud gradually dissipates, before the rays or heat of the sun. The heat of a body dissipates; the fluids dissipate.

Dissipated, pp. Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered.

1. Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as a dissipated man; a dissipated life.

2. a. Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as a dissipated man; a dissipated life.

Dissipation, ppr. Scattering; dispersing; scattering; consuming; squandering; vanishing; dissipating.

Dissipation, n. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as the dissipation of vapor or heat.

In physics, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off,
by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

3. Scattered attention; or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject.

4. A dissolve, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a course of life usually attended with careless and exorbitant expenditures of money, and indulgence in vices, which impair or ruin both health and fortune.

What is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his dissipation and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.

DISSOCIABLE, a. [See Dissociate.] Not well associated, united or assorted.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most dissociable manner. Spectator. No. 4. 3.

DISSoCIAL, a. [dis and social.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as a dissocial passion. Kames.

DISsociate, v. t. [L. dissociatus, dissonare; dis and socia, to unite, socius, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to disassociate the particles of a concrete substance. Boyle.

DISsociated, pp. Separated; disunited.

DISsociating, ppr. Separating; disuniting.

DISsociation, n. The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add to the dissociation, distraction and confusion of these confederate republics. Burke.

DISsOLUBILITY, n. Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DISsOLUBLE, a. [L. dissolutus. See Dissolve.]

2. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid. Woodward.

2. That may be dissolved.

DISsolute, a. [L. dissolus, from dissolvus.]

1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as a dissolute man; dissolute company.

2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as a dissolute life.

DISsolutely, adv. Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live dissolutely.

DISsoluteness, n. Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as dissoluteness of life or manners.

DISsOLUTION, n. [L. dissolutio, from dissolvus.]

In a general sense, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the dissolution of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which case, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak also of the dissolution of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. Dissolution then is,

1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as the melting of snow and ice, which turns them into water.

2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water.

3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.

4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. (This is now called a solution.)

5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.

6. Destruction; the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as the dissolution of the world, or of nature; the dissolution of government.

7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence. Dissolution is the civil death of parliament. Blackstone.

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation.

Taylor. South.

In this latter sense the word is obsolete, dissoluteness being substituted.

9. Dissolution of the blood, in medicine, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling out of the state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate. Thus water dissolves salt and sugar.

10. To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus ice is converted into water by dissolution.

To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the parts of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute parts which may be sustained in that fluid. Thus water dissolves salt and sugar.

11. To dissimize; to break; to separate.

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii.

12. To loose; to dissimulate.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissimulated.

13. To lose; to dissolute.

To lose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system; as, to dissolve a government; to dissolve a corporation.

5. To loose; to break; to disunite a league; to dissolve the bonds of friendship.

6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to dissolve the parliament; to dissolve an assembly.

7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to disssolve, or to explain; as, to dissolve doubts.

We usually say, to dissolve doubts and difficulties.

8. To break; to destroy; as, to dissolve a charm, spell or enchantment. Milton.

9. To loosen or relax; to make languid; as dissolved in pleasure.

10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to diminish or perish.

Then dissovest thy substance. Job xxxi.

11. To annul; to rescind; as, to dissolve an injunction. Johnson's Rep.

DISsOLVE, v. i. dissolvend. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as, sugar dissolves in water.

2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness.

Shak.

3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.

12. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. A government may dissolve by its own weight or as that which dissolves has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful dissolver of substances.

DISsolving, ppr. Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DISsonance, n. [Fr. dissonance, from L. dissonans, to be discordant; dis and sonare, to sound.]

1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasing to the ear; as the dissonance of notes, sounds or numbers.

2. Dissonance; incongruous; usually with from; as, he advanced propositions very dissonant from truth.

DISsUade, v. t. [L. dissuadere; dis and suadere, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to; as, the minister dissuaded the prince from adopting the measure; he dissuaded him from his purpose.

2. To represent as unfit, improper or dangerous. War therefore, open or concealed, alike and my voice dissuade. Milton.

This phraseology is probably elliptical,
and merely poetical; from being under-stood.

**Dissuaded, pp.** Advised against; counselled or induced by advice not to do some-thing; diverted from a purpose.

**Dissuader, n.** He that dissuades; a de-bouter.

**Dissuading, ppr.** Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a pur-pose.

**Dissuasion, n.** Dissu'asion. Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; a word consisting of two syllables only; as, dissuasive, dissuasion.

**Dissuasive, a.** Tending to dissuade, or advising against.

**Dissuasion, n.** Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; a word consisting of two syllables only; as, dissuasive, dissuasion.

**Dissyllable, n.** [Gr. δίς, in, two or twice, and συλλαβή, a syllable.]

1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. Prov. xxxi.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

3. A word consisting of two syllables only; as, paper, whiteness, virtue.

**Distaff, n.** [The English books refer this word to the Saxon distaf; but I have not found the word in the Saxon Dictionary.]

1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. Prov. xxxi.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

3. A word consisting of two syllables only; as, paper, whiteness, virtue.

4. A space marked on the course where horses run.

5. An interval or space between two objects that are separate; as, a great or small distance. Distance may be a line, an inch, a mile, or any indefinite length; as the distance between the sun and saturn.

6. Preceded at, remoteness of place. He waits at distance till he hears from Cato. Addison.

7. Proceeded by thy, his, your, her, their, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep his distance; keep your distance. [See No. 8.]

8. A space marked on the course where horses run.

9. This horse ran the whole field out of distance. L'Estrange.

10. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, the distance of an hour, of a year, of an age.

11. Ideal space or separation.

12. Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no distance between them. Locke.

13. Contraction; opposition.

14. So he is nine, and in such bloody distance—Shak.

15. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect.

16. I hope your modesty Will know what distance to the crown is due. Dryden. By respect and distance that authority is upheld. Afterbury.

17. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

18. On the part of heaven Now alienated, distance and distaste.

19. Remote in succession or relation; as, the distance between a descendant and his ancestor.

20. In music, the interval between two notes; as the distance of a fourth or seventh.

21. Distance, v. t. To place remote; to throw off from the view. Dryden.

22. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority. He distanced the most skilful of his conteries. Milton.

23. To leave at a great distance behind. He distanced the most skilful of his conteries. Milton.

24. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority. He distanced the most skilful of his conteries. Milton.

25. DISTANC'T, a. [L. distans, standing apart; limes.]

1. Separate; having an intervening space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future; as, a distant event, or distant period of the world.

2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on. [See Disease.] It is used of the lighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it signifies a moral, or mental, distemper, and is particularly applied to the diseases of the brain.

3. Want of due temperature, applied to climate; the literal sense of the word, but not now used. Comes under the topic of a distemper unmentionable.

4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.

5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temperament and distemper of an empire consist of contraries. [Not now used.]

6. Ill humor of mind; depravity of inclination. [Not used.]

7. Political disorder; tumult.

8. Unreason; ill humor or bad temper.

There is a sickness, Which puts some of us in distemper. Shak.

9. In painting, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, white of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and

**DISTANTLY, adv.** Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

**DISTASTE, n.** [dis and taste.] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; distaste; disgust, or a slight degree of it. Distaste for a particular kind of food may be constitutional, or the effect of a diseased stomach.

2. Dislike; unreason.

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection.

4. Offensive; displeasing; as, a distasteful story. Dryden.

5. Malevolent; as distasteful looks. Shak.

6. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

7. The interval between two notes; as the distance of a fourth or seventh.

8. Remote in succession or relation; as, the distance between a descendant and his ancestor.

9. Remote in the line of succession or descent.

10. Remote in natural connection or connexion; remote in the line of succession or descent.

11. Remote in time, past or future; as a distant event, or distant period of the world.

12. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on. [See Disease.] It is used of the lighter diseases, but not exclusively.

13. In general, it signifies a moral, or mental, distemper, and is particularly applied to the diseases of the brain.

14. Want of due temperature, applied to climate; the literal sense of the word, but not now used. Comes under the topic of a distemper unmentionable.

15. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite.

16. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temperament and distemper of an empire consist of contraries. [Not now used.]

17. Ill humor of mind; depravity of inclination. [Not used.]

18. Political disorder; tumult.

19. Unreason; ill humor or bad temper.

There is a sickness, Which puts some of us in distemper. Shak.

20. In painting, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water. When colors are mixed with size, white of eggs, or other unctuous or glutinous matter, and
2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

DISTEMPER. v.  t. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. Shak. Dryden.

3. To disturb; to ruffle. Shak. Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation. Shak.

4. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate. Dryden.

DISTEMPERANCE, n. Distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE, a. Immoderate. Little used. Raleigh.

DISTEMPERATURE. n. Bad temperature; intemperance; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; as the distemper of the air or climate.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. Johnson.


4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties.

DISTEMPER, V. t. To disease; to disorder.

DISTENDED, p. p. Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DISTENDING, p. p. Stretching in all directions; diluting; expanding.

DISTEND', V. t. [L. distendo; dis and tendo, to tend, to stretch, from the root of teneo, to hold.] To expand; as, to distend a bladder; to distend the bowels.

DISTEND'ED, a. Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DISTEND'ING, p. p. Stretching in all directions; diluting; expanding.

DISTEND, v. t. [L. distendo; dis and tendo, to tend, to stretch, from the root of teneo, to hold.] To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; as, to distend a bladder; to dilate the bowels; to distend the lungs. [This is the appropriate sense of the word.]

1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; as, to distend a bladder; to dilate the bowels. [This is the appropriate sense of the word.]

2. To spread apart; to dilate; as, to distend the legs. We seldom say, to distend a plate of meat, and never, I believe, to distend a line; extend being used in both cases. We use distend chiefly to denote the stretching, spreading or expansion of any thing, by means of a substance inclosed within it, or by the elastic force of something inclosed. In this case the body distended swells or spreads in all directions, and usually in a spherical form. A bladder is distended by inflation, or by the expansion of rarefied air within it. The skin is distended in boils and abscesses, by matter generated within them. This appropriation of the word has not always been observed.

DISTEND'ED, p. p. Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DISTENDING, p. p. Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DISTENSIBILITY, n. The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DISTENSIBLE, a. Capable of being distended or dilated.

DISTENT', a. Spread. [Not in use.]

DISTENT', n. Spread. [Not used.]

DISTENTION, n. [L. distinctio.] The act of distending; the act of stretching in all directions; the state of being distended; as the distention of the lungs or bowels.

DISTENT, n. Breadth. [Not used.]


DISTHENE, n. [Gr. 600, two, and 620, force.] A mineral so called by Hauy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sappare of Saussure, and the cyanate or cyanite of Werner. Laveran. Cleaveland. Hammond.

DISTHRO'NIZE, v. t. To dethrone. [Not used.]

DISTICH, n. [L. distichon; Gr. διστιχός, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses. Johnson. Enrle. Distichous, a distempered limb, a distempered head or brain.

DISTICIOUS, a. Having two rows, or Distichous, a distempered limb, a distempered head or brain. Distichous, a distempered limb, a distempered head or brain.

DISTICLY, adv. Distinctly.

DISTICIOUS, a. Having two rows, or Distichous, a distempered limb, a distempered head or brain.

DISTICIOUS, a. Having two rows, or Distichous, a distempered limb, a distempered head or brain.

DISTICT, n. [L. distinctus, from distinctus. See Distinction.] 1. Literally, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; as a place distinct by name.

2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he holds two distinct offices; he is known by distinct titles.

3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the two regiments marched together, but had distinct encampments.

4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confus'd. To reason correctly we must have distinct ideas. We have a distinct or distinct view of a prospect.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold vis'g'd four
Distinct with eyes. Milton.

DISTINCT, v. t. To distinguish. [Not in use.]

Chaucer.

DISTINCTION, n. [L. distinctus.] The act of separating or distinguishing.

2. A note or mark of difference. [Seldom used.]

3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. We observe a distinction between matter and spirit; a distinction between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a distinction between good and evil, right and wrong; between sound reasoning and sophistry.

Difference regarded; separation; preference; as in the phrase, without distinction, which denotes promiscuously, all together, alike.

Maid, women, wives, without distinction fall. Dryden.

4. Separation; division; as the distinction of tragedy into acts. Dryden.

[In this sense, division would be preferable.]

5. Notion of difference; discrimination; as a distinction between real and apparent good.

In classing the qualities of actions, it is necessary to make accurate distinctions. Chaucer.
6. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. Men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services or worth, are called objects of distinction, as being raised above others by positive institutions or by reputation. So we say, a man of note.

7. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank or public favor.


DISTINCTION, n. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as the distinctness of two ideas, or of distant objects.

DISTINCTLY, adv. Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as a proposition distinctly understood; a figure distinctly defined. Hence,

2. Clearly, plainly; as, to view an object distinctly.

DISTINCTNESS, n. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as the distinctness of two ideas, or of distant objects.

DISTINGUISH, v. t. [L. distinguo; dis and stingo or stingo, n. or radice. This seems to be Gr. ξείωσα, ξείω, n.or radicis. For the second future is ξευ, and the derivatives prove the primary elements to be stg, as in ξευ, ξεύν, ξεύνον. Hence also L. stigo, whence instingo, to instigate. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb, to stick, which see. The practice of marking marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to distinguish. See Ertinguish, and Class Dg. No. 31.]

1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. The farmer distinguishes his sheep by marking their ears.

2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference.

First, by sight; as, to distinguish one's own children from others by their features. Secondly, by feeling. A blind man distinguishes an egg from an orange, but rarely distinguishes colors.

Thirdly, by smell; as, it is easy to distinguish the smell of a peach from that of an apple.

Fourthly, by taste; as, to distinguish a plum from a pear.

Fifthly, by hearing; as, to distinguish the sound of a drum from that of a violin.

Sixthly, by the understanding; as, to distinguish vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.

3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. We distinguish sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave. We distinguish causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.

4. To discern critically; to judge. Nor more can you distinguish of a man: Than thy shadow. Shak.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. Homer and Virgil are distinguished as poets; Demosthenes and Cicero, as orators.

To make eminent or known. Johnson.

DISTINGUISHED, a. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference. A tree at a distance is distinguishable from a shrub.

A simple idea is not distinguishable into different ideas.

6. Worthy of note or special regard. Steift.

DISTINGUISHED, pp. Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities.

2. a. Separated or known from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated. Thus, we admire distinguished men, distinguished talents or virtues, and distinguished services.

DISTINGUISHED, n. He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.

Brown.

2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.

Dryden.

DISTINGUISH, ppr. Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark.

1. Literally, to draw apart; to pull in different ways; to disturb; to separate; to divide; to separate and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense. Contradictory or mistaken orders may distress an army.

2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, towards another point or toward various other objects; as, to distress the eye or the attention.

If he cannot avoid the eye of the observer, he has no distress it by a multiplicity of the object.

3. To draw towards different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; as, to distress the mind with cares; you distress me with your example.

While I suffer thy terrors, I am distressed. Ps. lxxxviii.

4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving; furious; most frequently used in the participle distracted.

DISTRACTED, pp. Drawn apart; drawn in different directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded.

a. Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic. Locke.

DISTRACTEDLY, adv. Madly; furiously; wildly. Shak.


DISTRACTER, n. One who distracts.

More.

DISTRACTING, ppr. Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DISTRACTION, n. [L. distractio.] The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.

1. Confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; as, the family was in a state of distraction. [See 1 Cor. vii.]

2. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as political distractions.

Never was known a night of such distraction. Dryden.

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; frantickness; furiousness. [We usually apply this word to a state of derangement which produces raving and violence in the patient.]

5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

On thesupposition of the truth of the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than distraction. Buckminster.

DISTRACTIVE, a. Causing perplexity; as distracting cares.

Dryden.

DISTRAIN, v. t. [L. distraheo; dis and
DISTRAIN,  v.  t.  To  seize  for  debt;  to  take  a  personal  chattel  from  the  possession  of  a  wrong-doer  into  the  possession  of  the  injured  party,  to  satisfy  a  demand,  or  compel  the  performance  of  a  duty;  as,  to  distress  goods  for  rent,  or  for  an  amercement.

DISTRAINABLE,  a.  That  is  liable  to  be  seized  for  debt,  or  for  neglect  of  suit  and  service.  Blackstone

DISTRAINING,  ppr.  Seizing  for  debt,  or  for  neglect  of  suit  and  service.  Blackstone

DISTRAINT',  n.  He  who  seizes  goods;  for  debt  or  service.  Blackstone

DISTRAINT',  n.  That  assigns  the  various  species  of  a  general  term.

DISTRIBUTABLE,  a.  [See  Distribute.]

DISTRIBUTION,  n.  [h.  distribuUio.]  The  act  of  separating  into  distinct  parts  or  classes;  as  the  distribution  of  an  estate  among  heirs  or  children.

DISTRIBUTED,  pp.  Divided  among  a  number;  assigned  in  portions;  separated;  bestowed.

DISTRIBUTER,  n.  One  who  divides  or  separates.

DISTRIBUTION,  n.  [L.  distributio.]  The  act  of  dividing  among  a  number;  a  dealing  in  parts  or  portions;  as  the  distribution  of  an  estate  among  heirs  or  children.

DISTRIBUTING,  ppr.  Giving  severe  pain  or  anguish;  as  a  distressing  sickness.

DISTRESS',  V.  t.  To  afflict  greatly;  to  harass;  to  press  hard,  to  bürst;  It.  distresso.  Set

DISTRESS',  n.  [Fr.  distress.]  Norm.  ids.  from  the  Celtic,  W.  trais,  violence,  tres-i-

DISTRESSING,  ppr.  Giving  severe  pain  or  anguish;  as  a  distressing  sickness.

DISTRESSING  sickness,  a  state  of  danger;  as  a  ship  in  distress,  which  is  seized  to  procure  satisfaction,  from  the  loss  of  near  friends.

DISTRESS',  V.  t.  To  divide  among  two  or  more;  to  deal;  to  give  or  bestow  in  parts  or  portions.

DISTRESSED,  pp.  Suffering  great  pain  or  torture;  severely  afflicted;  harassed;  oppressed  with  calamity  or  misfortune.

DISTRESS'ED,  pp.  Suffering  great  pain  or  torture;  severely  afflicted;  harassed;  oppressed  with  calamity  or  misfortune.

DISTRESS'ED,  Adj.  Characterized  by  distress;  miserable.

DISTRESS'EDNESS,  n.  A  state  of  being  greatly  pained.

DISTRESS'FULL,  a.  Inflicting  or  bringing  distress;  as  a  distressful  stroke.  Shak.

DISTRESS'FULLY,  adv.  By  distribution;  singly;  not  collectively.

DISTRESSIVERS,  n.  Desire  of  distribution.

DISTRICT',  n.  That  may  be  distributed;  that  may  be  assigned  in  portions.

DISTRICT',  n.  A  region  within  given  lines;  as  the  district  of  the  earth  which  lies  between  the  tropics,  or  that  which  is  north  of  a  polar  circle.

DISTRICT',  n.  A  region;  a  country;  a  portion  of  territory,  without  very  definite  limits;  as  the  districts  of  Russia  covered  by  forest.

DISTRICT',  n.  A  region  which  has  cognizance  of  certain  cases  within  a  district  defined  by  law.  The  district-courts  of  the  United  States  are  courts  of  subordinate  jurisdiction.

DISTRICT-COURT,  n.  A  court  which  has  cognizance  of  certain  cases  within  a  district  defined  by  law.

DISTRICT-JUDGE,  n.  The  judge  of  a  district-court.

DISTRICT-SCHOOL,  n.  A  school  within  a  certain  district  of  a  town.

DISTRICT',  n.  Divided  into  districts  or  definite  portions.

DISTRICT',  n.  Dividing  into  limited  or  definite  portions.

DISTRICT',  n.  Initial  district  states  for  the  choice  of  senators,  representatives  or  electors.  Cities  and  towns  are  divided  into  districts  for  the  election  of  the  Board  of  Aldermen.

DISTRICT-COURT,  n.  A  court  which  has  cognizance  of  certain  cases  within  a  district  defined  by  law.

DISTRICT-JUDGE,  n.  The  judge  of  a  district-court.

DISTRICT-SCHOOL,  n.  A  school  within  a  certain  district  of  a  town.

DISTRICT',  n.  A  region;  a  country;  a  portion  of  territory,  without  very  definite  limits;  as  the  districts  of  Russia  covered  by  forest.
DISTURB, v. t. [Sp disturbar; It disturbare; L disturbare; dis and turn; to trouble, disorder, discompose; turba, a crowd, a tumult; Gr. τροπός or τροπὴ, a tumult; τρωμος, id. The primary sense seems to be to stir, or to turn or whirl round. The word trouble is probably from the L. turbo, by transposition. If tr are the primary elements, as I suppose, the word coincides in origin with tour and turn. If t is a prefix, the word belongs to Class Rh, coinciding with the Swedish rubba, to remove, to trouble. See Class Rh. No. 3. 4. 34. and Class Dr. Swedish rubba, to remove, to trouble.]

1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger. To turn or from any direction; with from. [Syn.]

2. Cessation of custom; desuetude. We say, the man is asheep, do not disturb him. Let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will disturb the sediment. Disturb not the public peace.

3. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be disturbed by an offense given, by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, &c.

4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care disturbs study. Let no person disturb you in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of your rights.

5. In law, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as the disturbance of a franchise; a breach of concord, and its effect, contention; discord, jealousy, envy, &c.

DISTURBANCE, n. Confusion; disorder; tumult. Wc have read much of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage. Blackstone.

DISTURBED, pp. Stirred; moved; excited; composed; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; unix.

DISTURBER, n. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.

1. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation; as the disturbing of a person.

2. In law, that which interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceful enjoyment of his rights.

DISTURBING, ppr. Moving; exciting; rendering uneasiness; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DISTURST', n. [dis and turn.] To turn aside. Daniel.

DISTURSTED, a. Deprived of wits or understanding.

DISTURSTFULLY, adv. In a distressful manner; with doubt or suspicion. Milton.

DISTURSTFULLNESS, n. The state of being distressful; want of confidence.

DISTURSTONE, n. The draining or cleansing of the impurities or sincerity; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DISTURSTLESS, a. Free from distress or suspicion. Shenstone.

DISTUNE, v. t. To put out of tune. [Ar.]

DISTUNELESS, a. Free from distrust or suspicion. Milton.

DISTUNING, ppr. Separating; parting.

DISTUNER, n. He or that which disunites two allied countries; to disunite two allied nations.

DISTUNITED, pp. Separated; disjoined.

DISTURBANCE, n. Disquiet; a state of confusion; disorder.

DISTURBANCE, n. [dis and usage.]


DISUSE, n. dis-usage. [dis and usage.]

1. In ancient poetry, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. In modern poetry, the designation of passages that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semitone, 5:6. Encke.

DISTRÉ, n. [Gr. διστρί, a division of land, for the bank made by digging, the ditch.]

DISTRÉABLE, a. Divisible into two parts; Am. divided.

DISTRÉBLE, a. Divisible; capable of being divided.

DISTRÉBLY, adv. Divisibly; capable of being divided.

DISTRÉ, v. t. [Sax. dyxen, to dig, to trench.] To dig or make a ditch or ditches; also, to drain by a ditch; as, to ditch moist land.

DITCHE-DELIVERED, a. Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCHER, n. One who digges ditches.

DITCHING, ppr. Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as ditching a field.

DITTRAHDERAL, a. [dis and triehedral.] In crystallography, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. Cleaveland.

DITHYRAMB, n. [Gr. δίθυραμβος, a ti- hes.] A short ode or choral song in honor of Bacchus. Johnson.

DITHYRAMBIC, a. In the poem written in wild enthusiastic strains.

1. A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildest of intoxication is imitated. Johnson.

2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains.

DITHYRAMBIC, a. Wild; enthusiastic. Cowley.

DITION, n. [L. ditio.] Rule; power; government; dominion. Evelyn.

DITONE, n. [Gr. δίτον, δίτον, tone.] In music, an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4:5, and that of the semitone, 5:6. Encke.

DITRIHE DRIA, n. [Gr. δίτριχα, δίτριχα, δίτριχα, three times three.] In mineralogy, a genus of spar with six sides and planes; being formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column. Encke.

DITANNANDER, v. n. [Gr. δίταννα, L. dittanderium, Lepidium, pepper-wort, Lepidium, a genus of plants of many species. The common dittander has a hot biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

Encke.
The dittany of Crete is a species of Origanum, and the bastard dittany is a species of Marrubium. Encyc. Fam. of Plants.

A song; a sonnet or a little poem to be sung.

A song taken apart, or divided into two branches.

A song to be sung; to warble a little tune. Herbert.

Divide, v. i. [Sax. difen, to divide; from L. dividere, to divide; di, two, and videre, to see.] To put or separate into two or more parts; to separate into branches.

Divided, a. Parted into two branches.

Diversity, n. 1. The act of drawing the attention from one thing to another; the act of changing forms or qualities, or giving variety to; variegating.

Diversified, pp. Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.

Diversification, n. [See Diversify.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

Diversiform, a. Of a different form; of various forms.

Diversify, v. t. [Fr. diversifier; Sp. diversificar; L. diversus and forma.] To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; to diversify the colors of a robe; to diversify a landscape with mountains, plains, and lakes.

Diversifying, prep. Making various in form or qualities; variegating.

Diversify, v. i. divers'. To turn aside. [Not used.]

Diversified, pp. Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.

Diversiform, a. Of a different form; of various forms.

Diversification, n. [See Diversify.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

Diversifying, prep. Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

Diversification, n. [See Diversify.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

Dives, a. [Sp. diverso, diverso; L. diversus and forma.] Different; various.
DIVEN'E, a. Tending to divert; amusing.

DIVERT', v. t. [L. diuerto; di, dis, and verto, to turn; Fr. divertir; Sp. id.; It. divertire.]

1. To turn off from any course; to please; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are diverted with wit and humor; low minds are diverted to exhilaration.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall divides two houses. The equator divides the earth into two hemispheres.

3. To separate an entire thing; to part or separate an entire thing; to part or separate an entire thing; to divide the living child in two. 1 Kings iii.

4. To divide commerce from its usual course; to divert commerce from its usual course.

5. To divide the sea. Num. xxxii.

6. To divide the living child in two. 1 Kings iii.

7. To divide the waters from the waters. Gen. i.

8. To divide the waters from the waters. Gen. i.

DIVERT', V. t. [L. diuerto; di, dis, and verto, to turn; Fr. divertir; Sp. id.; It. divertire.]

1. To turn off from any course, direction or intended application; to turn aside; as, to divert a river from its usual channel; to divert commerce from its usual course; to divert appropriated money to other objects; to divert a man from his purpose.

2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Let there be five in one house divided, three against two — Luke vii.

3. To make partition of, among a number. We shall divide the land by lot. Num. xxiii.

4. To open; to cleave. Thou didst divide the sea. Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant. There shall be five in one house divided, three against two — Luke vii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares. And he divided to them his living. Luke x.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank divides per cent.

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. As, to divide a legislative house, in voting.

DIVERTIVE, a. That indicates separation or difference; as, a diverting scene or sport.

DIVERT'ING, a. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

DIVERT'ING, pp. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

DIVERT'ING, a. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

DIVERT', V. t. [L. diuerto; di, dis, and verto, to turn; Fr. divertir; Sp. id.; It. divertire.]

1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall divides two houses. The equator divides the earth into two hemispheres.

3. To make partition of, among a number. We shall divide the land by lot. Num. xxxii.

4. To open; to cleave. Thou didst divide the sea. Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant. There shall be five in one house divided, three against two — Luke vii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares. And he divided to them his living. Luke x.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank divides per cent.

8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. As, to divide a legislative house, in voting.

DIVERTIVE, a. Tending to divert; amusing.

DIVERT'ING, pp. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.

DIVERT'ING, a. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.
2. Excellence in the supreme degree. Locke.

DIVINER, n. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.

DIVINER, n. A female diviner; a woman professing divination.

DIVING, pp. [See Dive.] Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; applied to animals only.

2. Going deep into a subject.

DIVING-BELL, n. A hollow vessel in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water and remain, till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.

DIVINITY, n. [L. divinitas; Fr. divinité; It. divinità; Sp. divinidad; from divinus, divine.]
1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe divinity to one Supreme Being only.
2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being.
3. Tis the Divinity that stirs within us. Addison.

DIVISIONAL, a. Pertaining to division; divisionary.

DIVISOR, n. In arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVISIVE, a. Forming division or distribution of.

DIVISIVE, a. Forming division or distribution.

DIVISOR, n. In arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, v. t. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife.

2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, &c.
3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder.

DIVORCED, pp. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage tie.

DIVORCIBLE, a. Capable of being dissolved.

DIVORCIBLENESS, n. Divisibility; capability of being separated.

DIVORCE, v. t. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband.

DIVORCER, n. The person or cause that produces divorce.

DIVORCING, pp. Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DIVORCIBLE, a. Having power to divorce.

DIVULGATE, a. Published. [Little used.]

DIVULGATION, n. The act of divulging or publishing.

DIVULGE, v. t. Divulge. [L. divulgo; di or dis, and vulgo, to make public, from vulgus, the common people, as publish, public, from L. populus, people.]
1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to divulge the secret sentiments of a friend; to divulge the proceedings of the cabinet. Divulge is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and publish to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may publish by words, and divulge by the press.
2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [Unusual.]

DIVULGED, pp. Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DIVULGER, n. One who divulges or reveals.

DIVULGING, pp. Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DIVULSION, n. [L. divisio, from divellor; di, dis, and vellor, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

And dire divisions shook the changing world. J. Barlow.

DIVULSIVE, a. That pulls asunder; that rends.

DIVORCE. v. t. In Diz. a. To dress gayly; to deck.

DIVORCER, n. The person or cause that produces divorce.

DIVORCED, pp. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage tie.

DIVORCING, pp. Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DIVORCIBLE, a. Having power to divorce.
To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with for or to; for, when the thing is beneficial; to, in either case. I think I know what good will do for me. 1 Sam. xii.

To him neither good nor evil. But to a thing generally omitted. Do him neither good nor harm.

To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, to do a message to the king. The sense of command.

To bring to a conclusion. We will do the business and adjourn; we did the business and dined.

We knew not what to do.

Also, to make or cause.

To make or cause. A jest with a sad brow will do with a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders. Spenser.

To do thy diligence to come shortly to me. 2 Tim. iv.

Will this plan do? Addison.

Does more in one way than others good nor harm. In six days thou shalt do all thy work. Ex. xx.

I will teach you what ye shall do. Ex. iv.

I the Lord do all these things. Is. xiv.

Do, V. i. To act or behave, in any manner.

She is coquetish, but still I do love her. Dryden.

Do is also used to express emphasis. She doth more in one way than others good nor harm.

Do is sometimes used by way of opposition; as, I did love him, but he has lost my affections.

Do! To press an urgent request or command; as, Do you intend to go? Does he wish me to come?

DOAT. [See Dote.]

DO'CIBLE, a. [See Docile.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed.

A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

The art or practice of assaying metals; me-}

DOCIMACY, n. [Gr. διοικία, to regulate, to manage; from διοικέω, to manage, to govern.] The art or practice of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and species. Its root resembles a carrot.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

To do away, to remove; to destroy; as, to do away imperfections; to do away prejudices.

To do away with a dock. A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent.

TO DO'YARD, n. A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCK ET, n. [W. tace, to cut off; to clip; hence docket is a piece.]

A small piece of paper or parchement, containing the heads of writing. Docketing.

Bailey.

A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent.

TO DOCK'ING, ppr. Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

TO DOCK'ING, n. The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.

Mar. Diet.

TO DOCTOR, n. [L. docere, to teach.] A teacher.

There stood up one in the council, a Phar-}

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.

Dogs are more docile than many other animals.
DOCTORATE, n. The degree of a doctor.

DOCTOR, v.t. To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [A popular use of this word not to be elegantly understood.]

TO make a doctor by

DOCTOR, n. The degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, adverb. In the manner of a doctor.

DOCTORS' Commons, the college of civilians in London.

DOCTRINAL, adjective. [See Doctrine.] Pertaining to doctrine.

DOCTRINAL, noun. Something that is a part of doctrine.

DOCTRINE, noun. [L. doctrina, from doceo, to teach.] 1. In a general sense, whatever is taught. 2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.

3. More generally, in present usage, written instruction, evidence or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts. Thus, the president laid before congress the report of the secretary, accompanied with all the documents.

DOCUMENT, v.t. To furnish with documents: to furnish with instructions and proclamations, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be documented according to the directions of law.

DOCUMENTAL, adjective. Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as documental testimony.

DOCUMENTARY, adjective. Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DODGER, n. [Fr. dogue, a bull dog or mastiff; from dog, to hunt.]

To dodge is larger than a swan, with a strong hooked bill. The general color of the plumage is cerineous; the belly and thighs whitish. The head is large, and seems as if covered with a hood. The solitary dog-do is a large fowl, and is said to weigh sometimes forty pounds. The plumage is grey and brown mixed.

DOE, n. [Sax. da; Dan. daa.] A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a buck.

DOE, a female physician.

DOEKIN, a little doit; a small coin.

DOER, n. One who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.

DOES, the third person of the verb do, indicative mood, present tense, contracted from doth.

DOFF, v.t. [Qu. do-off. Rather D. doff, to put off; to thrust. Class Db. No 17. 18.]

1. To put off, as dress.

And made us doff our easy robes of peace.

2. To strip or divest; as, he doffs himself.

Crashaw.

3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.

Shak.

4. To doff their dire distresses.

5. To shift off; with a view to.

6. To off; to shift off; with a view to delay.

Every day thou dost me with some device.

Shak.

DOG, n. [Fr. dogue, a bull dog or mastiff; se doguer, to hunt; Arm. dogar or dogues; D. dog; probably, the runner or starter.]

1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus Canis, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrrier, the bloodhound, &c.

2. It is used for male, when applied to several other animals; as a dog-fox; a dog-otter; dog-ape.

Dryden.

It is prefixed to other words, denoting what is mean, degenerate or worthless; as dog-rose.

Johnson.

3. An auditor, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top.[Russ. tagom.]

4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man.

5. A constellation called Sirius or Canicaula.

[Dog-dog.]

6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fling, used by seamen.

7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit.

8. A gay young man; a buck.

9. A dog to go or throw to the dogs, is to throw away, as useless.

To go to the dogs, is to be ruined.

DOG, v.t. To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

I have been pursued, dogged and way-laid.

DOGATE, n. [See Doge.] The office or dignity of a doge.
DOG BERRY, n. The berry of the dogwood.

DOG-BERRY TREE, n. The dogwood.

DOG BRIER, n. The brier that bears the hip; the cynosbathon. Johnson.

DOG-CABBAGE, n. A plant growing in the south of Europe, the cynocramlie, constituting the genus Theligenum. Encyc.

DOG CHEAP, a. Cheap as dog's meat, or offal; very cheap. Johnson.

DOG DAY, n. One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

DOG DRAW, n. A manifest disposition of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the stag. Hammond.

DOG DRAWING, ppr. [from dog.] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately.

DOG DRAWER, n. One who dogdraws; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.

DOG DRAWER, ppr. Asserting with arrogance.

DOG DRAWER, n. One who dogmatises; a bold or arrogant teacher.

DOG DRESS, n. A currish trick; brutal.

DOG'S RUE, n. A plant, a species of Scrofularia. It is called also an eye tooth. It is called also an eye tooth.

DOG'S STAR, n. A star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.

DOG'S STONE, n. A plant, the Orchis or fool-stones.

DOG'S TOOTH, n. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the first molar and second molar, and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also an eye tooth.

DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET, n. A plant, the Erythronium.

DOG TRICK, n. A currish trick; brutal treatment.

DOG TROT, n. A gentle trot like that of a dog. It is called also an eye tooth.

DOG VANE, n. Among seamen, a small vane composed of thread, cord, and feathers, fastened to a half-pike and placed on the weather gun-wale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind. Mar. Dict.

DOG WATCH, n. Among seamen, a watch of two hours. The dogwatches are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

DOG WEARY, a. Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOG WOOD, n. A common name of different species of the Cornus or cornelian cherry.

DOG WOOD TREE, n. The Phoeacidia crithrina, a tree growing in Jamaica. Encyc.

DOILY, n. A species of wooden stuff, said to be so called from the first maker. Congreve.

2. Linen made into a small napkin. Mason.

DOING, ppr. [See Do.] Performing; executing.

DOINGS, n. pla. Things done; transactions; acts; actions, good or bad.

2. Behavior; conduct.

3. Stir; bustle.

4. That which is dealt or distributed; a portion; a share or portion.

5. Boundary. [Not in use.]

3. That which is given in charity; a gratuity. Dryden.


5. Void space left in tillage. [Local.]

A small piece of money. Pope.

DOL, n. [L. dolus; G. dol; Russ. dolia, a part or portion; Fr. deuil; from the root of death. See Deal.]

1. The act of dealing or distributing; as the power of dole and doative. [Not in use.]

2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part share or portion.

3. That which is given in charity; a gratuity. Dryden.


5. Boundary. [Not in use.]

6. A void space left in tillage. [Local.]

A small piece of money. Pope.

DOLFUL, a. [dolful.] Sorrowful; expressing grief; as a doleful wight; a doleful sire.

2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted; as a doleful sire.

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy; as doleful shades. Sidney.

DOLFULLY, adv. In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; decorously; sadly.

DOLFULNESS, n. Sorrow; melancholy; quiescence; gloominess; dolefulness. Milton.

DOLENT, a. [L. dolens.] Sorrowful. [Not in use.]

DOLY, a. Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

The dolesome passage to the infernal sky. Pope.

DOLY, n. [W. dol, form, image, resemblance, an idol, a false god; doll, form, figure; Arm. dollh, or daulh, which seems to be the L. taulis. Also Ir. deabh, an image. But Gr. eido, an idol, from idos, to see.]

Vol. I.
A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls.

DOLLAR, n. [G. thaler; D. duitler; Dan. and Sw. daler; Sp. dolar; Russ. later; said to be from Dole, the town where it was first coined.]

A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or four shillings and sixpence sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin, and in different parts of Germany, the name is given to coins of different values.

DOMESDAY, n. [See Doomsday.]

The land about the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with domania, or his domains. Shenstone.

DOMESTICATION, n. The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home.

DOMESTIC, n. One who lives in the family; a member of a family.

DOMESTICATE, v. t. To make familiar, as at home.

DOMESTICATE, v. t. To domesticate wild animals.

DOMICIL, n. [L. domicilium, a mansion, a house, and familia.]

An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or a family; a residence, anima manentis.

DOMICILATE, v. t. To establish a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

DOMICILIARY, a. Pertaining to a house, or an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A domiciliary visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching for a missing person.

DOMICILIATION, n. Permanent residence; habitancy.

DOMICILING, n. Gaining or taking temporary residence.

DOMICILING, n. Gaining or taking temporary residence.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate. Shak.

DOMINANT, a. That which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOMINATION, n. The exercise of authority in ruling; domination.

DOMINANT, a. Pertaining to a nation considered as:

1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign, as the vast dominions of the Russian emperor; the dominions of the British king.

2. Possession; estate; as a portion of the king's dominions.

3. In architecture, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola.

4. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATING, a. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINO, n. [L. dominus, a lord, master; either from domus, a house, or from domo, to overcome, tocombe, W. dori. Both roots unite in the sense; to set, to fix. See Class Dn. No. 1. &t.]

1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as the dominant party, or faction.

2. In music, the dominant or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it.

3. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINIATUS, n. In music, the dominant or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it.

DOMINATING, n. In music, the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOMINANCE, n. The exercise of authority in ruling; domination.

DOMINANT, a. That which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.

DOMINATE, v. t. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate.
2. An absolute governor.
DOMINEER, v. i. [L. dominor; Fr. dominer; Sp. dominar; It. dominare. See DOMINATE.
1. That notes the Lord's day or Sabbath The Dominical letter is the letter which, it seems to coincide also with L. estimo, to esteem, and perhaps with the root of condemn. See DEmN.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. A thing given to a sacred use. [Little used.]

DOMINEERING, ppr. Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority.
2. a. Overbearing.
DOMINICAL, a. [Low L. dominicalis, from dominicus, lord.] 1. That notes the Lord's day or Sabbath. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.
2. In the canon law, a benefice given and conferred on any person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution or induction by the ordinary. [Not used.]

DOMINION, n. [L. dominium. See DOMINATE.
1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.
The dominion of the Most High is an everlasting dominion. Dan. iv.
2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as the private dominion of individuals. Locke.
3. Territory under a government; region, country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as the British dominions.
4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the dominion of Great Britain.
5. Predominance; ascendant. Dryden.
6. An order of angels.
Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. Col. i.
7. Persons governed.
Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his dominion; his bread their exit. Ps. xcviii.

DOMINO, n. A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress.

DOMITE, n. A mineral named from Dome in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white color, having the aspect and grity peculiar to a white chalk. Phillips.

DOM, v. [To do on; opposed to doff.] To put on; to invest with. Obs. Shak. Fairfax. Don, or dué, the feminine of dom, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.

DON, n. [To do on; opposed to doff.] To put on; to invest with.
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.
Mr. Boulain made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATISM, n. The doctrines of the Donatists. Donatists.

DONATIST, n. One of the sect founded by Donatus. They held that theirs was the only pure church, and that baptism and ordination, unless by their church, were of no effect. See Deem.

DONATISTIC, a. Pertaining to Donatism.

DONATIVE, n. [Sp. Ital. donativo; L. donativum, from dono, to give.]
1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present.
A thing given to a sacred use. [Little used.]
Johnson.
DONATION, n. [L. donatio, from dono, to give, Fr. donner.]
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.
Mr. Boudinot made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATIVE, a. Vested or vesting by donation; as, a donation in gross.

DONE, pp. dun. [See Do.] Performed; executed; finished.
1. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, done; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.
DONEE', n. [from L. dono, to give.] The person to whom a gift or donation is made.
2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as a donee in fee-simple, or fee-tail.

DONJON or DONGEON. [See Dungeon.]

DONATELLO, n. [It. donatello, to give.
3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. Dryden.

DONATEL, n. [It.] A young attendant; a fellow. [Now in use.] Granger.

DONATELLO, n. [from L. donum, to give.
2. In the act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. Dryden.

DONATELLO, n. [from L. donum, to give.
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.

DONATELLO, n. [from L. donum, to give.
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.
Mr. Boulain made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATELLO, n. [from L. donum, to give.
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.
Mr. Boulain made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATELLO, n. [from L. donum, to give.
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.
Mr. Bouldin made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

DONATELLO, n. [from L. donum, to give.
1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his donation. Encyc.
2. In law, the act or contract by which any thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give, and donee to take and requires consent, acceptance and delivery.
3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. Donation is usually applied to things of more value than present.
Mr. Bouldin made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.
DOR, n. The post of a door.

DOR, 2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into it.

DORE, n. [Sp. dorado, gilt, from dorar, to gild.] 1. A fish of the genus Zeus. It is called also faber, and gallus marinus. The body is oval and greatly compressed on the sides; the head is long and the snout long.

DORIAN, a. Pertaining to Doris in Greece.

DORIC, a. [from Doris in Greece.] In general, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus. In architecture, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength. It is used in the gates of cities and citadels, on the outside of churches, &c.

DORICISM. A phrase of the Doric mode, in music, was the first of the authentic modes of the ancients. Its character is to be severe, tempered with gravity and joy.

DOR-LESS, a. [from Doris in Greece.] Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal aorta, in botany.

DORSE, n. A canopy. [Sutton.] DORTER, n. To deal with noise. [Not in use.]

DORTER, n. A drone. [Not in use.]

DORF, n. 1. To deal with noise. [Not in use.]

DORSAL, a. [from L. dorsum, the back.] Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal vein, in botany.

DOR'SIE, a. [from Doris in Greece.] Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal aorta, in botany.

DORSIPAROUS, a. Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal aorta, in botany.

DORSIFEROUS, a. Pertaining to the back; as the dorsal fin of a fish; dorsal aorta, in botany.

DOR'TURE, n. [contraction of dormilure.] A dormitory. [Not in use.]

DOSE, n. [Fr. dose; it. doza; Gr. dosis, which is gven, from dos, to give; W. ddu, to give; W. yd., to give.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. Quincy.

DOSER, n. 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses.

DOS'ER, the second person of do, used in the solemn style; thou dost.

DOT-MARKER, n. In surgery, a pledge or portion of lint made into a cylindrical form, or the shape of a date.

DOSE-, the second person of do, used in the solemn style; thou dost.

DOT, n. 1. To mark with dots.

DOT, v. t. To mark with dots.

DOTAGE, n. [from dot.] Feebleness or insensibility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; as a venerable man now in his dotage.
2. A doting; excessive fondness. 

3. Deliriousness. [See the verb, to dote.]

DOL’TAL, a. [Fr. from L. doletia, from dos, dowry;

 Pertaining to dower, or a woman’s marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it; as a dotal town.

Garth.

DOL’TARD, n. [dote and ard, kind.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.

The sickly dotard wants a wife. Prior.

2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

DO TARDLY, a. Like a dotard; weak.

DOTATION, n. [L. dotatio, from dote, dowry, dote, to endow.]

1. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a dower.

Blackstone.

2. To be excessively in love; usually with a double heart do they speak. Ps. xlix.

DOUBLE, adv. dubl. Twice.

1 was double their age. Swift.

DOUBLE, in composition, denotes two, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUBLE-BANKED, a. In seamanship, having two opposite ears managed by rows on the same bench, or having two rows of buttons.

Shak.

DOUBLE-BITING, a. Biting or cutting on either side; as, a double-biting ax.

Dryden.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, a. Having two rows of buttons.

Gay.

DOUBLE-CHARÉ, n. To charge or instruct with a double portion.

Shak.

DOUBLE-DEALER, n. One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

L’Estrange.

DOUBLE-DEALING, n. Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

Shak. Broome.

DOUBLE-DYE, v. t. To dye twice.

Dryden.

DOUBLE-EDGED, a. Having two edges.

Dryden.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, n. [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUB’LE, v. i. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity or length; as, to double a sum of money; to double the amount; to double the length; to double the weight.

DOUB’LE, V. t. To increase or grow to twice as much.

A sum, value, quantity or length; as, to double a sum of money; to double the amount; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double the length; to double the weight.

DOUB’LE-MOUTHED, a. Having two mouths.

Milton.

DOUBLE-MOUTHED, a. Having two mouths.

Milton.

DOUBLE-MINDED, a. Having different minds at different times; unsettled; vacillating; undecided.

James.

DOUBLE-NATURED, a. Having two natures.

Young.

DOUBLE-OCTAVE, n. In music, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteens notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

Encyc.

DOUBLE-Plea, n. In law, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

Cousel.

DOUB’LE, V. i. To double the amount.

Milton.

DOUBLE-PLEA, n. In law, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

Cousel.

DOUB’LE, V. t. To double the amount.

Milton.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.

Sidney.

DOUBLE-PLAID, a. Shining with double luster.
2. Duplicity.
2. Two; a pair. Gretv.
2. An instrument for augmenting a very
3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

DOUB'LET, n. [Ir. didUead; Fr. doublet.]

DOUB'LER, n. He that doubles.

DOUB'I-ED, pp. Folded; increased by ad-

DOUB'LE, n. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity or length. If the thief be found, let him pay double. Ex

DOUB'LING, ppr. Making twice the sum,

3. A double meaning. Mason

DOUB'LET, n. A game on dice within

A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double

DOUBT, V. t. dout. To question, or hold

2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

DOUBT, n. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity or length. If the thief be found, let him pay double. Ex

DOUB'LETS, n. A game on dice within

1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion: to hes-

2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

DOUBT, adj. Doubtful, dubious, uncertain.

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from as, to doubt our ability to execute an office

4. To fill with fear.

DOUB'T, Doubt, n. A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion, as, to have doubts respecting the theory of the tides. Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces. Gen. xxxix.


1. Difficulty objected. To every doubt your answer is the same. Blackmore.

3. Dread; horror and danger. Obs.

Doub't-ED, pp. Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.

DOUB'TER, n. One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

DOUBT'ABLE, a. That may be doubted.

DOUB'TER, n. One who doubts; one

DOUB'TED, pp. Scrubled; questioned: not certain or settled.

DOUB'TFUL, a. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a doubtful expression.

Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a doubtful ease; a doubtful proposition; it is doubtful what will be the event.

Doubtful; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a doubtful expression.

3. Not certain or defined; as a doubtful hue.

Doubt'FULLY, adv. In a doubtful manner: dubiously.

2. With doubt; irresolutely.

3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Doubtlessly; adv. Unquestionably.

Doubt'ER, n. An extinguisher for candles.

DOUZEAVE, n. [Fr. dmsze, from douze, twelve; in music, a scale of twelve degrees.

A. M. Fisher. Dovy, n. [Sax. dova; Goth. dviso; D. duf, G. tau; Dan. dvo; Sw. dufs; Ice. du- fa; Gypsey, dower; Hindo; tibbolter; Scot. dwe; probably from cooing, Heb. 227 to murmur, or Ar. ١١١١ hatafa, to coo, as a dove.] 1. The quas, or domestic pigeon, a species of Columbula. Its color is a deep bluish color; the breast is dashed with a fine changeable green and purple; the sides of the neck, with a copper color. In a wild state, it builds its nest in holes of rocks or in hollow trees, but it is easily domest-
2. The property which a woman brings to DOWERED, a. Furnished with dower, or dowered, b. A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence. Cant. ii. 14.

DOVÉ-COT, a. A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.

DOVÉE-FOOT, n. A plant, a species of Geranium.

DOVÉ-HOUSE, n. A house or shelter for doves.

DOVELIKE, a. Resembling a dove.

DOVELAND. A different spelling of dower, or dowry.

DOVÉE-TAIL, n. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

DOVÉE-TAILED, pp. United by a tenon in a form of a dove's tail.

DOVÉE-TAILING, ppr. Uniting by a dove-tail.

DOWEL, n. A feather. [Milton.] W. daid, a gift; douer, to endow; in French douetle is sometimes used without a verb, as the form of the chin.

DOWN, n. [Saxon dun; D. douw, a sandy hill; G. dunen; Fr. dune, dunes; Arm. dunam, or tewun. In French dunette is the highest part of the peel of a bean, and dunette to be a diminutive of dune; it proves that the primary sense is a hill or elevation.]

1. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea.

2. A large open plain, primarily on elevated land.

3. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

DOWN, 71. [Sw. dun; L. dunus; D. donn; Dan. dun; Ice. dün. In Sw. dýna is a feather-bed, or cushion; Dan. dyn; Arm. dun, down.

QU. Class Dn. No. 25. But the primitive orthography and signification are uncertain.

1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. The eider duck yields the best kind. Also, fine hair; as the down of the chin.

2. The subincision of plants, a fine hairy substance.

3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; as in dandelion and thistle.

4. Any thing that sooths or mollifies.

2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the sea. Encyc.

3. Completely; without stopping short; as, his reputation is going down.

4. Right down; straight down.

5. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place; as, to go down a precipice; to go down the stairs.

6. The sudden fall, depression or ruin of reputation or estate. We speak of the downfall of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters.

7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground.

8. Down, down, may signify, come down, or go down; or take down, lower.

DOWN, prep. [Saxon dun, dunn; In W. dŵwn is deep, Corn. down, Arm. doun, or doun; and in Welsh, dôn is under, beneath. In Russ. dön is to sink.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run down a hill; to fall down a precipice; to go down the stairs.

2. The mouth of a river, or toward the sea.

3. The place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.


5. And though 'tis downhill all. Dryden.

6. Young.

7. To fall down; to be overthrown.

8. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea.


10. Downhill.

11. Declivity; descent; slope.

12. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

13. Down the country, towards the sea, or to the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.


15. A bed of down.

16. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

17. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

18. To go down the current of life or of time.

19. Down is not elegant, nor legitimate.

20. A downhill strolling, or a walk.

21. To fall down; to be overthrown.

22. A bed of down.

23. A large open plain, primarily on elevated land.


25. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

26. The usual present signification of the word.

27. It is sometimes used without a verb, as down, down; in which cases, the sense is known by the construction.

28. Down with a building, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.

29. Down, down, may signify, come down, or go down, or take down, lower.

30. It is often used by seamen, down with the foresail, &c.

31. Locke uses it for go down, or be received; as, this kind of food will down; but the use is not elegant, nor legitimate.

32. Sidney uses it as a verb, "To down proud hearts," to subdue or conquer them; but the use is not legitimate.

33. A bed of down.

34. Cast downward; directed to the ground; as, a downcast eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty or dejection of mind.

35. Sadness; melancholy look.

36. Covered or stuffed with down.

37. Young.

38. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

39. Dryden.

40. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

41. To go down the current of life or of time.

42. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

43. Sheep feeding on the downs.

44. A bed of down.

45. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

46. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

47. To go down the current of life or of time.

48. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

49. Sheep feeding on the downs.

50. A bed of down.

51. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

52. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

53. To go down the current of life or of time.

54. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

55. Sheep feeding on the downs.

56. A bed of down.

57. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

58. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

59. To go down the current of life or of time.

60. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

61. Sheep feeding on the downs.

62. A bed of down.

63. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

64. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

65. To go down the current of life or of time.

66. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

67. Sheep feeding on the downs.

68. A bed of down.

69. A falling, or body of things falling; as, the downfall of a flood.

70. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the downfall of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the downfall of a city.

71. To go down the current of life or of time.
If he happened to doze a little, the jolly cober waked him. L'Estrange.

2. To live in a state of drowsiness: to be dull or half asleep; as, to doze away the time; to doze over a work. Dryden. 

DOZE, v. t. To make dull; to stupefy. Dryden uses the participle dozed, "dozed with his fumes;" but the transitive verb is seldom or never used.

DOZEN, a. A dozen.

DOZEN, n. A number twelve of things of a like kind; as a dozen of eggs; a dozen of wine. Dryden.

DOZER, n. One that dozes or slumbers.

DOZINESS, n. [from dozy.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. Locke.

DOZING, ppr. Slumbering.

DOZING, n. A slumbering; sluggishness. Chesterfield.

DOZY, a. [See Doze.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as a dozy head. Dryden.

DRAPE, n. [See Draught.] Cloth; drapery, as the Spanish have robusta, for drapery. This word seems allied to the L. trabea. A kind of thick woolen cloth.

DRAPE, v. t. To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead. Encke.

DRAPELER, n. In seaman's language, a small additional sail, sometimes placed to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course. Encke. Mary. Dick.

DRAUGHT, n. [L. from Gr. δράφινες: Fr. draigne; It. dramma, by contraction, Eng. dram.] 

1. A Grecian coin, of the value of seven pence, three farthings, starring, or nearly fourteen cents.

2. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written dram.

DRA'COCO, n. [See Dragon.] In astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to Flamstead, eighty stars.

3. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. Encke.

4. A genus of animals of two species. [See Dragon.]

DRA'CON'TIC, a. [L. dracon.] In astronomy, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution. Bailey.

DRA'COPLUS, n. [from L. draconis, drag.] In botany, a plant, a species of Arum, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's head. Dryden.

DRA'SION, n. A writing composed.

DRASTIC, a. [from drastic.] 

DRASTICITY, n. 

DRASTICALLY, adv. In a drastic manner; severely. Bailey.

DRAIN, v. t. To empty; to exhaust; to deprive; to dry up; to extinguish. Dryden.

DRAINAGE, n. The act or process of draining; the state of being drained; the amount drained; a draining off, or excess of water. Bailey.


DRAIN, n. [from drain.] 


DRAINAGE, v. t. To make dry by draining; to make dry by running water; to drain; to dry up; to dry off. Bailey.

DRAKON, n. [Gr. δράκων; fr. δρακός, a dragon.]


DRAKE, n. [See Drake.] 

DRAKE, n. A long slender worm, bred in boiling pans. Its bottom is shelving and inclining that the water may drain oft'. Dryden.


DRAKE, n. A Melbourne. "Terrible. Oza. [See Dread.] This was also the old pret. of dread.

DRAKE, n. A duck; a lea; a drake; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter. Milton. Dryden.

DRAKE, n. A duck; a drake; a duck; a drake; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter. Milton. Dryden.

DRAKE, a. [See Drake.] 

DRAKE, v. t. To make dry by draining; to make dry by running water; to drain; to dry up; to dry off. Bailey.

DRAKE, n. A writing composed.


DRAKE, n. A writing composed.

4. To draw men from any company, collection or society.

2. To compose and write; as, to draw a memorial or a lease.

3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor drags.

2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been dragging for fish all day, with little success.

i. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried. This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they drafted novices to supply their colleges and temples. Holwell's Diet.

5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

DRAF'T-ox, n. An ox employed in drawing. DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads or in ploughing.

DRAF'T-ON, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TING, v. t. Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, v. t. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.

DRAF'T-OX, n. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'T-HORSE, n. A horse employed in drawing.

DRAF'TED, pp. Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAF'TING, pp. Drawing; delineating; delineate.
To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.

To empty or clear of liquor, by causing to pass through some porous substance.

To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

To flow off gradually; as, the water of low ground drain off.

To be emptied of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to drain a vessel or its contents.

To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor; by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to drain land; to drain a swamp or marsh.

To exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war drains a country of specie.

To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground drain off.

To be emptied of liquor, by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and drain; let the cloth hang and drain.

To channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

Capable of being drained.

A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

A small piece of artillery.

A small piece of artillery.

A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy.

A writing composed.

Draughts, a kind of game resembling chess.

Drayer, the old participle of drive. We now use drove.

Drew, v. t. pret. drew; pp. drawn. [Sax. dragan; L. trahō. It is only a dialectical spelling of drag, which see.]

To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved or at the fore-end, as by means of a horse or wagon; to draw a sword or dagger.

The act of drawing; as a horse or ox fit by the plow of easy draught.

The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as a ship of twelve feet draught.

In England, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight.

A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy.

A writing composed.

Draughts, a kind of game resembling chess.

Draught, n. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [See Draft.]

The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as a ship of twelve feet draught.

In England, a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight.

A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [Query.]
20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain

21. To describe; to represent by words;

22. To represent in fancy; to image in the

23. To represent in fancy; to image in the

24. To run or extend, by marking or form-

25. To produce; to bring, as an agent or

26. To move gradually or slowly; as, to

27. To induce; to persuade; to attract to-

28. To win; to gain; a metaphor from gar-

29. To receive or take, as from a fund; to

30. To hear; to produce; as, a bond or note

31. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence
drew tears from the audience; to draw

32. To wrest; to distort; as, to draw the

33. To compose; to write in due form; to

34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in

35. To receive or gain by drawing; as, to
draw in writing; as, to draw a bill of ex-

36. To extend; to stretch; as, to draw wire;

37. To sink into the water; or to require a

38. To bend; as, to draw the bow. Is. Ixvi.

39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as,
to draw poultry. King.

40. To withdraw. [Not used.] Shak.
amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.

2. In a popular sense, any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.

DRAW-INCUR, n. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the latter, the draw-bridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through.

DRAW-NET, n. A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

DRAW-WELL, n. A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

DRAWEE, n. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAWER, n. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask.

2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction.

3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure.

5. Drawers, in the plural, a close under garment worn on the lower limbs.

DRAWING, n. The act of pulling, hanging; attracting; delineating.

DRAWN, ppr. Uttering words slowly; drawn; [See Draw.] Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.

2. shovel, where each party takes his own stake; as a drawn game.

3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as a drawn battle.


5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or open.


7. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are drawn together by similar views, or by motives of interest.

DRAWN and quartered, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRAW, v. t. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with of before a noun; as, to dream of a battle; to dream of an absent friend.

To think; to imagine; as, he little dreamed of his approaching fate.

3. To think idly.

They dream on in a course of reading, without digesting.

Locke

4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts; as, to dream away life.

DREAM, v. t. To see in a dream. And dreamt the future fight. Dryden.

It is followed by a noun of the like signification; as, to dream a dream.

DREAMER, n. One who dreams.

A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as a political dreamer.


3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.

DREAMFUL, a. Full of dreams.

Johnson.

DREAMING, ppr. Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.

DREAMLESS, a. Free from dreams.

Camden.

DREAMT, pp. dreamt. From dream.

DREAM, n. Dream; dreamlessness. Obs.

Spenser.

DREAM, a. [Sp. arredrar, to terrify, or Ir. cratham, to terrify.] To be in great fear. Shak.

DREADED, ppr. Feared.

2. Afraid; in the highest degree; as, dread sovereign; dread majesty; dread tribunal.

DREAD, n. To fear in a great degree; as, to dread the approach of a storm.

DREAD, n. To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 21.

DREADABLE, a. That is to be dreaded.

[Not used.]

DREAD-ED, ppr. Feared.

DREADER, n. One that fears, or lives in fear.

Shak.

DREADFUL, a. Terrific; fearful; terrible; formidable; as a dreadful storm, or dreadful night.

The great and dreadful day of the Lord. Mal. iv.

2. Awful; venerable.

DREADFULLY, adv. Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

Dreadfulness, n. Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

DREADLESS, a. Fearless; bold; not intimated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. Milton.

Dreadlessness, n. Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

Sidney.

DREAM, n. [D. droom; L. trahein, from draw, traho.]

1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. Addison.

DRAZY, n. A draw; a dray; a draught.

Encyc.

DRAZY-CART, n. A dray.

DRAZY-HORSE, n. A horse used for drawing a dray.

Tuller.

DRAZY-MAN, n. A man who attends a dray.

South.

DRAZY-PLOW, n. A particular kind of plow.

Martineau.

DRAZEL, n. [Sax. drezel, L. trahtae, from draz'; See Draw.]

A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in New-England pronounced draz'l, and I believe always applied to a female.]

DRAY, n. [Sax. drezel; L. trahtae, from draz'l.

1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAY-HORSE, n. A horse used for drawing a dray.

DRAY-MAN, n. A man who attends a dray.

DRAY-HIN, n. A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in New-England pronounced draz'l, and I believe always applied to a female.]

DRAZEL, n. [Sax. drezel, L. trahtae, from draz'l.

1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAYING, ppr. Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAZEL, n. [Sax. drezel, L. trahtae, from draz'l.

1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAVING, ppr. Uttering words slowly.

DRAW, DRAWN, ppr. [See Draw.]

Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.


Induced, as by a motive; as, men are drawn together by similar views, or by motives of interest.

Drew and quartered, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.
DREDE, v. t. To take, catch or gather with a dredge.

DREDE, v. t. [This seems to be connected with the Fr. drague, grains, dragée, sugar plums, small shot, muslin. To sprinkle, pour, spatter.

DREDE, n. One who fishes with a dredge; also, a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting.

DREDGING-BOX, n. A box used for dredging.

DREDGING-MACHINE, n. An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

DREE, v. t. [Sax. dreah.] To suffer. [Not used.]

DREGGINESS, n. [from dreg.'] Foulness; any foreign matter of liquors.

DREG, n. plu. [Sw. drag &; Dan. drank; Gr. τρέγχω, τρέχω. That which is drained or thrown off, or that which subsides to the bottom of a vessel. Sec Class Rg. No. 8. 28. 58.]

1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; any foreign matter of liquors used to form and to dress leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

2. To purify; to clean; to absorb moisture; a desiccative. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

3. To put in order; prepared; trimmed; filled; as, to dress a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; but this is unusual.

4. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he dressed himself for a ball.

5. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady dresses herself for a ball.

6. To drench violently. Morlimer.

7. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to dress meat; to dress leather or cloth; to dress a lamp: but we, in the latter case, generally use trim. To dress hemp or flax to break and clean it.

8. To dress up with tinsel. The sense of dress depends on its application. To dress the body, to dress meat, and to dress leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

9. To arrange in a line; as, look to the right and dress.

2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment. Bramston.

3. To make straight or a straight line; to redress. The primary sense is, to make right or to redress.

4. That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

DRIBBLE, V. i. [A diminutive from dnp, a drop.] Falling in drops or small drops.

DRIED, pp. Of dress.

DRESHER, n. [from dry.] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

DREST, ppr. Dressed.

DRESSE, v. t. [Fr. dresser, to make straight, to set up, to erect; Arm. drezca, drezzen; It. rizzare, to erect, to make straight; direzzare, to direct; Fr. adresser, to direct; Norm. adresser, to direct; Norm. adresser, to direct. The primary sense is, to make straight, to strain or stretch to straightness. The It. rizzare is supposed to be formed from rite, straight, upright, L. rectus, erectus, from erigo, erego.]

1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, dress your ranks. Hence the sense, to put in order.

2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to dress the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate. Gen. ii. Deut. xxviii.

3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to dress meat; to dress leather or cloth; to dress a lamp: but we, in the latter case, generally use trim. To dress hemp or flax to break and clean it.

5. To curry, rub and comb; as, to dress a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; but this is unusual.

6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he dressed himself for a ball.

7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady dressed herself for a ball.

8. To dress up with tinsel. The sense of dress depends on its application. To dress the body, to dress meat, and to dress leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

9. To dress, in the singular, is found in Spenser, but is not now used.

DREIN. [See Drain.]

DREINCH, v. t. [Sax. drencean, to drench, to soak, to inebriate, and drencean, to drink, to give drink; dren, drench, and drink; D. drinken, to drink, to soak; Sw. dränke, to plunge, to soak; Soot. dräk, W. drench, drink, drown, and probably dreg, are from the same root. See Drink and Drag.]

1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as garments dresson in rain or in the snow; the flood had drenched the earth; swords drenched in blood.

2. To saturate with drink.

3. To purge violently.

DRENCH, n. A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse. Hence, a violent dose of physic to be forced down the throat.

DRENCHED, pp. Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCHER, n. One who wets or steepes; one who gives a drench to a beast.

DRENCHING, ppr. Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.

DRENT, n. Drenched. [Not in use.]

DRESS, v. t. and pp. To dress; or to dress oneself; to make straight, to set up, to erect; Arm. drezca, drezzen; It. rizzare, to erect, to make straight; direzzare, to direct; Fr. adresser, to direct; Norm. adresser, to direct; Norm. adresser, to direct. The primary sense is, to make straight, to strain or stretch to straightness. The It. rizzare is supposed to be formed from rite, straight, upright, L. rectus, erectus, from erigo, erego.]

1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, dress your ranks. Hence the sense, to put in order.

2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to dress the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate. Gen. ii. Deut. xxviii.

3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to dress meat; to dress leather or cloth; to dress a lamp: but we, in the latter case, generally use trim. To dress hemp or flax to break and clean it.

5. To curry, rub and comb; as, to dress a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; but this is unusual.

6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he dressed himself for a ball.

7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady dressed herself for a ball.

8. To dress up with tinsel. The sense of dress depends on its application. To dress the body, to dress meat, and to dress leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

9. To arrange in a line; as, look to the right and dress.

2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment. Bramston.

3. To make straight or a straight line; to redress. The primary sense is, to make right or to redress.

4. That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

DRESS-MAKER, n. A maker of gowns, similar garments; a mantuamaker.

DRESS, i. n. Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

DREST, pp. Of dress.

DREUL, v. i. [Qu. drievel, or Ar. ٣٠٠ to slaver.]

1. To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

DRIB, v. t. [Qu. from dribble, but the word is not elegant, nor much used.] To crop or cut off; to deflake.

DRIBBLE, v. i. [A diminutive from drip, and probably dribble.]

1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water dribbles from the eaves.

2. To slaver as a child or an idiot.

3. To fall weakly and slowly; as the dribbling dart of love.

Dribbling, ppr. Falling in drops or small drops.

Dribbling, n. A falling in drops.

DRIED, pp. Of dry. Free from moisture or sap.

DRIER, n. [from dry.] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The surgeon dresses the limb or the wound.

DRIFT, n. [Dan. drift; from drive.] That which is driven by wind or water, as drift seems to be primarily a participle. Hence, a drift of sand.

2. A heap of any matter driven together; as a drift of snow, called also a snow-drift; a drift of sand.

3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as the drift of a passion.

4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force; as the drift of reasoning or argument; the drift of a discourse.

5. Any thing driven by force, as a drift of dust; a log or a raft driven by a stream of water, without guidance.

Dryden.

A shower; a number of things driven at once; as a drift of bullets.

Shak.

7. In mining, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.

Engey. Purrory.

8. In navigation, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm. Also, the distance which the ship drives on that line.

Engey.

9. The drift of a current, is its angle and velocity.

Mar. Dist.

DRIFT, v. i. To accumulate in heaps by the influence of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand drifts.

2. To float or be driven along by a current of water; as, the ship drifted astern; a raft drifted ashore.

DRIFF, v. t. To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind drifts snow or sand.
D R I

DRIFTED, pp. Driven along; driven into heaps.

DRIFTING, pp. Driving by force; driven into heaps.

DRIFT-SAIL, n. In navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by a sheet.

DRIFT-WAY, n. A common way for driving cattle in.

DRIFT-WIND, n. A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

DRILL, v. t. [Sax. bridran; G. und D. drilten; Dan. driller; Sw. drillia; to turn, wind or twist; W. rhill, a row or drill; rhillia, to drill, to trench; trullia, to drill, as a hole; troel, a whirl; troelit, to turn or whirl. The latter is evidently connected with redil. Class Rb. No. 4.]
1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to drill a hole through a piece of metal, or to drill a vacation.
2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse an.
3. To draw on from step to step.
4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters drilled through a sandy stratum.
5. In a military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercises; a common and appropriate use of the word.
6. In husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills or channels.

DRILL, n. A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances.

DRILLING, pp. Boring with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

DRILL-IN, pp. Driving in; to drive.

DRINK, v. i. pret. and pp. drank. Old pret. and pp. drin, drinken. [Sax. drigen, drocken; Goth. drigian, to give drink; D. drinken; G. trinken; Sw. dricka; Dan. drikker, to drink; Sp. tragar, Port. id., to swallow; trago, a draught.

The latter, and probably drink, is from droging, or the latter may be more nearly allied to W. trochi, or troci, to plunge, bathe, immerse. Drink and drench are radically the same word, and probably driven. We observe that n is not radical.
1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to drink of the brook.
2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard.
3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

To drink to, to salutate in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I drink to your grace.

To drink down, is to act on by drinking: to reduce or subdue; as, to drink down unkindness.

To drink off, to drink the whole at a draught; as, to drink off a cup of cordial.

To drink in, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.

To drink up, to drink the whole.

To drink health, or to the health, a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

DRINK, n. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

DRINKABLE, a. That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

DRINKABLE, n. A liquor that may be drank.

DRINKER, n. One who drinks; particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINKING, pp. Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.

DRINKING, n. The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.

The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to drinking.

DRINKING-HORN, n. A horn cup, as our rude ancestors used.

DRINKING-HOUSE, n. A house frequent-ed by tipplers; an alehouse.

DRINKLESS, a. Destitute of drink.

DRINK-MONEY, n. Money given to buy liquor for drink.

DRIP, v. i. [Sax. dripian, drippen, driappen, to drip, to drop; D. drippen; G. tragen; Sw. dropra; Dan. drenper. This seems to be of the same family as drop. Hence drible, dripple, driven. The Ar. has the precise word 1 ثرثث to sally into the sea, or to drive. See Class Rb. No. 11, 32.]
1. To fall in drops; as, water drops from a cloud.
2. To any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment drips.
The sense is probably to beat; but I do not recollect this application of the word in American.

To drive away, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.

To drive off, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.

To drive out, to expel.

2. The person who drives beasts.

To drive out, to expel.

2. Tendency.

DRI'VING, n. The act of impelling.

DRIZ'ZLE, V. i. [G. rieseln. The sense probably to sprinkle, or to scatter. Qu. L. ros, dew, and Fr. arroser. See Heb. 13:7.]

The air with drizzle dew. 
Winter's drizzling snow.

To give a heavy, dull sound; as the cymbal's droning sound.

DRIZ'ZLE, pp. Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZZLED, pp. Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZZL'ING, n. The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

DRIZZLY, a. Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's drizzly reign.

DROGMAN. [See Dragoman.]

DROIL, v. i. [D. drutlen, to mope.] To droll; to be weak or foolish; to dote; as a driveler; a driveling hero; a driveling love.

Dryden.

DROLL, 71. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jest; a buffon. 
DROLLING, n. Low wit; buffoonery.

DROLL, V. i. To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLL, V. i. To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, n. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth.


DROLLING, n. In a jesting manner.

DROLLISH, a. Somewhat droll.

DROLL, 71. To jest; to play the buffoon. 
DROLL, v. i. To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLL, n. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jest; a buffoon.

DROLLING, n. In a jesting manner.

DROLLISH, a. Somewhat droll.

DROLL, 71. To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, n. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth.

DROLL, 71. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jest; a buffoon. 
DROLLING, n. Low wit; buffoonery.

DROLLISH, a. Somewhat droll.

DROLL, 71. To jest; to play the buffoon. 
DROLL, v. i. To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, n. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth.

DROLL, 71. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jest; a buffoon. 
DROLLING, n. Low wit; buffoonery.

DROLLISH, a. Somewhat droll.

2. To let fall as any substance; as, to drop water falling in rain; as a drop of water; a drop of blood; a drop of laudanum.

2. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drank a drop.

3. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as a drop of water; a drop of blood; a drop of laudanum.

3. To leave; as, to drop a letter at the post-office.

4. To let fall as any substance; as, to drop water falling in rain; as a drop of water; a drop of blood; a drop of laudanum.

4. To leave; as, to drop a letter at the post-office.

5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to drop a word of instruction in a letter.

5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to drop a word of instruction in a letter.

6. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.

6. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.

7. To leave; as, to drop a letter at the post-office.

7. To leave; as, to drop a letter at the post-office.

8. To fall or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits drop.

8. To fall or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits drop.

9. To faint; to grow weak; to be disemboweled; to be driven from fatigue.

9. To faint; to grow weak; to be disemboweled; to be driven from fatigue.

10. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

10. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

11. Plants drop for want of moisture; the human body droops in old age or infirmity.

11. Plants drop for want of moisture; the human body droops in old age or infirmity.

12. To languish from grief or other cause.

12. To languish from grief or other cause.

13. To cause to move by any physical force; to force; to compel to move; to drive to a distance; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship drives before the wind.

13. To cause to move by any physical force; to force; to compel to move; to drive to a distance; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship drives before the wind.

14. To rush and press with violence; as, a drive, v. i. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship drives before the wind.

14. To rush and press with violence; as, a drive, v. i. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship drives before the wind.

15. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as a driveler; a driveling hero; a driveling love.

15. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as a driveler; a driveling hero; a driveling love.

16. A driveller; a fool; an idiot. [Not used.]

16. A driveller; a fool; an idiot. [Not used.]

17. To drive a body is to move it by applying a force behind; to lead is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.

17. To drive a body is to move it by applying a force behind; to lead is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.


21. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

21. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

22. To succumb to fatigue.

22. To succumb to fatigue.

23. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.

23. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.

24. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

24. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

25. To faint; to grow weak; to be disemboweled; to be driven from fatigue.

25. To faint; to grow weak; to be disemboweled; to be driven from fatigue.

26. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

26. To sink or hang down; to lean downwards; as, a body that is weak or languishing.

27. To faint; to grow weak; to be disemboweled; to be driven from fatigue.

27. To faint; to grow weak; to be disemboweled; to be driven from fatigue.

28. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.

28. To set down and leave; as, the coach dropped a passenger at the inn.
9. To quit; to suffer to cease; as, to drop an acquaintance.

10. To let go; to dismiss from association; as, to drop a companion.

11. To suffer to end or come to nothing; as, to drop a fashion.

12. To bedrop; to speckle; to varigate, as, if by sprinkling with drops; as a coat dropped with gold. —Milton.

13. To lower; as, to drop the muzzles of a gun.

DROP, v. t. To distill; to fall in small portions, globules or drops, as a liquid. Water drops from the clouds or from the caves.

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. The heavens dropped at the presence of God. —Ps. lxviii.

3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly. They drop into the grave. —Isa. xliv. 11.

4. To fall spontaneously; as, ripe fruit drops from a tree.

5. To die, or to die suddenly. We see one dropped a little.

6. To come unexpectedly; with in or into; as, my old friend dropped in, a moment.

7. To come unexpectedly; as a coat dropped over the head; a muskrat, or a water tery swelling over the whole body; &c.

8. To short of a mark. [Not usual.]

9. Often it drops or overshoots. —Collier.

10. To fall lower; as, the point of the spear dropped with gold. —Milton.
DRUB, n. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock. [Addison.]

DRUBBED, pp. Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRU'BING, pp. Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUDGING, n. A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, v. i. [Scot, drug, to drag, to tug, to pull with force; whence druggere, drudging; Ice. droogar, a drawer or carrier; Ir. drugaire, a drudge or slave.

This seems to be a dialectal form of drag, draw.

To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor, with labor and fatigue.

In meditation did drudge and labor. [Hudibras.]

DRUDGE, n. One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile occupations.

Paradise was a place of bliss—without drudgery or sorrow. [Locke.]

DRUNDING, pp. Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUNDING-BOX. [See Dredging-box.]

DRUNDINGLY, adv. With labor and fatigue.

DRUG, v. t. To season with drugs or ingredients. [Shak.]

1. The general name of substances used in any substance, vegetable, animal or mineral which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dying materials.

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market.

3. A martial instrument of music, in form of a dry substance, and from the root of dry, which is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

4. A drum. [Scot. drug.]

DRUGGET, n. [Fr. drog'uet; Sp. drogarec; It. droghetto.]

DRUGGER, n. A druggist. [Not used.]

Burton.

DRUGGET, n. [Fr. drog'uet; Sp. drogarec; It. droghetto.]

A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.

DRUGGIST, n. [Fr. drog'uet; Sp. drogarec; It. droghiere; from drug.]

One who deals in drugs; properly, or one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. In America, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUGSTER, n. A druggist. [Not used.]

Boyle.

DRUID, n. [Ir. draoi, formerly dru, a magician; plu. draothi; Sax. dry, a druid; plu. dryaeth; W. derwych, [derogh,] which on one supposes to be a compound of dare, on an oak, and gwyd, knowledge, presence. The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the Druids were so called, because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak. But some uncertainty rests on this subject.]

A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain and Germany. The Druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. [Owen. Eneay.]

DRUIDIC, a. Pertaining to the Druids.

DRUIDICAL, adj. Of or belonging to Druidism.

DRUIDISM, n. The system of religion, philosophy and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites and ceremonies.


DRUM, n. [D. trom, trommel; G. trommel; Sw. trumma; Dan. tromme; Ir. druma; the drum, probably from its sound, and the root of rumble.]

Cyc. The drum of the ear, the tympanum, or ear, the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air.

Hooper.

DRUM, v. i. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to drum on the table.

3. To beat as the heart. [Dryden.]

DRUM, v. t. To expel with beat of drum. [Military phrase.]

DRUM BLE, v. i. To drone; to be sluggish. [Not in use.]

DRUM-FISH, n. A fish, found on the coast of N. America.

DRUM-FLY, n. A fish, found on the coast of N. America.

DRUM-MAJOR, n. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM-MAKER, n. One who makes drums.

DRUM-MER, n. One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM-STICK, n. The stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

3. To be drunk with wine, or be in excess. [St. Paul.]

DRUNK, a. [from drunken. See Drink.]

1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors; so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking.

2. Habitual drunkenness, or intoxication. [Watts.]

3. Disorder of the faculties resembling in intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind. [Spenser.]

DRUPE, n. [L. drupa.]

Olives ready to fall; Gr. ὀξύς, a tree, and κύκκος, to fall.]

In botany, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, &c.

DRUPA-CEOUS, a. Producing drupes; as drupaceous trees.

2. Pertaining to drupes, or consisting of drupes; as drupaceous fruit; drupaceous follicle.

DRUSE, n. [G. druse, a gland, glaudiens.]

Among miners, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRUSY, a. As 2. Abounding with very minute crystals; as a drusy surface.

DRY, a. [Sax. dri, drig, or dryg; L. drogen. See the Verb.]

1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as dry land; dry clothes.

2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as dry weather; a dry March or April.

3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap or aqueous matter; not green; as dry wood; dry stubble; dry hay; dry leaves.

4. Without tears; as dry eyes; dry moun- tains.

5. Not giving milk; as, the cow is dry.

DRYING, pp. To dry; to evaporate; to dry up.

Dyed.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.

Dwelling.
DRY, v. t. [Sax. drygan, adressg, &c.; L. torrare, Fr. torcher, Sw. torke: The German has also dur, Sw. torr, Dan. torre, but these seem to be connected with L. torreus, oterige, or oterae.

Class Dr. Whether drygan and dry are derivatives of that root, or belong to Class Rg, the root of rade, is not certain. See Dry, Class Rg. The primary sense is to wipe, rub, scour.

1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, originally by wiping, as to dry the eyes; to extinguate.

2. To deprivé of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; as, the sun dries a cloth; wind dries the earth.

3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. We dry cloth in the sun.

4. To deprive of natural juice, sap or greenness; as, to dry hay or plants.

5. To scour or parch with thirst; with up. Then honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst. Isa. v.

6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to dry a meadow.

7. To dry up, to deprivé wholly of water.

8. To dry off, to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. The road dries fast in a clear windy day. Hay will dry sufficiently in two days.

9. To evaporate wholly; to exhalate; sometimes with up; as, the stream dries or dries up.

10. To dry on, to dry upon; any means, by wiping, as, to dry the eyes; to extinguate.

DRY AD, n. [L. dryades, pl. from Gr. δραστ., a tree.]

In mythology, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRY ED, pp. of dry. [See Dried.]

DRYER, n. He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRY EYED, a. Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY FAT, n. A dry vat or basket.

DRY FOOT, n. A dog that pursues game by the scent or the foot. Shak.

DRYING, pp. Expelling or losing moisture, sap or greenness.

DRYING, n. The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRY TE, n. [Gr. δραστ., an oak.] Fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized. Dict.

DRYLY, adv. Without moisture.

DUB, v. t. [Sax. dubban; coinciding with Gr. ὕβαλε, and Eng. tap.]

1. To plunge or plunge in water and immediately withdraw; as, to duck a seaman. It differs from dive, which signifies to plunge one's self, without immediately emerging.

2. To plunge the head in water and immediately withdraw it; as, duck the boy.

3. To bow, stoop or nod.

DUB, n. [from the verb, to duck.] A water fowl, so called from its plunging. There are many species or varieties of the duck, some wild, others tame.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. Milton.

3. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound; as in duck and drake.

DUC, n. [from dukke, from duck, dutch.] The court of the duchy or Lancastrian England.

DUCAL, a. [from Sp. Port. from duck.]

PERTaining to a duchy; a dukedam.

DUCAT, n. [from dukke, from duck, dutch.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold.

The silver ducat is generally the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value.

DUCATE, n. [from dukke, from duck, dutch.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold.

The silver ducat is generally the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown, and the gold ducat of twice the value.

DUCATOON, n. [from dukke, from duck, dutch.] A silver coin, struck chiefly in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eightpence sterling, or nearly 104 cents. The gold ducaton of Holland is worth twenty florins.

DUCHESS, n. [from dukke, from duck, dutch.] A lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCHY, n. [from dukke, from duck, dutch.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as the duchy of Lancaster.


DUCk, n. [Sw. duk, a cloth; Dan. duuk; G. tuck; D. doek; allied perhaps to L. toga, and to teco, to cover, or teze, to weave.]

A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCk, n. [Sw. duk, a cloth; Dan. duuk; G. tuck; D. doek; allied perhaps to L. toga, and to teco, to cover, or teze, to weave.

A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCk, v. i. To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge.

In Tiber ducking twice by break of day. Milton.

2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to crouch.

3. To plunge; with French nods. Shak.

DUCKED, pp. Plunged; dipped in water.
DUE, adj. [L. duce, from duco, to lead.] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; as, two mails are now due. 2. Right; just title. 3. That which is owed; that which is supposed to be paid, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. The money that I contracted to pay to another is his due; the respect and obedience to parents and masters are their due. 4. Right; just title. 5. Owing to; occasioned by. [Little used.] 6. That which ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, two mails are now due.

DUE, adv. Directly; exactly; as a due east course.

DUE, n. That which is owed; that which ought to be paid or done to another.

DUE, v. t. To pay as due. [Not used.] 2. One who professes to study the rules of honor.

DUL, n. Dule; or rule of dueling. [Not used.] Shak.

DULCIFICATION, n. [See Dulcify.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness or astringency. Vol. iv. 367. 368. Dulcified, pp. Sweetened; purifad from salts. Dulcified spirits, a term formerly applied to the different ethers; as dulcified spirits of niter and vitriol, nitric and sulphuric ethers. Dispensatory.

DULCIFY, v. t. [Fr. dulcifier, from L. dulcis, sweet, and faci, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltiness or astringency.

DULCIFER, n. [It. dolcifico, from dolce, sweet, and facio, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltiness or astringency.

DULCIMER, n. [It. dolcimell, from dolce, sweet, and Skinner.]
An instrument of music played by striking brass wires with little sticks. Daniel iii. 5. 2.

DUL-CIN-ESS, n. [L. dulcis.] Softness; easiness of temper. [Not used.] Bacon.

DUL-CORATE, v. t. [L. dulcere, sweet; Low Lat. dulce, to sweeten.] To sweeten. Bacon.

2. To make less acrimonious. Johnson. Wiseman.


DULIA, n. [Gr. δύναμις, service.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [Not an English word.] Stillingfleet.

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a dull scholar.


3. A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart. (Qu. Gran.)

4. Sleepy; drowsy. (Johnson.)

5. Sluggishness; slowness. Dimness; want of clearness or luster. (Spenser.)

6. With seamen, being without wind; as, a ship has a dull time.

7. Stupidity; of dull intellect.

8. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; as, a dull knife or ax.

9. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished.

10. Not lively or animated; as, a dull eye.

11. Dark; gloomy.

12. Regularly; at the proper time; as, a man duly attended church with his family.

13. Dark; gloomy; without life or spirit.

14. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.

15. With seamen, being without wind; as, a ship has a dull time.

16. Not lively or animated; as, a dull eye.

DULL: SIGHTED, a. Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL-Witted, a. Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL-ARD, a. Doltish; stupid. Hall.

DULL-ARD, n. A stupid person; a dull; a blockhead; a dunce. Shak.


DULL-ING, n. Making dull.

DULL-NESS, n. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indolence; as, the dullness of a student. South.

2. Want of quick perception or eager desire.

3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.

5. Sluggishness; slowness.

6. Dullness; want of clearness or luster.

7. Bluntness; want of edge.

8. Want of brightness or vividness; as dullness of color.

DULLY, adv. Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DULLNESS, n. Stilling of the wits. Spenser.

Aschani.

DUMFOUND, f. To strike dumb; to confound; to astonish; to dumbfound, to deprive of the power of speech; as, to deprive a man of speech. This is voluntary dumbness.

DUMF, n. d. dum. [Sax. dum; G. dum; D. dom; Sw. dum or dumma; Dan. dum; Heb. Ch. דומ, to be silent; Ar. سأدا to continue or be permanent, to appease, to quiet. Class Dm. No. 3. In this word, b is improperly added.]

1. Mute; silent; not speaking.

2. Dumber head; a person of dull understanding; a dunce; a blockhead.

3. A person of dull understanding; a dunce; a blockhead.


DUMPISHNESS, n. A state of being dull, heavy and moping.

DUMPISH, a. Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a dumpish life.

DUMPSHILY, adv. In a mooping manner.

DUMPSHINESS, n. A state of being dull, heavy and mooping.

DUMPING, n. [from dump.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; usually a layer of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called apple-dumping.

DUMPY, a. Short and thick.

DUN, n. [Sax. dun; W. dwn; Ir. don; qu. tan, luonny. See Class Dn. No. 3. 24. 28. 35.]

1. Literally, to clamor for payment of a debt. Hence, to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to urge for payment with importunity. But in common usage, dun is often used in a milder sense, and signifies to call for, or ask for payment.

2. To urge importunately, in a general sense, but not an elegant word.

DUN, v. t. To urge, as, fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. [See Dumping.]

DUN, v. t. [Sax. dunman, to clamor, to demand. See Dun. Qu. Gr. dnos.]

1. A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

2. An importunate creditor who urges for payment.


2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a dun.

3. An eminence or mound. [See Down and Town.]

DUNCE, n. dunx. [G. dunx. Qu. Pers. دند a stupid man.]

A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

I never knew this town without dunces of figure.

Swift.

DUNCERY, n. Dullness; stupidity.

Smith.

DUNCIFY, v. t. To make stupid in intellect. [Not used.] Warburton.

DUNDER, n. [Sp. redundar, to overflow; L. redundo.]

2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a dun.

3. An eminence or mound. [See Down and Town.]

DUNCE, n. dunx. [G. dunx. Qu. Pers. دند a stupid man.]

A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

I never knew this town without dunces of figure.

Swift.

DUNCERY, n. Dullness; stupidity.

Smith.

DUNCIFY, v. t. To make stupid in intellect. [Not used.] Warburton.

DUNKER, n. [Sp. redundar, to overflow; L. redundo.]

Lees. Engrex. A word used in Jamaica.

The use of dunser in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour.

Edwards, W. Ind.

DUNE, n. A hill. [See Down.]

DUN-ISH, n. Codfish cured in a particular manner. [See Dumping.]

DUNG, n. [Sax. dung, or dunez, or divi; G. dung, danger; Dan. dymid; Sw. dyngan.]

The excrement of animals. Bacon. DUNG, v. t. To manure with dung.

Dryden.

DUNG, v. i. To void excrement.

DUNG-ED, pp. Manured with dung.

DUNG-GEON, n. [Fr. dungeon, or donjon, a tower or platform in the midst of a castle, that either dominates the top of a house. In one Arminian dialect it is donjon, and Gregoire suggests that it is compounded of dom, lord or chief, and jou, Jupiter, Jove, an elevated or chief tower consecrated to Jupiter. In Scottish, it is written doungon, and denotes the keep or strongest tower of a fortress, or an inner tower sur-

3. Any mean situation or condition.

DUNGEON, v.t. To confine in a dungeon.

DUNG YARD, n. A yard or enclosure where dung is collected.

DUNNISH, a. Inclined to a dun color.

DUODECAHEDRON. Divided into twelve.

DUODECIMFID, a. [L. duodecim, twelve, plus, tenfold.] Dubious.

DUODECIMO, n. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

They brought Joseph hastily out of the dungeon. Gen. xliii.

And in a dungeon deep. Spenser.

And in a dungeon deep. Hall.

DUODECUPLE, a. [L. duo, two, and decem, plus, tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

DUODECUM, n. [L.] The first of the small intestines.

DUOLITERAL, a. [L. duo, two, and litera, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only.

DUPE, n. [Fr. dupe; Sw. tabba. Qu. Sp. and Port. estafar.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; to be duped by flattery.

DUPION, n. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

DUPLICATE, a. [L. duplicatus, from duplex, double, twinfold; dou, dou, and plico, to double, from duplex, double, twinfold; dou, dou, and plico, to double. See Duplicity; twinfold.] To duplicate; to double; to fold.

DUPLICATION, n. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.

DUPLICITY, n. [Fr. duplicité; Sp. duplicidad; It. duplicità; from L. duplex, double.]

1. Doubleness; the number two.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of assembling one's real opinions and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.

3. In botany, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

DURABILITY, n. [See Durable.] The power of lasting or continuing, in any given case, without perishing; as the durability of cedar or oak timber; the durability of animal and vegetable life is very limited.

DURABLE, a. [L. durabilis, from duro, to last, durus, hard; W. dur, steel; durae, to become hard; L. durum, hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out; as durable timber; durable cloth; durable happiness.

DURABLENESS, n. Power of lasting; durability; as the durability of honest fame.

DURABLY, adv. In a lasting manner; with durability.

DURANCE, n. [See Endurance.] Continuance.

DURANCE, n. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as the duration of life; the duration of a partnership; the duration of any given period of time; everlasting duration. This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us arbitrarily into certain portions, as months, hours, and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or by other such circumstances. The interval between two events is called a part of duration. This interval may be of any indefinite length, a minute, a month, a century.

DURABLENESS, n. [Norm. dura, duret, from dur, hard, grievous; L. duritias, durus. See Durable.] Long continuance; durability; as the durableness of honest fame.

DURANT, n. A glazed woollen stuff; called Dusky.

DUROSIUS, a. Hard. [Not used.]

DURF, t. [L. duro; Fr. durer; Sp. durer; It. dure; See Durable.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. [This word is obsolete; endure being substituted.]


DURELESS, a. Not lasting; fading. Raleigh.

DURER, n. [L. dura, duro; See Durable.]


DURELESS, a. Not lasting; fading. Raleigh.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIAM, a. Hard.

DURRING, ppr. of dure. Continuing; last;

DU'RELESS, a. Not lasting; fading. Raleigh.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.

DURITIUS, n. A hardening of the blood.

DURIL, v.t. To harden.

DU'REFUL, a. Lasting.
2. Tending to a black color; darkness of color.

1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.

DUSKILY, adv. With partial darkness; DUSK, V. i. To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [Little used.]

DUSKISH, a. Moderately dusky; partially DUSKISHLY, adv. Cloudily; darkly.

DUSKISHNESS, n. Duskiness; approach to darkness.

3. Gloomy; sad.

4. Intellectually clouded; as a dusky spirit.

DUST, n. [Sax. dust, dyst; Scot, dust; Teut. dust, dry, dryness, dust.]

3. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth.

4. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.

1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as clouds of dust and seas of blood.

2. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth. The peacock warmeth her eggs in the dust. Job xxxix.

3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter. Dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return. Gen. iii.

4. The grave. For now shall I sleep in the dust. Job vii.

5. A low condition. God raiseth the poor out of the dust. 1 Sam. iii.

DUST, v. t. To make dusky. [Little used.]

DUST, v. t. To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [Little used.]

DUSKILY, adv. With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

DUSKINESS, n. Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness. DUSKISH, a. Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as dusky smoke.

DUSKISHLY, adv. Cloudily; darkly.

DUSKISHNESS, n. Duskiness; approach to darkness.

3. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as clouds of dust and seas of blood.

4. The grave.

To sprinkle with dust.

3. To levigate; to powder; as in ancient Rome.

DUTCH, a. Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

DU'TEOUS, a. [from duty]. Performing the duties which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as a dutiful child or subject.

2. Obedient; obsequious; in a good or bad sense.

Dutiful to the vices of thy mistress. Shak.

3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; as dutiful ties. [Little used.]

DUTIFUL, a. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice or propriety; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; respectful; as a dutiful son or daughter; a dutiful ward or servant; a dutiful subject.

2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; reverential; obedient; required by duty; as dutiful reverence; dutiful attentions.

DUTIFULLY, adv. In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, n. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; as dutifulness to parents.

2. Reverence; respect. Reverence, propriety requires; obedient; submissive to natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as dutiful reverence; dutiful attentions.

DUTY, n. [from due, Fr. du.]

1. That which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as a dutiful child or subject.

2. Duty; respect. As duty to friends, duty to the vices of thy mistress. Shak.

3. Obedience; submission. As duty to parents, as duty to God. Obedience to princes, magistrates and the laws is the duty of every citizen and subject. Obedience, respect and kindness to parents are duties of children; fidelity to friends is a duty; reverence, obedience and prayer to God are indispensable duties; the government and religious instruction of children are duties of parents, with whom the government of Rome is committed.

2. Performance of that which is forbidden by morality, law, justice or propriety. It is our duty to refrain from lewdness, intemperance, profaneness and injustice.

3. Obedience; submission. As duty to the vices of thy mistress. Shak.

4. Act of reverence or respect. They both did duty to their lady. Spenser.

5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, the company is on duty. It is applied also to other services or labor.

6. The business of war; military service; as, the regiment did duty in Flanders. The council did duty in Flammers.

7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; an impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a duty, but a direct tax. U. States.

DUUMVIRATE, n. The union of two men or inhabitants.

DUUMVIRAL, a. Pertaining to the duumvirate; as a duumvirate of Rome.

DUUMVIRATE, n. The union of two men or inhabitants.
The eagle is one of the largest species of birds of prey. It has a keen sense of sight and hearing. In ancient times, the eagle was often associated with gods and goddesses, symbolizing power, freedom, and strength.

The eagle's eye is one of the most powerful in the animal kingdom. It has a sharp vision, allowing it to spot prey from a great distance. The eagle's hearing is also highly developed, enabling it to detect sounds that are not audible to other animals.

Eagles have a unique vocalization, known as a hoot. This sound is produced by the eagle's throat, which is lined with a special structure called a gooch. The gooch allows the eagle to produce a wide range of sounds, including the familiar hoot.

In ancient Greek mythology, the eagle was associated with the god Zeus. The eagle was believed to be able to carry Zeus's messages to the gods, and it was often depicted as a messenger of the gods.

In modern times, the eagle has become a symbol of freedom and independence. The United States of America has the eagle on its national emblem, the Great Seal of the United States. The eagle is also a symbol of strength and courage, often used in military insignia.

The eagle's diet consists mainly of small mammals, birds, and occasionally fish. Eagles are powerful hunters, using their sharp talons and beak to capture their prey. Their wings are broad and powerful, allowing them to soar through the air with ease.

Eagles are found throughout the world, with over 100 species recognized. They are found in a variety of habitats, from deserts to forests. Each species of eagle has its own unique features and behaviors, making them fascinating subjects for study and observation.

Overall, the eagle is a remarkable bird, one that has captured the imagination of people for thousands of years. Its strength, grace, and beauty serve as a reminder of the majesty of nature and the power of the natural world.
A British title of nobility, or a nobleman; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning of the world. The English name was given to it from an ill-founded notion that the animal creeps into the ear and causes injury.

In New England, this name is vulgarly given to a species of centipede.

EARL, n. erl. [Sax. eorl; Ir. iarla, an earl; earlamh, noble. This word is said to have been received from the Danes, although not known in Denmark. Formerly this title among the Danes was equivalent to the English alderman. Spelman.]

A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to count [comte] in France, and grofv in Germany. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called shireman. After the conquest, the earls were called counts, and from thence, the shires have taken the name of counties. Now the title is unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. Spelman.

EARLDOM, n. erl'dom. The seignory, jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

EARL-MARSHAL, n. An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of the military insignia. He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. Spelman.

EARLFENNY, n. Money given in earnest. [Qu. L. arro.] [Not in use.]

EARLESS, a. Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EARLESSNESS, n. erl'ness. See Early and Ere.

A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning; as, the earliness of rising in the morning is a rising at the dawn of the day, or before the usual time of rising. So we speak of the earliness of spring, or the earliness of plants, to express a state somewhat in advance of the usual time of spring, or growth of plants.

EARLY, a. erly. [from Sax. är, er, before in time, Eng. ere, which indicates the root of the word to signify, to advance, to pass along or shoot up. It is probably connected with the D. eer, E. ehe, Sw. ebro, Dan. are, honor, denoting the highest point.]

1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; as early fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; early growth; early manhood; early old age and decrepitude, that is, premature old age. So an early spring; an early harvest.

2. First; being at the beginning; as early dawn.

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an early hour.

EARLY, adv. erly. Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise early; come early; begin early to instill into children principles of piety.

Those who seek me early shall find me. Prov. viii.

Vol. I. 69

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL

EARL
3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. The earth is nearly spherical, but a little flattened at the poles, and hence its figure is called an oblate spheroid. It is one of the primary planets, revolving round the sun in an orbit which is between those of Venus and Mars. It is nearly eight thousand miles in diameter, and twenty-five thousand miles in circumference. Its distance from the sun is about ninety-five millions of miles, and its annual revolution constitutes the year of 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes.

5. The inhabitants of the globe. The whole earth was of one language. Gen. xi.


7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. Dryden.

In this sense, land or soil is more generally used. In scripture, earth is used for a part of the world. Ezra i. 2.

8. The ground; the surface of the earth. He fell to the earth. The ark was lifted above the earth. In the second month—was the earth dried. Gen. vii.

9. In scripture, things on the earth, are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual or divine things. John vi. 31.

10. Figuratively, a low condition. Rev. xii.

11. [from ear, Sax. erian, L. aro, to plow.] Dryden.

The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [Not used.] Tartar.


2. To cover with earth or mold. Evelyn.

EARTH, v. i. To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes earthed.

EARTH BAG, n. A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

EARTH BANK, n. A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH BOARD, n. The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

EARTH BORN, a. Born of the earth; rigenous; springing originally from the earth; as the fabled earthen giants.

2. Earthly; terrestrial.

All earthenborn cares are wrong. Goldsmith.

EARTH BOUND, a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth. Shak.

EARTH BRED, a. Low; abject; groveling.

EARTH-CREAT ED, a. Formed of earth.

EARTH-EN, a. earth'n. Made of earth; made of clay; as an earthen vessel; earthen ware. Young.

EARTH-ED, a. Low; abject. B. Jonson.


EARTHINESS, n. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness. Johnson.

EARTHINESS, n. [from earthy.] The quality of being earthly; grossness.

2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH-LING, n. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature. Dryden.

EARTHLY, a. Pertaining to the earth, or to this world. Our earthy house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Not heavenly; vile; mean. This earthy load of death casts the ear of the earth. Milton.

3. Belonging to our present state; as earthly objects; earthly residence. Milton.

4. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to spiritual or heavenly.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things. Phil. iii. 19.

5. Corporeal; not mental. Spenser.

EARTHLY-MINDED, a. Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, n. Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

EARTH-NUT, n. The groundnut, or root of the Arachis; a small round bulb or knob, like a nut. This root or bulb is formed from the germen, which becomes a pod and is thrust into the ground by a natural motion of the stalk.

It is properly the fruit of the plant, and differs from other fruit only in the circumstance of ripening in the earth.

EARTH-NUT, n. The pignut, or bunium; a globular root, somewhat resembling in taste a chestnut, whence it is called balloon-bastanum. Encyc.

EARTH-QUAKE, n. A shaking, trembling or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a rattling sound in the air, or by a subterraneous rumbling noise. Hence the name, earth-din, formerly given to an earthquake.

EARTH-SHAKING, a. Shaking the egory. Gregory.

2. Having power to shake the earth. Milton.

EARTH WORM, n. The dew worm, a species of Lumbricus; a worm that lives under ground. Encyc.

2. A mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, a. Consisting of earth; as earthy matter.

2. Resembling earth; as an earthy taste or smell.


4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; as earthy spirits. Dryden.

5. Relating to earth; as an earthy sign. Dryden.


7. Earthy fracture, in mineralogy, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough, with minute elevations and depressions. Cleveland.

EASE, n. s  as z. [Fr. aise; Arm. azc; W. aiz; Corn. aiz; Sax. aiz or eriz; easy; L. aizia; It. aggia; L. asanguinlus.]

1. Rest; repose. Applied to the body, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement or annoyance. He sits at his ease. He takes his ease.

2. Applied to the mind, a quiet state; tranquility; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at ease. Ps. xxv.

3. Rest from labor.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor. One man will perform this service with ease. This author writes with ease.

5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement;

6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as ease of behavior.

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

EASE, v. t. To free from pain or any discomfort or annoyance, as the body; to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has eased the patient.

2. To free from anxiety, care or disturbance, as the mind; as, the late news has eased my mind.

3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; with of. Ease me of this load; ease them of their burdens.

4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety or disturbance.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father. 2 Chron. x.

5. To quiet; to ally; to destroy; as, to ease pain.

To ease off or ease away, in seamen's language, is to slacken a rope gradually.

To ease a ship, is to put the helm hard alee, to prevent her pitching, when close hauled.

Mar. Diet.

EASEFUL, a. Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.

Shak.

EASEFULLY, adv. With ease or quiet.

EASEFULNESS, n. The state of being at ease.

Sherwood.

EASEL, n. The frame on which painters place their canvas.

Easel-pieces, among painters, are the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes, as distinguished on the canvas, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c. Encyc. Chalmers.

EASEMENT, n. Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other easements. Swift.

2. In law, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, &c. Encyc. Cowell.

EASILY, adv. [from easy]. Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense; as, this task may be easily performed; that event might have been easily foreseen.

2. In tranquility; as, to pass life well and easily.

Temple.

3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance.

Not soon provoked, she easily forgives.

Prior.

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.

5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves easily.

EASINESS, n. Freedom from difficulty; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms.

Tilton.
3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort.

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle.

6. Softness; as the easiness of a seat.

East, n. [Sax. cast; D. oost, oosten; G. Osten]. The point in the heavens, where the sun rises. New Haven lies eastward from New York. Turn your eyes eastward.

Easy, a. as z. [See Ease]. Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance or annoyance. The patient has slept well and is easy.

Free from anxiety, care, solicitude or vexation; at ease. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other countries. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the east, the diamonds and pearls of the east, the kings of the east.

The easternmost point of the earth; one of the four cardinal points. The east and the west are the points where the equator intersects the horizon. But to persons under the equatorial line, that line constitutes east and west.

2. Situated towards the east; on the east side. The east wind.

3. Towards the east; as, to move in an easterly direction.

Easter, n. [Sax. caster; G. ostem; sup. cast, easter]. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other countries. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the east, the diamonds and pearls of the east, the kings of the east.

Easterly, a. Coming from the east; towards the east; as, to move in an easterly direction.

Eastern, a. [Sax. eastern]. Oriental; or dwelling in the east; as eastern kings; eastern countries; eastern nations.

Situated towards the east; on the east part; as the eastern side of a town or church; the eastern gate.

Going towards the east, or in the direction of east; as an eastern voyage.

EASTWARD, adv. [east and ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

New Haven lies eastward from New York. Turn your eyes eastward.

Easy. A word with a plural ending; but not in Saxon.

Eat, v. t. To bite or chew, as food; to take back what has been uttered; to retract.

Eaten, pp. Eaten; chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

Eating, ppr. Chewing and swallowing; eating; eating out, the vitals of religion; corrupt and destroy it. Amen.

Eatable, a. That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

Eatable, n. Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

Eater, n. One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

Eating-house, n. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

Eaves-dropper, n. One who stands under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors.

Eaves-drop, v. i. [eaves and drop.] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief.

Eaves-dropper, n. One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors.

Ebb, n. [Sax. ebbe, ebbe; G. and D. ebb; Dan. id.; Sw. ebb]. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea; opposed to flood or flowing.

Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as the ebb of life; the ebb of prosperity.

Ebb, v. i. [Sax. ebban; D. ebben; W. eb, to go from.]
To flow back; to return as the water of a tide towards the ocean; opposed to flow. The tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state. Shak. Halifax.

EBBING, ppr. Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBRING, n. The reflux of the tide. EBBTIDE, n. The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide. EFONTE, n. The Ebionites were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the scriptures.

EBON, a. [See Ebony.] Consisting of ebony. Ebonize, v. t. [See Ebony.] To make a species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or glaze.

Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquor. EBRI'LADE, n. [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBUL'LENT, a. Boiling over, as a liquor young. EBBULF'TION, n. [L. ebullitio, from ebullire, to boil; a genus, growing in Crete and other islands of the Archipelago. Echinate, a. [L. echinus, a hedge-hog; G. ebben; it. and Sp. ebuno; D. ebben hout; G. ebenholz.]

A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or glaze, said to be brought from Madagascar. The most usual color is red or black, red or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and mottled, very heavy, aromatic and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it gives off a pungent smoke. It quickly takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work.

Chin.com. The Ebæus, a square, solid tree, constituting a genus, growing in Crete and other islands of the Archipelago. Encyc. EBRAC'TEATE, a. [priv. and bract.] In botany, without a bract or floral leaf.

EBRITY, n. [L. ebria, from ebria, intoxicated. It appears by the Spanish embriagar, and the It. imbriarcasi, that ebria is contracted by the loss of a t, and hence it is obvious that this word is from the Gr. αἰθρία, intoxication, to drunken. So the word from the root αἰθρι and σκευεία.

Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors. EBRI'LADE, n. [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.


EBUL'LIENT, a. Boiling over, as a liquor. Echelone, n. [French, from echelle, a ladder, or scale.]

In military tactics, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. Wellington.
in its orbit appears to describe, to an eye placed in the sun.

ECLIPTIC, a. Pertaining to or described by the eclipse.

2. Suffering an eclipse.

HARRIS. ENCyc.

ECLOGIC, n. eclog. [Gr. εκλογή, choice; εκλογή, to select.]

Literally, a select piece. Hence, in poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as the eclogues of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition in a simple natural style and manner. An eclogue differs from an idyll, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced.

HARRIS. ENCyc.

ECONOMIC, a. [See Economy.] Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; as the economic art.

Davies.

2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as an economical housekeeper, or an economical minister or administration.

3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as an economical use of money.

ECONOMICALLY, adv. With economy; in frugality.

ECONOMIST, n. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste.

One who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

ECONOMIZE, v. t. To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to economize one's income.

To manage and economize the use of circulating medium.

WALSH.

ECONOMIZED, pp. Used with frugality.

ECONOMIZING, ppr. Using with frugality.

ECONOMY, n. [L. economia; Gr. ἕκομι, house, and ῥύμα, law, rule.]

1. Primarily, the management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household.

TAYLOR.

2. The management of pecuniary concerns, or the expenditure of money. Hence, a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to economize, in the use of public money, as well as of our own.

ECONOMIZE, v. t. To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.

1. Primarily, the management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household.

TAYLOR.

2. The management of pecuniary concerns, or the expenditure of money. Hence, a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as the economy of a poem.

5. A system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies; as the Jewish economy.

The Jews already had a sabbath, which was a citizen and subject of that economy, they were obliged to keep, and did keep.

Paley.

6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants; as annual economy; political economy.

Blackmore.

7. Distribution or due order of things.

Blackmore.

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affaires; as political economy.

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

ECCLESIASTICAL, a. [Gr. εἴκων, and ψαρχαί.]

In medicine, deobstruent; attenuating.

ECCLESIASTICAL, n. A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

Core. Quincy.

ECCLESIAS. a. [See Eccstasy.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

Norris.

ECCLESIASTY, n. [Gr. εἴκων, and ψαρχαί.]

1. The affairs; as political economy.

2. In geography, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the ecliptic line, or line in which the motions of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth, which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth passes or moves in.

3. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants; as annual economy; political economy.

Blackmore.

4. A system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies; as the Jewish economy.

The Jews already had a sabbath, which was a citizen and subject of that economy, they were obliged to keep, and did keep.

Paley.

5. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants; as annual economy; political economy.

Blackmore.

7. Distribution or due order of things.

Blackmore.

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affaires; as political economy.

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

Ecclesiastic, a. [Gr. εἴκων, and ψαρχαί.]

In medicine, deobstruent; attenuating.

Ecclesiastic, n. A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

Core. Quincy.

Ecclesiastically, adv. By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

Ecclesiastically, adv. By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the Eclectics.

Encyc.

Ecclesiastic, n. A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational.

Encyc.
The country and garden in which Adam and
2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

E'DENIZED, a. Admitted into paradise.
1. A current of water running back, or in a circular direction.

ED'DY, a. Whirling; moving circularly.
2. To sail close to the wind. Dryden.

ED'DY, n. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.
And smiling eddies dallied on the main.
Wheel though the air, in circling eddies play.
Addison.

EDDY, v. i. To move circularly, or as an eddy.
EDDY, a. Whirling; moving circularly.
Dryden.

EDDY-WATER, a. Among seamen, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called dead-water. Encyc.

ED'DY-WIND, n. The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain or any thing that hinders its passage. Encyc.

ED'ELITE, n. A siliceous stone of a light gray color.
Kimowan.

EDEMATOUS, a. [Gr. oedema, a tumor; odous, to fill.]
Swelling with a serious humor; dropsical. An edematous tumor is white, soft and insensible.
Quinsey.

EDEN, n. [Heb. Ch. γε pleasure, delight.
The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

EDENIZED, a. Admitted into paradise.

EDENTATE, a. [L. edentatus, from edax, to eat.]
1. Properly, to publish; more usually, to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter.

EDENTATE, a. [L. edentatus, from edax, to eat.]

1. In a general sense, the extreme border or point of any thing; as the edge of the table; the edge of a book; the edge of a cloth. It is the place nearly with border, brink, margin. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument, as the edge of an ax, razor, knife or syringe; also, to the point of an instrument as an edge of a sword.

2. Figuratively, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; as the edge of slander.
Shak.

3. A narrow part rising from a broader.
Some narrow their ground over, and then plow it upon it. Mortimer.

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intension of desire; fitness for action or operation; as the edge of appetite or hunger.

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.
Abate the edge of traitors. Shak.

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling or grasping sensation in the teeth.

EDGE, n. i. [W. horg; Sax. eggian; Dan.
edgegger.]
1. To sharpen.

To edge her champion's sword. Dryden.

2. To furnish with an edge.
A sword edged with flint. Mason.

3. To border; to fringe.
A long descending train, With rubies edged. Dryden.

4. To furnish with an ornamental border; as, to edge a flower-bed with box.

5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter.
By such reasonings, the simple were blinded and the malicious edged. Heyward.

6. To incite; to urge on; to stimulate; that is, to push on with a sharp point; to goad. Ardor or passion will edge a man forward, when arguments fail.

This, by a strange mistake, has been sometimes written egg, from the Sax. eggian, Dan. eggger, to incite; the writers not knowing that this verb is from the noun egg, edge, an edge. The verb ought certainly to follow the noun, and the popular use is correct.

7. To move sideways; to move by little and little; as, edge your chair along.

EDGE, v. i. To move sideways; to move gradually. Edge along this way.

2. To sail close to the wind. Dryden.

To edge away, in sailing, is to decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the Mar. Diet.

To edge in with, to draw near to, as a ship in chancing.

EDG'ING, ppr. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge.
Furnished with an edge or border.
Incited; instigated.

3. a. Sharp; keen.

EDGELESS, a. Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as an edgeless sword or weapon.
Shak.

EDGETOOL, n. An instrument having a sharp edge.

EDGELY, adv. [edge and wise.] With the edge turned forward, or towards a particular point; in the direction of the edge.

2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDGING, ppr. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge.

2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating.

3. Moving gradually or sideways.

4. Furnishing with a border.

EDGING, n. That which is added on the border of a flower-bed; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament.
Borders with a rosy edge. Dryden.

2. A narrow lace.

3. In gardening, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed; as an edging of box.
Encyc.

EDIBLE, a. [from L. edo, to eat.]
Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not edible. Bacon.

EDICT, n. [L. edictus, from edico, to utter or proclaim; e and dico, to speak.]
That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition. An edict is an order or ordinance of a sovereign prince, intended as a permanent law, or to erect a new office, to establish new duties, or other temporary regulation; as the edicts of the Roman emperors; the edicts of the French monarch.

EDIFICATORY, a. Tending to edification.
Holl.

EDIFICATE, n. [L. edificium. See Edify.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building.
The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures.
Milton. Addison.

EDIFICIAL, a. Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

EDIFIED, a. Instructed; improved in literary, moral or religious knowledge.

1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.
He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to edification. 1 Cor. xiv.

2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.
Addison.

EDIFICATORY, n. Tending to edification.
Holl.

EDIFICE, n. [L. edificium. See Edify.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures.
Milton. Addison.

EDIFICE, n. A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures.
Milton.

EDIFY, v. t. [from L. edo, to publish; e and do, to give.]
To build, in a literal sense. [Not now used.]
Spenser.

2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness.
Edify one another. 1 Thess. v.

3. To teach or persuade. [Not used.]
Bacon.

EDIFYING, ppr. Building up in Christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.

EDIFYINGLY, adv. In an edifying manner.

EDILE, n. [L. edilis, from edes, a building.
A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c. Encyc.

EDILESHIP, n. The office of Edile in ancient Rome.
Gray.

EDITT, v. t. [from L. edo, to publish; e and do, to give.]
1. Properly, to publish; more usually, to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter.
Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally edited. Christ. Observer.

2. To publish.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited. Engfield.

EDITED, pp. Published; corrected; prepared and published.

EDITING, ppr. Publishing; preparing for publication.

EDITION, n. [L. editio, from edo, to publish.]

1. The publication of any book or writing as the first edition of a new work.

EDITOR, n. [L. from edo, to publish.] A person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication; as Erasmus, Scaliger, &c.

2. Any person who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

EDITORIAL, a. Pertaining to an editor, as editorial labor; written by an editor, as editorial remarks.

EDITORSHIP, n. The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

EDITICATE, v. t. [Low L. edito, from edes, a temple or house.]

To defend or govern the house or temple. [Not in use.]

Gregory.

EDUCATE, v. t. [L. educo, educare; e and duco, to lead; it. educare; Sp. educar.]

To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of art, science, morals, religion and behavior. To educate children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians. Educated, pp. Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

EDUCATING, ppr. Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

EDUCATION, n. [L. educatione.] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts, and science, is important; to give them a religious education is indispensable; and we have never been able to persuade parents and guardians that they are bound to perform these duties.

EDUCATIONAL, a. Pertaining to education; derived from education; as educational habits.

EDUCATOR, n. One who educates.

Beddoes.

EDUCE, v. t. [L. educe, educare; e and duco, to lead.]

To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

Th' eternal art educing good from ill. Pope.

EDUCED, pp. Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

EDUCING, ppr. Drawing forth; producing.

EDUC'T, n. [L. educatum, from educare.] Extracted matter; that which is educated; that which is brought to light, by separation, analysis or decomposition.

We must consider the educats of its analysis by Bergman, Kamp. Krenum.

EDUCATION, n. The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

EDUCTOR, n. That which brings forth elicts or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an eductor of vital ether. Darwin.

EDUCATE, v. t. [Low L. educare, from duces, sweet; Fr. educateur.]

1. To purify; to sweeten. In chemistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing. Educate, ppr.

2. To sweeten by adding sugar, sirup, &c.

EDUCATOR, n. One who educates.

EE'LESKIN, n. The skin of an eel.

They said to her to that effect. 2 Chron.

EELS, a. Said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight.

They are esteemed good food. Encyc.

EELS, n. A species of Murina, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects resemble reptiles, particularly in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in sand, being very impatient of cold. They grow to the weight of 15 or 20 pounds; and the eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to 10 feet in length. They are esteemed good food.

EEL-FISHING, n. The act or art of catching eels.

EELPOT, n. A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EELPO'T, n. A species of Gadus, somewhat resembling an eel, but shorter in proportion, seldom exceeding a foot in length. It is a delicate fish.

EEL-SKIN, n. The skin of an eel.

EEL-PEAR, n. A forked instrument used for stabbing eels.

E'LEN, ppr. From even, which see. I have e'en done with you. L'Esstrange.

EFF, n. A lizard.
2. Veracious; expressive of facts. [M.tused.]

3. Effectual assassin, in Mitford, is unusual and not well authorized.

EFFE€T'UAL, a. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were effectual.

EFFE€T'UALLY, adv. With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

EFFECT'UATED, pp. Accomplished.

EFFEM'INACY, n. [from effeminate.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.

2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.

EFFEM'INATE, v.t. To make womanish; to grow womanish; the state of being weak.

EFFEM'INATELY, adv. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

EFFEM'INATELY, adv. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

EFFEM'INATED, pp. Accomplished.

EFFECTUATING, pp. Achieving; performing to effect.

EFFEMINICITY, n. [from effeminate.] The softness, delicacy and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.

2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.

EFFEMINATE, v.t. To make womanish; to grow womanish; the state of being weak.

EFFEMINATELY, adv. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

EFFEMINATELY, adv. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

EFFEMINATED, pp. Accomplished.

EFFECTUATING, pp. Achieving; performing to effect.

EFFERVESCE, v.i. efferves'. [L. effervesco, to be hot, to rage. See Fer- vent.]

1. Barren; not capable of producing young, or of fecundating.

2. Power of producing the effect intended; as the efficacy of the ground, of the manure, of the climate, of the season in fertilizing land.

2. Power of producing the effect intended. The manner of this divine efficacy is far above us.

3. On coins, the print or impression represented; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.

To burn or hang in effigy, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced or degraded. In France, when a criminal cannot be apprehended, his picture is hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which is written his sentence of condemnation.

EFFLATE, v. t. [L. efflo.) To fill with breath or air. [Little used.]

EFFLORESC'E, v. t. efflores'. [L. efflosco, floresco, to blossom, to flow. See Flower.]

1. In chemistry, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pellicular or dusty on the surface. Substances effloresce by losing their water of crystallization. Those salts whose efflorescence belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling.

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute specular crystals; as the efflorescence of salts on glass.

EFFLORESCENCE, n. In botany, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.

3. Among physicians, a redness of the skin; eruption; a rash, measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c.

In chemistry, the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimed matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts. This properly is a flowering out of minute specular crystals, called sometimes a saline vegetation, as that of the sulphate of magnesia on the deserts of Siberia, and of natron in Egypt. In butter much salted, the salt shoots in spicules, and an efflorescence is often seen on glass or porcelain in which the salt is placed.

In some species of salts, as in sulphate and carbonate of soda, the efflorescence consists of a fine white dust. This kind of efflorescence is the contrary of deliquescence. In the latter, the saline crystals decompose the air, or rather absorb moisture from it; in the former, the atmosphere decomposes the saline crystals, and the water of crystallization is abstracted from the salts.


EFFLORSCENT, a. Shooting into white threads or spicules; forming a white dust on the surface.

EF fluence, n. [L. effluens, effluo, to flow. See Flox.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright effluent of bright essence increat.

EFFLU'V M, n. plu. effluvia. [L. from efflo, to flow out. See Flox.]

The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all terres- trial bodies, such as the odor or smell of
plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

EFFLUX, n. [L. effluxus, from effluo, to flow out.]

1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as an efflux of matter from an ulcer.
3. That which flows out; emanation. Light—effluence divine. Th. Thomson. Effulgence; flow; as the first efflux of men's piety.

EFFUSE, v. i. To run or flow away. [Not used.]

EFFUSION, n. [L. effusum, from effluo.]


1. The act of pouring out; a shedding of spilling; as the effusion of blood. The pouring out of words. Hooker. 2. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as the effusions of the Holy Spirit; effusions of grace.

3. That which is poured out. Wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow. King Charles. 4. Liberal donation. [Not used.]

EFFUSIVE, a. Pouring out; that pours forth largely. Th. Effusiva south. Thomson. EFT, n. [Sax. effeta.] A newt; an eft; the young Eel. EFT, a. [Sax. eft, after, and sono, soon, soon.]


EFFORT, n. [Fr. effort; l. forza; from fort, strong, L. fortis. See Force.]

1. A strain; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; applicable to physical or intellectual power. The army, by great efforts, scaled the walls. Distinction in science, gained by continued efforts of the mind. Effort, n. [Fr. effort; l. forza; from fort, strong, L. fortis. See Force.]

2. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; as an egotist and extrordinary. But in this sense it is often applied to persons.

EJECT, to cast out or throw out; to void, as excrement. Bacon. EJECTION, n. [L. ejectionem, from efforso, to dig out.]

The act of digging out of the earth; as the effusion of coins. Arbuthnot. Effray, v. t. [Fr. effrayer.] To frighten. [Not in use.]

EFFRAYABLE, a. Frightful; dreadful. [Not in use.]

EFFREICATION, n. [L. effracionem, from effrare, a rein.]

Unbridled rashness or licence; unruliness. Unbridled rashness or licence; unruliness.

EFFRONTERY, n. [Fr. effronterie, from front.] Impudence; assurance; shameless boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. Effrontery is a sure mark of ill-breeding. Distinction in science, gained by continued efforts of the mind. EFTSON, adv. [Sax. eftson.] Soon after; in a short time. Obs. Spenser.

EGGS, n. The eggs of fowls, of the species of tern. The eggs of fowls, of the species of tern.)

1. The act of pouring out; a shedding of spilling; as the effusion of blood. The pouring out of words. Hooker. 2. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as the effusions of the Holy Spirit; effusions of grace.

3. That which is poured out. Wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow. King Charles. 4. Liberal donation. [Not used.]

EFFUSIVE, a. Pouring out; that pours forth largely. Th. Effusiva south. Thomson. EFT, n. [Sax. effeta.] A newt; an eft; the young Eel. EFT, a. [Sax. eft, after, and sono, soon, soon.]


EFFORT, n. [Fr. effort; l. forza; from fort, strong, L. fortis. See Force.]

1. A strain; an exertion of strength; endeavor; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; applicable to physical or intellectual power. The army, by great efforts, scaled the walls. Distinction in science, gained by continued efforts of the mind. Effort, n. [Fr. effort; l. forza; from fort, strong, L. fortis. See Force.]

2. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; as an egotism of character. Egotist, n. One who repeats the word I very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale. Egotistic, a. Addicted to egotism.

2. Containing egotism.

Egotize, v. i. To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance. Egotism, n. [Fr. egoisme; Sp. egoismo; from L. ego, I.]

Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word I. Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; self-praise; self-condonation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance. Spectator.

A deplorable egotism of character. Dighton on Duelling.

EGREIOUS, a. [L. egregius, supposed to be from e or ex grege, from out of or beyond the herd, select, choice.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished; as egregiously exploits; an egregiously prince. But in this sense it is seldom applied to persons.

2. In a bad sense, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as an egregiously mistake; egregiously contempt. In this sense it is often applied to persons; as an egregiously rascal; an egregious murderer.

EGREIOUSLY, adv. Greatly; enormously; shamefully; usually in a bad sense; as, he is egregiously mistaken; they are egregiously cheated.

EGREIOUSNESS, n. The state of being great or extraordinary. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant, Barr'd over us, prohibit all egress. Milton. Egress, n. [L. egressus, from egredior, to step, Sw. resa, Dan. riger.

The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.
EIGH, exclam. An expression of sudden delight.

EI'DER-DOWN, n. Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.

EIGHTH, n. In music, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones.

EIGHTIETH, a. dtieth. [from eighly.] The ordinal of eight.

EIGHTY, a. dtty. Eight times ten; four-score.

EIGHTSORE, a. or n. dtescore. [eight score.]

EI'SENRAHM, n. [G. iron-cream.] The red and brown eisenrahni, the scaly red and brown hematite. Cleaveland.

E'ISEL, n. [Sax.] Vinegar. [Not in use.]

EI'THER, a. or pron. [Sax. eicther, egther; D. yder; G. jeder; Ir. echtar. This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]

EJULATION, n. The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as the ejaculation of light. Blackmore.

This sense is nearly obsolete.

2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered.

EJOULATORY, a. Suddenly darted out; ejaculated.

EJULATION, n. The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as the ejaculation of light. Blackmore.

ELAB'ORATE, v. t. [L. elaboro, from laboro, labor. See Labor.] To lengthen; to prolong; as, to eke out the time. Shak.

ELAB'ORATE, a. [L. elaboratus.] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; perfect.

ELAB'ORATENESS, n. The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor.

ELABORATING, ppr. Producing with labor; refining by successive operations.

ELABORATION, n. Improvement or refinement by successive operations. Royal.


ELAOLITE, n. [Gr. elaol, an olive.] A mineral, called also fettattein [fat-stone] from its greasy appearance. It has a crystalline structure, more or less distinctly foliated in directions parallel to the sides of a rhombohedron, and also in the direction of the shorter diagonals of the bases. Its fracture is uneven, and sometimes imper-
feebly conoidal. Some varieties are slightly chatoyant. It is fusible by the blow-pipe into a white enamel. Its colors are greenish or bluish gray, greenish blue and flesh red, and it is more or less translucent. Cleaveland.

Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, ELASTIC, 5 impel, or exom, or tXawu, to drive; Fr. elastique; It. Sp. elastico.

ELASTICITY, n. The inherent property of an elastic, and when the force which bends it is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state.

ELASTICALLY, adv. In an elastic manner.

ELASTIC, a. [from the Gr. ελαστικός, to stretch; L. elastica, to drive; Fr. elastique; It. Sp. elastico.]

ELAS'TICAL, a. [from the Gr. ελαστικός, to stretch; L. elastica, to drive; Fr. elastique; It. Sp. elastico.]

ELAPSE, v. t. elapse. [L. elapsus, from elaber, labor, to slide.]

To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; applied chiefly to wholly to lime. [Instead of elapse, the noun, we use lapse.]

ELAPS ED, pp. Slid or passed away, as time.

ELAPSING, pp. Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

ELASTIC, a. [from the Gr. ελαστικός, to stretch; L. elastica, to drive; Fr. elastique; It. Sp. elastico.

ELASTICITY, n. The inherent property of bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension or distortion. Thus elastic gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate and fill its former space.

ELATE, a. [L. elatus.] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. When he lodges hands, he attains victory. [It is used chiefly in poetry.]

ELATE, v. t. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

2. To raise; to exalt. [Unusual.]

ELATED, pp. Elevated in mind or spirits.

ELATION, n. An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-appropriation; self-esteem, vanity or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

ELBOW, n. [Sax. elnebe, to push with the elbow.

EL BOW, v. t. To jut into an angle; to protrude; to bend.

EL BOW-CHAIR, n. A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

EL BOW-ROOM, n. Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

ELD, a. [Sax. eld, or ald, old age. See Old.] Old age; decrepitude.

2. Old people; persons worn out with age.

[This word is entirely obsolete but its derivative elder is in use.]

ELDER, n. [Sax. aldor, superlative of ald, old.]

Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as the eldest son or daughter. It seems to be always applied to persons or at least to animals, and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that was first formed or produced, that has existed the longest time. But applied to things we use oldest.

ELDING, n. [Sax. atan, to burn.]

Fuel. [Local.]

ELECT, v. t. [L. electus, from eligo, c or ex and lego, Gr. ελέγχω, to choose; Fr. eleire, from eligere; It. eleggere; Sp. elegir, Port. elegir.]

1. Properly; to pick out; to select from among two or more, that which is preferred. Hence, to choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.

2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to elect a representative by ballot or viva voce; to elect a president or governor.

3. In theology, design to choose or select as an object of mercy or favor.

4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favor of.

ELECT, n. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence,

2. In theology, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.

3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office; as bishop elect; emperor elect; governor or mayor.
ELECTING, ppr. Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating.

ELECTED, pp. Chosen; preferred; designating.

3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar

2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, the elect.

3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will.

4. Power of choosing or selecting.

8. The day of a public choice of officers.

ELECTIONEER, n. An officer whose duty it is to examine the qualifications of candidates for election.

ELECTIONEERING, ppr. Using influence to procure the election of a person.

ELECTIONEERING, n. The arts or practices used for securing the election of one to office.

ELECTIVE, a. Dependent on choice, as an elective monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to hereditary.

2. Bestowed or passing by election; as an elective franchise.

3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as elective franchise.

4. Exercising the power of choice; as an elective act.

5. Selecting for combination; as elective attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

ELECTIVELY, adv. By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, n. One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer. In free governments, the people or some of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be electors of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the elector of Saxony.

ELECTORAL, a. Pertaining to election or electors. The electoral college in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops.

ELECTORALITY, for electorat, is not used.

ELECTORATE, n. The dignity of an elector in the German empire.

ELECTRIFYING, ppr. Charging with electricity; to charge with electricity.

ELECTRIFIED, pp. Charged with electricity; being charged with it; that may become electric.

ELECTRIFY, v. t. [Fr. electrifier.—] To electrify: a word in popular use.

ELECTRIZE, v.t. [Fr. eledriser.—] To electrify; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.

ELECTRIC, n. Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. Hence an electric is called a non-conductor, an electric per se. Such are amber, glass, resin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, &c.

ELECTRICALLY, adv. In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRICIAN, n. A person who studies, practices or teaches the science of electricity.

ELECTRICITY, n. The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffuse throughout most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name of the phenomenon is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself. As it exists in bodies, it is denominated a property of those bodies, though it may be a distinct substance, invisible, intangible and imponderable. When an electric body is rubbed with a soft dry substance, as with woolen cloth, silk or fur, it attracts or repels light substances, at a greater or less distance, according to the strength of the electric virtue; and the friction may be continued, or increased, till the electric body will emit sparks or flashes resembling fire, accompanied with a sharp sound. When the electric fluid passes from cloud to cloud, from the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds, it is called lightning, and produces thunder. Bodies which, when rubbed, exhibit this property, are called electrics or non-conductors. Bodies, which, when excited, do not exhibit this property, as water and metals, are called non-electrics or conductors, as they readily convey electricity from one body to another, at any distance, and such is the rapidity of the electric fluid in motion, that no perceptible space of time is required for its passage to any known distance.

Cavallerio. Encyc.

It is doubted by modern philosophers whether electricity is a fluid or material substance. Electricity, according to Professor Silliman, is a power which causes repulsion and attraction between the masses of bodies under its influence: a power which causes the heterogeneous particles of bodies to separate, thus producing chemical decomposition; one of the causes of magnetism.

ELECTRIFIABLE, a. [from electrify.] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.

ELECTRIFICATION, n. The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

Encyc. art. Bell.

ELECTRIFIED, pp. Charged with electricity.

ELECTRIFIED, v.t. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity.

Encyc. art. Bell.

ELECTRIFY, v. i. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.

ELECTRIFY, v. t. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity.

Encyc. art. Bell.

ELECTRIFY, v. t. To become electric.

ELECTRIFYING, v. t. Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

ELECTRIZATION, n. The act of electrifying.

ELECTRIZE, v. t. [Fr. electrifier.] To electrify; a word in popular use.

ELECTRO-CHIMISTRY, n. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, a. Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. Electro-magnetic phenomena.

Cavallerio. Encyc.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, n. That science which treats of the agency of elec-
tricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

ELECTROMETER, n. [L. electrum, Gr. ἀετρόν, amber, and μέτρον, to measure]. An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality: or an instrument for discharging it from a body. Henry. Ure.

ELECTROMETRICAL, a. Pertaining to, or measured by, an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as an electrometrical experiment.

ELECTRO-MOTION, n. The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal in contact with another. Volta.

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, a. Producing electromotion; as electro-motive power.

ELECTROMOTOR, n. [eledrum and motor.] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called. Volta.

ELECTRON, n. Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver. Core.

ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, a. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by positively electrified. Henry.


ELECTRO-POSITIVE, a. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the positive pole of the galvanic arrangement. Henry.

ELECTRUM, n. [L. amber.] In mineralogy, an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow color. Dict.

ELECTRUCY, n. [Low L. electuriatum; Gr. ἐλεκτρούχιον, or ἐλεκτροχύτω, from ἐλέκτρων, to lick. Vossius.] In pharmacy, a form of medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey or sirup, and made into due consistence, to be taken in doses, or in lozenges.

ELEEMOSYNARY, n. [Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, from ἐλέης, compassion; W. elus, charitable; else, alms, benevolence. See Elms. It would be well to omit one e in this word.]

1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; as eleemosynary rent or taxes.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning; as an eleemosynary corporation. A hospital founded by charity is an eleemosynary institution for the support of the poor, sick and impotent; a college founded by donations is an eleemosynary institution for the promotion of learning. The corporation entrusted with the care of such institutions is eleemosynary.

ELEEMOSYNARY, n. One who subsists on charity.

EL'EGANCY, n. [L. elegans.] Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing to good taste; as elegant manners.

2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as an elegant style or composition.

3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; as an elegant speaker.

4. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions and distribution; as an elegant structure.

5. Nice; sensitive to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as an elegant taste. [This is a loose application of the word elegant being used for delicate.]

6. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing; as an elegant flower.

7. Rich; costly and ornamental; as elegant furniture or equipage.

ELE'GANTLY, adv. In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as a composition elegantly written.

2. With due symmetry; with well formed and duly proportioned parts; as a house elegantly built.

3. Richly; with rich and handsome material well disposed; as a room elegantly furnished; a woman elegantly dressed.

ELE'GIAN, n. [Low L. elegiacus.] Elegy.


ELE'GIT, n. [L. elegit.] A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized, and delivered to the plaintiff, and if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits.

The title to estate by elegit. Blackstone.

ELE'GY, n. [L. elegia; Gr. ἑλέγχω, ἑλεγχος, supposed to be from κρύς, to speak or murmur. Qu. the root of the L. Ittel.] The beauty of propriety, not of greatness.

Applied to manners or behavior, elegance is that fine polish, politeness or grace, which is acquired by a gentleman and an association with wellbred company.

Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. Elegance of speaking is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness or correctness, and simplicity of expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. Elegance of composition consists in correct, appropriate and rich expressions, or wellchosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance in architecture, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as elegance of dress or furniture.

That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as the nicer elegancies of art.

Spectator.


EL'E'GIAC, a. [Low L. elegiacus. See El-

EL'erly, adj. Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. Elegance of speaking is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness or correctness, and simplicity of expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. Elegance of composition consists in correct, appropriate and rich expressions, or wellchosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance in architecture, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as elegance of dress or furniture.

That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as the nicer elegancies of art.

Spectator.

ELE'GIAC, a. [Low L. elegiacus. See El-

EL'erly, adj. Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. Elegance of speaking is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness or correctness, and simplicity of expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. Elegance of composition consists in correct, appropriate and rich expressions, or wellchosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance in architecture, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as elegance of dress or furniture.

That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as the nicer elegancies of art.

Spectator.

ELE'GIAC, a. [Low L. elegiacus. See El-

EL'erly, adj. Applied to language, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing. Elegance of speaking is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness or correctness, and simplicity of expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner. Elegance of composition consists in correct, appropriate and rich expressions, or wellchosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance in architecture, consists in the due symmetry and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as elegance of dress or furniture.

That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as the nicer elegancies of art.

Spectator.
or habits. Faction is the element of a demagogue.
9. The matter or substances which compose
the world.
10. The outline or sketch of a plan.
11. A cause or principle; that which
exerts action.

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

2. Provided by some of the four supposed
elements; as elemental strife. Elementally, adv. According to
elementary science.

3. A surgical instrument for raising a de-
scribed part of the skull. Coxe. Encyc.

6. The element of air. In Saxon eel is oil, and
an eel, and signifies to move, to flow; and Mf or'elf
in Swedish, elv in Danish, is a river, whence
elf, a river, elephantus; probably from the Heb.
 wakes, a leader or chief, the chief or
great animal.

13. The largest of all quadrupeds, belonging
to the order of Bruta. This animal has no
foreteeth in either jaw; the canine-teeth
are very long; and he has a long probos-
ccis or trunk, by which he conveys food and
drink to his mouth. The largest of these
animals is about 16 feet long and 14 feet
high; but smaller varieties are not more
than seven feet high.

and the feet short, round, clumsy, and dis-
tinguishable only by the toes. The trunk is
a cartilaginous and muscular tube, extend-
ing from the upper jaw, and is seven or
eight feet in length. The general shape of
his body resembles that of a swine. His
skin is rugged, and his hair thin. The two large
horns are of a yellowish color, and ex-
treme hardness. The bony substance of
these is called ivory. The elephant is 30
years in coming to its full growth, and he
lives to 150 or 200 years of age. Ele-
phants are natives of the warm climates
of Africa and Asia, where they are em-
ployed as beasts of burden. They were
formerly used in war.}

3. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant.

4. A large species of Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in
South America. It is of a black color; the body
covered with a hard shell, as thick as that
of a crab. It is nearly four inches long.

5. To elevate with pride. Milton.

6. Exaltation of character or manners.

7. Attention to objects above us; a raising
of the mind to superior objects. Hooker.

8. An elevated place or station.

9. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or
mountain.

10. A passing of the voice from one note to
another, as a swelling or augmentation
of voice.

11. In astronomy, altitude; the distance of a
heavenly body above the horizon, or the
arc of a vertical circle intercepted between
it and the horizon.

12. In gunnery, the angle which the chace of a
cannon or mortar, or the axis of the
hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of
the horizon. Bailey.

13. In dialling, the angle which the style
makes with the substylar line. Bailey.

Eleusinian, a. Relating to Eleusis in
Greece; as Eleusinian mysteries or festi-
vals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres,
Artemis, and Demeter. Bailey.

ELEUSINA, a. Relating to Eleusis in
Greece; as Eleusinian mysteries or festi-
vals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres,
Artemis, and Demeter. Bailey.

ELEUSVIAN, a. Relating to Eleusis in
Greece; as Eleusinian mysteries or festi-
vals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres,
Artemis, and Demeter. Bailey.

Elephant-Beetle, n. A large species of
Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South
America. It is of a black color; the body
covered with a hard shell, as thick as that
of a crab. It is nearly four inches long.

Elephantine, a. Pertaining to the ele-
phant; huge; resembling an elephant; or
perhaps white, like ivory.

Elephant, n. [L. elephas, elephantus; prob.
ably from the Heb. eel, a leader or chief, the chief or
great animal.]

Elephant-Beetle, n. A large species of
Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South
America. It is of a black color; the body
covered with a hard shell, as thick as that
of a crab. It is nearly four inches long.

Elephant-Beetle, n. A large species of
Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South
America. It is of a black color; the body
covered with a hard shell, as thick as that
of a crab. It is nearly four inches long.

Elephant, n. [L. elephas, elephantus; prob.
ably from the Heb. eel, a leader or chief, the chief or
great animal.]

Elephant-Beetle, n. A large species of
Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South
America. It is of a black color; the body
covered with a hard shell, as thick as that
of a crab. It is nearly four inches long.

Elephant-Beetle, n. A large species of
Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South
America. It is of a black color; the body
covered with a hard shell, as thick as that
of a crab. It is nearly four inches long.
ELI

ELT

ELM

ELON

ELFIN

ELISOR

ELK

ELIMATE

ELIMINATE

ELIMINATION

ELIMINATING

ELIMINATING

ELIMINATION

ELIMINATION

ELIMINATE

ELIMINATING

ELIMINATING

ELIMINATION
ELOI'NEMENT, n. Removal to a distance; ELOI'NED, pp. Removed to a distance; The praise bestowed on a person or thing; 2. In rhetoric, elocution consists of elegance, ELON'GATE, v. t. [Low L. elongo, from eluceo, luceo, to shine, or from lucidus, clear, bright. See Light.]

ELO'GY, n. [Pr. eloge; L. elogiwn.] 4. In ancient treatises on oratory, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse.

ELON'GATED, /)^., Lengthened; removed to a distance. 2. Receding to a greater distance, particularly, to recede apparently from the place or station from which it is or was intended.
3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen.

**ELUSIVE**
- a. Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

**ELUSION**
- n. See Elude.

**ELUDIBLE**
- o. That maybe eluded or escaped.

**ELUDITRIATE**
- v. t. [L. dulrio; Sw. lutra, luttra, to cleanse, to defecate; Dan. lutter.]

**ELUSORY**
- a. Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent.

**ELUSORYNESS**
- n. The state of being elusory.

**ELUTRIATION**
- The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with various bodies, and pouring off the liquor.

**ELVELOCKS**
- [See Elf-lock.]

**ELUXATION**
- The dislocation of a bone.

**ELVERS**
- n. Young eels; young Conger; sea-eels.

**ELYSIAN**
- a. Pertaining to Elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as, elysian fields.

**ELYSIUM**
- n. Elysium; [L. elysium; Gr. ἐλυσία.] In ancient mythology, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.

**EM, A contraction of them.** Hudibras.

**EMACERATE, v. t.** To make lean. [Not in use.]

**EMACIATE, v. t.** To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.

**EMACIATED, pp.** Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

**EMACIATING, ppr.** Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

**EMACIATION, n.** The act of making lean by a gradual loss of flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.

**EMANATE, v. i.** [L. emano; e and mono, to flow; Sp. emanar; Fr. emaner; It. emanare.]

**EMANATORY, a.** Issuing or flowing from. [Little used.]

**EMULATION, n.** The act of being emulated.

**EMANANT, a.** Emanating from another. [Little used.]

**EMANATING, ppr.** Issuing or flowing from.

**EMANATE, v. t.** [L. emanato, from emanare.]

**EMANCIPATE, a.** Set at liberty.

**EMANCIPATING, ppr.** Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberated.

**EMANCIPATION, n.** The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, or dependence; delivery from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as the emancipation of slaves by their proprietors; the emancipation of a son among the Romans; the emancipation of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.

**EMANCIPATOR, n.** One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

**EMANCIPATE, v. t.** [L. emancipare.]

1. To set free; to deprive of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.

2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

Women emancipate a monarch's reign.

Dryden.

To emancipate the spirits.

Collier.

**EMASULATE, v. t.** [Low L. emasculo, from e and masculus, a male.]

1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous substances or herbes to prevent its putrefaction.

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father: and the physicians embalmed Israel. Gen. I.

2. To fill with sweet scent.

3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

The memory of my beloved daughter is embalmed in my heart.

N. W. Virtue alone, with lasting grace.

Embalms the beauties of the face.

Trumbull.
EMBARK, v. t. [Sp. embarcar; Port, embarque; It. embarcare; Fr. embarquer; Sp. embarbar; from Sp. embarazar, Port. embarcaro, Fr. embrasser, perplexity, intricacy, hinderance, impediment. In medieval French, embrasser signified embargo, and embarbar is to perplex.]
1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. We say, public affairs are embarrassed; the state of our accounts is embarrassed; want of order tends to embarrass business.
2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. Our ideas are sometimes embarrassed.
3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment; applied to a person or his affairs. In mercantile language, a man or his business is embarrassed, when he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements.
4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash. An abrupt address may embarrass a young lady. A young man may be too much embarrassed to utter a word.
EMBARRASSING, ppr. Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.
EMBARRASSMENT, n. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement.
EMBARRASSED, pp. Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.
EMBARGO, n. [Sp. Port. embargar.]
1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, and into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.
2. A restraint on ships, or prohibiting of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Our ships were for a time embargoed by a law of congress.
3. To stop; to hinder from entering; to hinder; to block up.
He embargoed all further trade. Bacon.
EMBARGOED, pp. Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as enterprisers.
EMBARGOING, ppr. Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.
EMBARKATION, n. Embarkation, which the Spanish write embarazar, a small vessel, or boat.
EMBARKED, pp. Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.
EMBARKING, ppr. Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.
EMBASSADOR, n. A minister of the highest rank, employed with care from loss, decay or destruction.
EMBASSED, pp. Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.
EMBASSY, n. [Sp. Port. embaxada; Fr. ambassade.]
1. The message or public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the word signifies the message or commission itself, and the person or persons sent to convey or to execute it. We say the king sent an embassy, meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an embassy. The embassy consisted of three envoys. The embassy was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition.
Embassy was, eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an embassy of mingled dignity and love.
EMBATTLED, pp. Arrayed in order of battle.
EMBATTEL, v. t. [en and battle.]
1. To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.
On their embattled ranks the waves return. Milton.
2. To furnish with battlements. Cyc.
EMBATTLED, pp. Arrayed in order of battle.
EMBAYE, v. t. [en, in, and bay.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories.
EMBAYED, pp. Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.
EMBED, v. t. [en, in, and bed.] To lay as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter; as, to embed a thing in clay or in sand.
EMBEDDED, pp. Laid as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as, ore embedded in sand.
EMBEDDING, ppr. Laying, depositing or forming, as in a bed.
EMBELLISH, v. t. [Fr. embellir, from belle, L. bellissi, pretty.]
1. To perplex those sent to convey or to execute it. We say the king sent an embassy, meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an embassy. The embassy consisted of three envoys. The embassy was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition.
[The old orthography, ambassade, ambassage, being obsolete, and embassy established, I have rendered the orthography of ambassador conformable to it in the initial letters.]
1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; applied to persons or things. We embellish the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, and styles with metaphors.

2. To make graceful or elegant; as, to embellish a speech.

EMBELLISHED, pp. Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EMBELLISHING, prp. Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament or elegance to ones person or thing.

EMBELLISHMENT, n. The act of adorning.

Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts. Rich dresses are embellishments of the person. Virtue is an embellishment of the mind, and liberal arts, the embellishments of society.

EMBELLISH, in ember-days, ember-weeks, is the Saxon ember-ge, or umargy, a circle, circle-cut or revolution, from ymb, utu, round, and ren, or tyne, course, from the root of ren. Ember-days are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after Quaesitio Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. Ember-days are days returning at certain seasons: Ember-weeks, the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words Ember fast and Ember-tide or season.

EMBERRING, n. The ember-days, supra [Obs.] Tusser

EMBER-GOOSE, n. A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of anseris. It is used by Colebrooke in the singular, as an emblem.

EMBLEMA, n. [Gr. emblma, from e, out, and blma, body.] Small coals of fire with ashes: the residuum of wood, coal or other combustibles not quite obvious. If the sense is to strip, it is used by Colebrooke in the singular, as an emblem.

EMBLEM, n. [Gr. emblma, from e, out, and blma, body.] To strip, to cut off, to peel, it coincides with the Ar. آلام, to strip, or Heb. Ch. Syr. יָנָא, to strip, or Heb. Ch. Syr. analogous; signifies to plunder. See Class Bs. No. 21. 22. Perhaps the sense is to cut off. No. 21. 54.

1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but embellishment denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. It is not uncommon for men entrusted with public money to embezzle it.

2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance. When thou hast embezzled all thy store.

EMBEZZLED, pp. Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EMBEZZLEMENT, n. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use, the money or goods entrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the embezzlements of public money would form a curious history.

2. The thing appropriated.

EMBEZZLER, n. One who embezzles.

EMBEZZLING, pp. Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and employment.

EMBLEMIZE, v. t. 

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. No weeping orphan saw his father's stores. Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.

2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial. The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind, with gems and golden luster rich emblazoned.

EMBLEMIZE, v. t. 

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or emblems; to decorate with shining embellishments. We find Augustus — emblazoned by the poets. Hakewill.

2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance. When thou hast embezzled all thy store.

EMBLEMIZED, pp. Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLAZON, v. t. 

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or emblems; to decorate with shining embellishments. We find Augustus — emblazoned by the poets. Hakewill.

2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance. When thou hast embezzled all thy store.

EMBLAZONED, pp. Adorned with figures armorial, or with figures armorial.

EMBLAZONER, n. A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald.

EMBLAZONING, n. The mouth of a river or body of water;

EMBOLDEN, v. t. [en and bold.] To give courage or boldness.

EMBOLDENED, pp. Encouraged.

EMBOLDEN, v. t. Giving courage or boldness.

EMBOLDENED, pp. Encouraged.

EMBOUING, n. [See Embouy.] Collecting or forming into a body.

EMBODY, v. t. [en body.] To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to embody troops; to embody detached sentiments.

EMBOUNDS, pp. Encouraged.

EMBOUCK, v. t. [See Embouy.] Collecting or forming into a body.

EMBOLDENED, pp. Encouraged.

EMBOLDEN, v. t. Giving courage or boldness.

EMBOLDENED, pp. Encouraged.
2. Intercalated time.

EMBOLISMAL, a. Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

EMBOLIS'MAL, o. Intercalated; inserted.

EMBOLUS, n. [Gr. ἐμβολός, from ἐμβάλλω, to thrust in.]

EMBORDER, v. t. [Old Fr. emboiter, for emboister, to thrust in.]

EMBOSS', v. t. [en, in, and boss.]

EMBOSS', V. t. [Fr. emboiter, for emboister, to thrust in.]

EMBOWEL, v. t. [en, in, and bowel.]

EMBOWELER, n. One that takes out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. Shak.

EMBOWEL, v. t. 

EMBOWELLED, pp. Put in or included in bottles. Philips.

EMBOWELLED, pp. In or included in bottles.

EMBOW, v. t. To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EMBOWEL, v. t. [en, in, and bowel.]

EMBOWEL, v. t. [Fr. embouder, from en and bras, the arm; Sp. embrazar, from brazo, the arm; It. abbracciare, imbacciare, from braire, the arm; Ir. umbracain, from bra, the arm. See Brac.]

1. To take, close, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection. Purit.

2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

3. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences. Johnson.

4. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

5. To receive; to admit.

6. What is there that he may not embrace for truth?

7. To find; to take; to accept.

8. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

9. To put on.

10. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

11. To have carnal intercourse with.

12. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

13. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

14. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

15. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences. Johnson.

16. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

17. To receive; to admit.

18. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

19. To put on.

20. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

21. To have carnal intercourse with.

22. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

23. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

24. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

25. To receive; to admit.

26. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

27. To put on.

28. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

29. To have carnal intercourse with.

30. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

31. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

32. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

33. To receive; to admit.

34. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

35. To put on.

36. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

37. To have carnal intercourse with.

38. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

39. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

40. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

41. To receive; to admit.

42. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

43. To put on.

44. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

45. To have carnal intercourse with.

46. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

47. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

48. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

49. To receive; to admit.

50. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

51. To put on.

52. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

53. To have carnal intercourse with.

54. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

55. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

56. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

57. To receive; to admit.

58. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

59. To put on.

60. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

61. To have carnal intercourse with.

62. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell. Heuver.

63. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, to embrace the christian religion; to embrace the opportunity of doing a favor.

64. To comprise; to inclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

65. To receive; to admit.

66. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

67. To put on.

68. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. Blackstone.

69. To have carnal intercourse with.
members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a fetus.

2. The rudiments of a plant.

3. The beginning or first state of anything that is not fit for projection; the rudiments of any thing yet imperfectly formed.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in embryo.

**EMBOY**. v. t. Pertaining to or noting the rudiments of anything.

**EMBRIONY**, n. [embryo and Gr. πρός, a cutting, from πραγμα, to cut.]

A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero. Coxe.

**EMENDATION**, n. [L. emendatio.]

The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writing. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*; *amendment*, the French orthography.

**EMENDABLE**, a. [L. emendabilis, from emendo, to correct; e and menda, a spot or blemish.]

Capable of being amended or corrected. [See Amendable.]

**EMENDATORY**, a. Contributing to emendation or correction. Warton.

**EMERALD**, n. [Sp. esmeralda; Port. id.; D. amейd; G. schmergel; D. emerald; G. smaragdus; Gr. σμαραγδός and σμαραγδός; Ch. *smeralda*; L. *emeraldus*.]

A mineral and a precious stone, whose color is emerald green or greenish blue.

**EMERGE**, v. t. *emerj'.* [L. emergo; e, ex, and mergo, to plunge.]

1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to emerge from the water or from the ocean.

2. To issue; to proceed from. Newton.

3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring body. The sun is said to *emerge* when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge* when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.

4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to leave the sphere of the obscuring body; to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity; to emerge from the gloom of despondency.

**EMERGENCE**, n. [emerge; v. t. To employ. [Not used.]

**EMEND**, v. t. To amend. [Not used.]

**EMENDINGLY**, adv. [See Amendable.]

**EMENDATION**, n. [L. emendatio.]

The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writing. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*; *amendment*, the French orthography.

**EMERGENCY**, n. [L. *emergo*, to be out of a place or country or region to settle in another.

**EMIGRATE**, v. i. [L. *emigro*, to migrate.]

1. Elevation, height, in a literal sense; elevation, height, in a metaphorical sense; elevation, height, as from the earth. In this sense, it is opposed to *immerge*.

2. In astronomy, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; as, the *eclipse* of the moon from the shadow of the earth. Also, the time of reappearance.

3. The reappearance of a star, which has been lost by the effulgence of the sun’s light.

**IMMERGE**, v. t. [emerge; v. t. To employ. [Not used.]

**EMERGENCY**, n. [emerge; v. t. To employ. [Not used.]

**EMENDATION**, n. [L. emendatio.]

The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writing. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*; *amendment*, the French orthography.

**EMIGRATE**, v. i. [L. *emigro*, to migrate.]

To quit one country, state or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish and Scotch, *emigrate*, in great numbers, to America. Inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

**EMIGRATION**, n. Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Pacific States.

The removal of persons from house to house in the same town, state or kingdom is not called *emigration*, but simply *removal.*

**EMINENCE**, n. [L. *eminens*, *eminos*, to stand or push forward. See *eminence*, *eminence*, *eminence*.]

1. Elevation, height, in a literal sense; but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

2. Summit; highest part.

3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of *eminences* on any plain or smooth surface.

4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either their rank, office or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an *eminence*, and make him conspicuous. *Eminence* is always exposed to envy.

5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preference; conspicuousness.
Office, rank and great talents give eminence to men in society.

Where men cannot arrive at eminence, religion may make compensation, by teaching content.

Tillotson.

6. Supreme degree.

Milton.

7. Notice; distinction.

Shak.

8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.

Encyc.

EMINENT, a. [L. eminens, from cmineo.]

1. High; lofty; as an eminent place. Ezek. xvi. 8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others. Shak. Watts and Cowper were eminent for their piety.

EMINENTLY, adv. In a high degree; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be eminently learned or useful.

EMI, n. [Ar. ٌ] Emir, a command- er, from ٌ to command, Heb. ٌ to speak. Ch. Syr. Sam. id.

A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting exalted in rank; high in office; dignity. EMISION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending abroad or into circulation. The United States have once emitted treasury notes.

2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignity. EM'INENT, a. [L. eminens, from cmineo.]

3. High in public estimation; conspicuous distinguished above others; remarkable: as an eminent historian or poet; an eminent scholar. Burke was an eminent orator; Watts and Cowper were eminent for their piety.

EMINENTLY, adv. In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be eminently learned or useful.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending abroad or into circulation. The United States have once emitted treasury notes.

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.] To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.

EMITY, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMIT, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.] To emit; to send; to send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.

EMITY, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.

EMITY, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.

EMITY, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.

EMITY, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.

EMITY, v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittō, to send.]

1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.]

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.]

EMISSIONARY, a. Exploring; spying.

B. Jonson.

EMISSION, n. [L. emissionis, from emitto; e and mittō, to send.] The act of sending or throwing out; as the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation notes of a state or of a private corporation; as the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes in circulation.
3. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise. 

EMPALING, v. t. Fortifying with stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EMPANREL, n. [Fr. panneull; Eng. pane, a square. See Pane and Pannel.]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written paneel, which see.

EMPARK, v. t. To form a list of jurors. It is now written impannel, which see.

EMPARK, v. t. [in and park.] To inclose as a fence. 

EMPARLANCE, a. [See Imparlance.] 

EMPASMA, n. empazme. [Gr. empasme, to sprinkle.]

EMPASM, 71. empazme. [Gr. empasme, to sprinkle.]

EMPERISHED, a. [See Pemft.] Decayed.

EMPERESS. [See Empress.]

EMPEOPLE, v. t. empeepl. To form into a people or community. [Little used.]

EMPEACH. [See Imposeach.]

EMPEOPLE, v. t. empeepl. To form into a people or community. [Little used.]

EMPEACH. [See Imposeach.]

EMPEROR, n. [Fr. empereur; Sp. emperador; It. imperadore; L. imperator, from imperare, to command.] 

The province of emphasis is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of emphasis require it. 

EMPEROR, n. [Fr. empereur; Sp. emperador; It. imperadore; L. imperator, from imperare, to command.]


EMPHASIS, n. [Gr. empasme; er and pass.] 

In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner.

EMPEROR, n. [Fr. empereur; Sp. emperador; It. imperadore; L. imperator, from imperare, to command.]

EMPEROR, n. [Fr. empereur; Sp. emperador; It. imperadore; L. imperator, from imperare, to command.]

EMPLOY', v.t. [Vr. employer; XTn.implie, to use.]

EMPLOY', v.t. [Vr. employer; XTn.implie, to use.]

EMPLOYER, n. One who employs; one person; business; object of study or interest.

EMPLOY', v.t. [Vr. employer; XTn.implie, to use.]

EMPLOYER, n. One who employs; one person; business; object of study or interest.

EMPHATIC, a. Forcible; strong; emphatical, a. pressive; as an emphatic voice, tone or pronunciation; emphatical reasoning.

EMPHATICALLY, adv. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

EMPHASIS, n. [Gr. emphassia, from emphasso, to imitate.]

In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane.

EMPHASIS, n. [Gr. emphassia, from emphasso, to imitate.]

In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane.

EMPHASE, v. t. Pertaining to emphase; swallowed, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHATICALLY, a. [Gr. emphassia, from emphasso, to imitate.]

In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane.

EMPHATICALLY, a. [Gr. emphassia, from emphasso, to imitate.]

In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane.

EMPHATICALLY, adv. By experiment; according to experience; without science; as emphatic skill; emphatic remedies.

EMPHATICALLY, adv. By experiment; according to experience; without science; as emphatic skill; emphatic remedies.

EMPHATICAL, a. Pertaining to emphatic, without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPHATICAL, a. Pertaining to emphatic, without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPHATICAL, a. Pertaining to emphatic, without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPHATICAL, a. Pertaining to emphatic, without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPHATICAL, a. Pertaining to emphatic, without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPHATICAL, a. Pertaining to emphatic, without science; in the manner of quacks.
Office, rank and great talents give eminence to any B. Jonson.

Where men cannot arrive at eminence, religion may make compensation, by teaching content. Tillotson.


8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others. Encyc.

EMINENT, a. [L. eminent, from eminere.] 1. High; lofty; as an eminent place. Ezek. xvi.

2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. Princes hold eminent stations in society, as do ministers, judges and legislators.

3. High in public estimation; conspicuous distinguished above others; remarkable; as an eminent historian or poet; an eminent scholar. Burke was an eminent orator; Watts and Cowper were eminent for their piety.

EMINENTLY, adv. In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to please. See Eminence.

EMISSARY, a. Exploring; spying. [L. emissarius, from emitto, to send out.] The act of sending or throwing out; as, the emission of light from the sun or other luminous body; the emission of odors from plants; the emission of heat from a fire.

2. The act of sending abroad or into circulation; notes of a state or of a private corporation; as, the emission of state notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes.

3. That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government. We say, notes or bills of various emissions were in circulation.

EMIT', v. t. [L. emitto; e and mittto, to send.] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and moon emit light; animal bodies emit perspirable matter; putrescent substances emit offensive or noxious exhalations.

2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to emit an arrow. [Unusual.] Prior.

3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [Unusual.] Judd.

EMMENagogue, n. [Gr. in, in, and juiu, month, and oivy, to lead.] To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation. The United States have once emitted treasury notes.

EMMENET, n. [Gr. iou, menstruous, o iv, and juiu, month, and oivy, to lead.] See Emolliate.

EMMI'ER, n. [Ar. jissir.] Emir, a commander, from jissir to command, Heb. jissir to speak, Ch. Syr. Sam. id.]

A title of dignity among the Turks, denoting a prince; a title at first given to the Caliph, but when they assumed the title of Sultan, that of Emir remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah.

EMMISARY, n. [L. emissarius, from emitto, to send; Fr. emissaire; Sp. emisario; It. emissario.] A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach and propagate the gospel.

If one of the four gospels be genuine, we have, in that one, strong reason to believe, that we possess the accounts which the original emissaries of the religion delivered. Polyc. Evid. Christ.

[This sense is now unusual.]

2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favorable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opponents or foes; a spy; but an emissary may differ from a spie. A spy in war is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an emissary may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of or an opposing party, but to influence their counsels. A spy in war must be conceal ed, or he suffers death; an emissary may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary, without incurring similar hazard.

Bacon. Say.

3. That which sends out or emits. [Not used.]

Arbuthnot.

Emissary vessels, in anatomy, the same as excretory.
plant, which surrounds the fructification, like a fence of pales. Martyn.

3. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.
   Warton.

EMP'ALING, ppr. Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EMPAN'NEL, v. t. To form a list of jurors. It is now written impannel, which see.

EMPARK, v. t. [in [and park.]. To inclose as with a fence. King.

EM'PARLANCE, n. [See Imparlance.]

EMPLAS, n. empaz'. [Gr. εμπάζω, to sprinkle.]

EMPLASTED, a. [See Enipazm'.]

EMPLAW, n. enipazm'. [Gr. curtanau, to sprinkle.]

EMP'ERISHED, a. [See Perish.]

EMP'ERESS. [See Empress.]

EMPEOPLE, v. t. empee'pl. To form into a people or community. [Little used.]

EMPEACH. [See Impeach.]

EMPAN'NEL, n. [Ft.panneau; Eng.pane, a square. See Pane and PanneL]

EMPER'ISH, a. [from πάζω, πάζε, to sprinkle.]

EMPER'ISHED, a. [See Empahished.]

EMPEROR, n. [Fr. empereur; Sp. emperador; L. imperator, from imperare, to command, W. peri, to command, to cause.]


EMPIERCE, n. [em, in, and pierce.]

EMPLOY', a. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or interest; employment.

EM'PHYSEM, n. [Gr. ἐμφυσέως, εἰς και ψεύς, to inflate.]

EMPHYSE'MA, n. [Gr. ἐμφυσεύη, from εἰς και ψεύς, to inflate.]

EMPHAS'IS, n. [Gr. εἰς και ψεύς, to inflate.]

EMPHASE, v. t. empress'. [em, in, and pierce.]

EMPLOY',  v. t. [from right, to fix.]

EMPLOYABLE, a. That may be employed; fit or proper for use.

EMPLOY'ED, pp. Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EMPLOY'ER, n. One who employs; one
EMPLOYING, ppr. Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EMPLOYMENT, n. The act of employing or using.

1. Occupation; business; that which engenders the head or hands; as agricultural employments; mechanical employments. Men, whose employment is to make sport and amusement for others, are always despised.

2. Office; public business or trust; agency on service for another or for the public. The secretary of the treasury has a laborious and responsible employment. He is in the employment of government.

EMPLUNGE. [See Plunge.]

EMPOISON, v. t. s a z. [Fr. empoissonner. See Poison.]

1. To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation. [In this sense, poison is generally used; but empoison may be used, especially in poetry.]

Sidney. Bacon.

2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance. [This may be used, especially in poetry.]

3. To embitter; to deprive of sweetness.

EMPOISONED, pp. Poisoned; tainted with venom; embittered.

EMPOISONER, n. One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which embitters.

EMPOISONING, ppr. Poisoning; embittering.

EMPOISONMENT, n. The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EMPORIUM, n. [L. from the Or. tfirtopm, to buy; ev and rtopjv'o^ai, to carry away; ev and rtopjv'o^ai.

1. A place of merchandize; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam and Hamburg. New York will be an emporium.

2. In medicine, the common sensory in the brain. Cocc.

EMPORIUM, n. [L. from the Gr. empathy, from empathy, to buy; ev and empathy, to carry away; ev and empathy, to buy, to take, to buy, to move, to carry away. Sax. form; ev and empathy, to buy, to take, to go, Sax. for ev; to buy, Sax. form; ev and empathy, to carry away.

1. A place of merchandize; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam and Hamburg. New York will be an emporium.

EMPLOYING, ppr. Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EMPOWER, v. t. [from en or in and power.]

1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. The supreme court is empowered to try and decide all cases, civil or criminal. The attorney is empowered to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor.

2. To give physical power or force; to enable. [In this sense the use is not frequent, and perhaps not used at all.]

EMPOWERED, pp. Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EMPOWERING, ppr. Authorizing; giving power.
EMULATING, pp. Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.

EMULATION, n. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praiseworthy, with the desire of depressing others. Roman. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. Gal. v.

2. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy Contest; contention; strife; competition;

3. Factious; contentious. Shak.

EMULATRESS, n. A female who emulates another.

EMULATIVE, a. Inclined to emulation; pressing another.

EMULOUS, a. [L. mullis.] Desirous or emulous Carthage. B.Jonson.

EMULGENT; n. An emulgent vessel.

EMULATIVE, a. [from the Latin mulgeo; and mulgeo, to milk out.]

EMULATORY, a. [L. emulo, to milk out.]

Milking or draining out. In anatomy, the emulgent veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a milking or straining of the serum, whence the name.

EMUSCATION, n. [L. emuscor.] A freeing from moss. [Not used.]

EMUSCATION, n. [L. emuscor.] A freeing from moss. [Not used.]

EMUSCULATION, n. [L. emuscor.] A freeing from moss. [Not used.]

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority. Shak.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENA'TE, a. [L. enatus.] Growing out.

ENA'TED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENA'TING, pp. Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing.

ENAM'EL, n. [En and Fr. enamel, Sp. esmalte, It. smalto, G. schmelz, from the root of melt.]

1. In mineralogy, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous polish.

In the arts, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. Ed. Encyc.

Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxide of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the color is varied by adding other substances. Oxyd of gold gives a red color; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black.


ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTMENT, n. The act of enacting; enacting a clause of a bill.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, pprr. Passed into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

ENACTED, pp. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.
ENCAMPING, ppr. Cooping; confining in a place.

ENCAMP, v. i. [from camp.] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company. They encamped in Etham. Ex. xiii.

2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii.

ENCAMP, v. t. To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

ENCAMPED, pp. Settlements in tents or huts, for lodging or temporary habitation.

ENCAMPING, ppr. Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.

ENCAMPMENT, n. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest.

2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp; a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop.

ENCANKER, v. t. To corrode; to canker.

ENCASSE, v. t. To inclose or confine in a case or cover.

ENCASING, ppr. Af&cting with sorrow; as, the lady sings enchantingly.

ENCATACTIC, a. [Gr.  ἐνκάτακτης, inclined; from κατάκτης, to conquer.] Pertaining to the art of enameling, and to painting in burnt wax. Encaustic painting, is a method in which wax is employed to give a gloss to colors. Encyc.

ENCATACTIC, n. Enameling or enamelled. Encyc.


ENCANGE, v. t. [from care.] To hide in a cave or recess.

ENCENDING, pp. Burnt to cinders.

ENCHANCES, n. A word which is joined to the end of another, as que, in virumque, nonume, obsiure.

ENCHANT, v. t. [Fr. enchanter; en and chanter, to sing; L. incantus; and en and cantus, to sing. See Chant and Cant.] To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination. And now about the cauldron sing: Like elves and fairies in a ring. Enchanting all that you put in. Like elves and fairies in a ring.

ENCHANTED, pp. Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure.

2. Inherited or possessed by elves, witches, enchanters or demons; as, an enchanted castle.

ENCHANTER, n. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.

2. One who charms or delights. Enchanter's nightsbade, a genus of plants, the Circeana.

ENCHANTING, ppr. Afflicting with sorcery, enchantment or spells.

2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming.

3. a. Charming; delighting; ravishing; as, an enchanting voice; an enchanting face. Enchantment is a word which is joined to the end of another, as que, in virumque, nonume, obsiure.

ENCHANTINGLY, adv. In an enchanting manner; by throwing the accent away. Walker.

ENCHANTMENTS, a. In grammar, the art of declension and conjugating words.

ENCLOSE, v. t. To give in charge or custody. See Chant and Cant.

ENCLOUS'D, a. [from cloud.] Covered with clouds. Spenser.

ENCLOSE, v. t. To carry in a coach. Davies.

ENCLOSED, pp. Encompassed; environed; embraced.

ENCLOUSING, ppr. Surrounding with a circle; encompassed; encircled; enclosed.

ENCLOY'D, a. A word which is joined to the end of another, as que, in virumque, which may vary the accent.

2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable. Harris.

ENCLITIC, a. In grammar, a word which is joined to the end of another, as que, in virumque, which may vary the accent.

ENCLITICS, a. In grammar, the art of declension and conjugating words.

ENCLOSE, v. t. To give in charge or custody.


ENCLOSENTER, n. A panegyric. Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow encomiums. Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow encomiums.

ENCLOSEMENT, n. A circle; a ring.

ENCYCLOPÆDIAN, v. t. [from compass.] To inclose; to surround; as, a ring encompasses the finger.

2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. A besieging army encompassed the city of Jerusalem.
ENCOUNTER, n. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage to; to give or increase confidence, hope, or courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner tending to encourage.

ENCOUNTERING, ppr. Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.

ENCOURAGE, v. t. Environ; en and environ; from, from the heart; to incite; to encourage.

To give courage to; to give or increase confidence; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspire.

But charge Jerusalem, and encourage him. Deut. iii.

ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspired; an encouraged; inspired.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action; or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement.

ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incentives, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The peep in matter of polite learning and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.


ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspired; an encouraged; inspired.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action; or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement.

ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incentives, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The peep in matter of polite learning and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.


ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspired; an encouraged; inspired.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action; or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement.

ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incentives, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The peep in matter of polite learning and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.


ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspired; an encouraged; inspired.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action; or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement.

ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incentives, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The peep in matter of polite learning and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.


ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspired; an encouraged; inspired.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action; or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement.

ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incentives, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The peep in matter of polite learning and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.


ENCOURAGED, pp. Emboldened; inspired; an encouraged; inspired.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action; or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the encouragement of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an encouragement to virtue and heroism.

2. That which serves to incite, support, promote or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little encouragement. The fine arts find little encouragement.

ENCOURAGER, n. One who encourages, incites or stimulates to action; one who supplies incentives, either by counsel, reward or means of execution.

The peep in matter of polite learning and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

ENCOURAGING, ppr. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

ENCOURAGINGLY, adv. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCOURAGEMENT, n. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.

END

Encyclopedist, n. The compiler of an Encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

Encysted, a. [from cyst.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder or vesicle; as an encysted tumor.

Encyclopedia, n. The compiler of such a work.

End, n. 1. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion; as the end of a chapter.
2. The extremity last part, in general; the close or conclusion; as the end of a chapter.
3. Ultimate state or condition; final doom.
4. The close or conclusion; as the end of a chapter.
5. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.
6. Close of life; death; decease.
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.
8. To cease; to come to a close. Winter ends in March, and summer in September.
9. A good life ends in peace.
10. The ends of the earth, in scripture, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.
11. The end of the commandments is charity. I Tim. i. 1.
12. A right to the end, implies a right to the means necessary for attaining it. Love.
13. To end, for on end, upright; erect; as, his hair stands an end.
14. The ends of the earth, in scripture, are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.
15. To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

END AMAGEMENT, n. Damage; loss.

Endangered, pp. Exposed to loss or injury.

Endangering, n. Injury; damage.

Endeavored, pp. Attempted.

Endeavorer, n. One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavoring, pp. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

Endecagon, n. [Gr. en, in and eccagon, a square.] A polygon of ten sides.

Endeavor, n. endeavor. [Norm. devoyer, to strive, to work; L. debellare, to fight, to strive.]

Endeavour, v. i. To attempt to gain; to try to effect.

Endeavouring, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

Endeavorer, n. One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavoring, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

Endeavorer, n. One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavoring, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

Endeavorer, n. One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavoring, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

Endeavorer, n. One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavoring, ppr. Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.
ENDOCTRINE, v. t. To teach; to indoctrinate. [See the latter word.] Donne.

ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT. [See Indorse, Indorsement.]

ENDOW, v. t. [Fr. endoasser.] To engrave or carve. Spencer.

ENDOW, v. t. [Norm. endower; Fr. douer; Qu. from L. dos, doto, or a different Celtic root, for in Ir. diobhadh is doser. The sense is to set or put on.]

1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called dover; to settle a dover on, as on a married woman or widow. A wife is by law entitled to be endowed of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seised in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture.
2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to endow a church; to endow a college with a fund to support a professor.
3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality or faculty; to induce. Man is endowed by his maker with reason.

ENDOWED, pp. Furnished with a portion of estate; having dover settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; induced.

ENDOWING, ppr. Setting a dover on; furnishing with a permanent fund; induced.

ENDOWMENT, n. The act of settling a dover on a woman; or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c.

2. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the creator. Natural activity of limbs is an endowment of the body; natural vigor of intellect is an endowment of the mind. Chatham and Burke, in Great Britain, and Jay, Ellsworth and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon endowments of mind.

ENDRUDGE, v. t. endryj'. To make a drudge or slave. [Not used.] Hall.

ENDUE, v. t. [Fr. endoir; L. induo.] To induce, which see.

ENDUERABLE, a. That can be borne or suffered.

ENDURANCE, n. [See Endure.] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. Spenser.

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain, pressure, resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death. Temple.

3. Delay; a waiting for. [Not used.] Shak.

ENDURE, v. t. [Fr. endure; en and durer; to last, from dur, L. durus, dura; Sp. en- durar. The primary sense of durus, hard, is set fixed. See Durable.]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide. The Lord shall endure forever. Ps. ix. He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not endure. Job viii.

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding. How can I endure to see the evil that shall come to my people? Esther viii.

Can thy heart endure, or thy hands be strong? Ezek. xxi.

ENDURE, v. t. To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals endure a certain degree of heat without melting. Both shores of shining steel, and wrought so pure.

As might the strokes of two such arms endure. Dryden.

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure. Therefore I endure all things for the elect's sake. 2 Tim. ii.

If ye endure chastening, God dealth with you as with sons. Heb. xi.

3. To undergo or suffer in silence; to endure. I wish to die, yet dare not death endure. Dryden.

4. To continue in. [Not used.] Browne.

ENDURED, pp. Borne; suffered; sustained.

ENDURER, n. One who bears, suffers or sustains.

3. He or that which continues long.

2. With the end forward.

2. a. Lasting long; permanent.

ENDU'RING, ppr. Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; enduring; withstanding; opposed to yielding, or without opposition or yielding.

2. a. Lasting long; permanent.

ENDWISE, adv. On the end; erectly; in an upright position.

ENDY, adv. In the end.

EN'E-CATE, f./. [L. enecate; en from end, and cate, to kill.]

To kill. [See Eate.]

ENDUE, v. t. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate; to settle a dower on; to make a dover or slave; to supply with a permanent fund; to induce.

EN'E'RAG, n. [Gr. ene're, i.e., in, and ergo, work.]

From energy.

ENERGIC, a. [From energy.] Energetic; of, or serving to produce effect. We say, the public safety required energetic measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by energetic laws. Energy is not used.

ENERGETIC, a. [Gr. ene'rgetikos, from energy; and work.]

Energetic, energetic, energetic. See Energy.

1. Operating with force, vigor and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. We say, the public safety required energetic measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by energetic laws. Energy is not used.

2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally energetic.

ENERGETICALLY, adv. With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

ENERGIZE, v. t. To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

ENERGIZED, pp. Invigorated.

ENERGIZER, n. He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

ENERGIZING, ppr. Giving energy, force, or vigor; acting with force.

ENERGY, n. [Gr. energeia; en and eirr, work.]

1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing energies sometimes suffer them to be inactive. Danger will cause the dormant energies of our natures into action.

2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. God, by his Almighty energy, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires energy in the magistrate.

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. Smalridge.

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its energy.

ENERVATE, a. [infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

ENERVATED, pp. Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

ENERVATING, ppr. Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

ENERVATION, n. The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effimacy.

ENERVE, v. t. enerv'. To weaken; the same as enervate.

EN'ERGISH, v. t. To enameil. [See Famish.]

ENFEE'BLE, v. t. [from feeble.] To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgences enervate the body. Vices and luxury enervate the strength of states.

2. To cut the nerves; as, to enerve a horse. Encye.

ENFEE'LED, pp. Weakened; deprived.

ENFEE'LING, ppr. Depriving of strength or vigor; weakening.

ENFEE'BLEMENT, n. The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effimacy.

ENERVATE, v. t. enerv'. To weaken; the same as enervate.

ENFAMISH, v. t. To famish. [See Famish.]

ENFEE'BLE, v. t. [from feeble.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to deplete; to enervate. Intemperance enfeebles the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive and moderately enfeebles the mind. Long wars enfeebles a state.

ENFEE'LED, pp. Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

ENFEE'BLEM, n. The act of weakening; enervation.

ENFEE'LING, ppr. Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

ENFEL'ONED, a. [See Felon.] Fierce; cruel. Spenser.

ENFEE'OFF, v. t. eneff'. [Law L. seffo, seaffere, from fief, which see.]

1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seisin. Covent. Blackstone.
2. To surrender or give up. [Not used.]

ENFORCE, pp. Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFORCING, ppr. Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFORCEMENT, n. The act of giving the fee simple of an estate.

ENFETTER, v. t. To fetter; to bind in fetters.

ENFEVER, v. t. To excite fever in.

ENFIERCE, v. t. enfiers'. To make fierce.

ENFILADE, n. [Fr. a row, from en and fil, a thread, L. filum, Sp. hilo.]
A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or secured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.

ENFILADED, pp. Pierced or raked in a line.

ENFILING, pp. Piercing or sweeping in a line.

ENFLAME, v. t. To inflame; to set on fire.

ENFORCE, v. t. [Fr. enforce; en and force.]
1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to animate.
2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to enforce a passage.
3. To put in act by violence; to drive.
4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate.
5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to enforce remarks or arguments.
6. To compel; to constrain; to force.
7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to enforce the laws.
8. To press with a charge.

ENFORCE, v. i. To attempt by force.

ENFORCE, n. Force; strength; power.

ENFORCEABLE, a. That may be enforced.

ENFORCED, pp. Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

ENFORCEFULLY, adv. By violence; not by choice.

ENFORCEMENT, n. The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied.

2. That which gives force, energy or effect; sanction. The penalties of law are enforcements.

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.

5. In a general sense, any thing which compels or constrains; any thing which urges either the body or the mind.

6. A putting in execution; as the enforcement of law.

ENFORCER, n. One who compels, constrains or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

ENFORCING, ppr. Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.

ENFORM', v. t. To form; to fashion. [See Form.]

ENFOULDERED, a. [Fr. fondroyer.] Mixed with lightning. [Not in use.]

ENFRANCHISE, v. t. s as z. [from frankished.] To set free; to liberate from slavery.

ENFRANCHISED, pp. Set free; released from bondage.

2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freedom.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, n. Release from slavery or custody.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISES, pp. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISES, pp. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.

ENFRANCHISING, ppr. Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state or to the privileges of free citizens in a corporation.

ENFRANCHISER, n. One who enfranchises.
The English language, and of the English nation, and of their descendants in
America, and other countries.

The name seems to be derived from the same word as the Eng. ing, from
Eng., in the same meaning, and to agree with the French ing, from
Eng., meaning, to cause to exist; to bring forth. The English are the descendants of the
Ingenaves of Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. 2; this name being composed of ing, a plain,
and G. wonen, to dwell. The Ingenaves were inhabitants of the lowland
country. Belonging to England, or to
its inhabitants.


2. The language of England or of the
English nation, and of their descendants in
America, and other countries.

ENGLISH, v. t. To translate into the
English language.

ENGLISHED, pp. Rendered into English.

ENGLISHY, n. The state or privilege of
being an Englishman. [Not used.]

ENGRAVED, v. t. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard
substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut
figures, letters or devices; to cut on
stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a car-
ver.

ENGRAVER, n. One who engraves; a
cutter of letters, figures or devices, on
stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a car-
ver.

ENGRAVING, n. The act or art of cutting
stones, metals and other hard substances,
and representing thereon figures, letters,
characters and devices; a branch of sculp-
ture.

ENIVERGE, v. t. To grieve; to pain. [See
Grieve.]

ENGLISH, v. t. [Engish]. To engrave; to
engrave.

ENGRAVER, n. [See Engraver.] In the
military art, a person skilled in military
art; in the mechanical art, a person skilled
in mechanics, who forms plans of
works for offense or defense, and marks
out the ground for fortifications. Engineers
are also employed in delineating plans and
superintending the construction of other
public works, as aqueducts and canals.

Engineers are also employed in dehneatmg
plans and superintending the construction of other
public works, as aqueducts and canals.

ENGRAVING, n. The work of an engraver.

[Little used.]

ENGRAVING, pp. Cutting or marking
stones or metals, with a chisel or graver;
engraving.

ENGUIVING, n. The act or art of cutting
stones, metals and other hard substances,
and representing thereon figures, letters,
characters and devices; a branch of sculp-
ture.

ENGLISH, v. t. To copy in a large
hand; to write a fair,

ENGLISHED, pp. Rendered into English.

ENGLISHY, n. The state or privilege of
being an Englishman. [Not used.]

ENGRAVED, v. t. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard
substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut
figures, letters or devices; to cut on
stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a car-
ver.

ENGRAVER, n. One who engraves; a
cutter of letters, figures or devices, on
stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a car-
ver.

ENGRAVING, n. The act or art of cutting
stones, metals and other hard substances,
and representing thereon figures, letters,
characters and devices; a branch of sculp-
ture.

ENIVERGE, v. t. To grieve; to pain. [See
Grieve.]

ENGLISH, v. t. [Engish]. To engrave; to
engrave.

ENGRAVER, n. [See Engraver.] In the
military art, a person skilled in military
art; in the mechanical art, a person skilled
in mechanics, who forms plans of
works for offense or defense, and marks
out the ground for fortifications. Engineers
are also employed in delineating plans and
superintending the construction of other
public works, as aqueducts and canals.

Engineers are also employed in dehneatmg
plans and superintending the construction of other
public works, as aqueducts and canals.

ENGRAVING, n. The work of an engraver.

[Little used.]

ENGRAVING, pp. Cutting or marking
stones or metals, with a chisel or graver;
engraving.

ENGUIVING, n. The act or art of cutting
stones, metals and other hard substances,
and representing thereon figures, letters,
characters and devices; a branch of sculp-
ture.
ENGULF', v. t. To throw or to absorb in a gulf.

ENGULFED, pp. Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

ENHANCE, n. An absorption in a gulf; or deep cavern, or vortex.

ENHANCE, v. t. enh'ance. [Norm. enhancer, from hauncer, to raise. Qu. Norm. enhance, haus, haiz; high.]

1. To raise; to lift; applied to material things by Spencer, but this application is entirely obsolete.

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten; applied to price or value. War enhances the price of provisions; it enhances rents, and the value of lands.

3. To raise; applied to qualities, quantity, pleasures, enjoyments, & c. Pleasure is enhanced by the difficulty of obtaining it.

4. To increase; to aggravate. The guilt of a crime may be enhanced by circumstances.

ENHANCEMENT, n. Rise; increase; augmentation; as the enhancement of value.

ENHANCE, v. i. enh'ans. To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt enhances rapidly by compound interest.

ENHANCED, pp. Raised; advanced; heightened; increased.

ENHANCEMENT, n. Rise; increase; augmentation; the enhancement of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty.

2. Increase; aggravation; as the enhancement of evil, grief, punishment, guilt or crime.

ENHANCER, n. One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

ENHANCING, ppr. Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

ENHARISON, v. i. To dwell in or inhabit.

ENHARISON, n. A plant that enlarges by growth; an estate enlarges by purchase, occupation, or by other means.

ENLARGE, v. i. enlarj. To grow large or larger, in a general sense; a word of general application.

ENLARGE, v. t. enlarj. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to make larger, in a general sense; as by a glass.

ENLARGED, pp. Increased in bulk, extent, or dimensions; expanded; diluted; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

ENLARGELY, adv. With enlargement.

ENLARGEMENT, n. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilution; expansion. The enlargement of bulk may be by accretion or addition; of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection or accumulation.

ENLARGE, v. i. enlarj. To enlarge; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant enlarges by growth; an estate enlarges by good management; a volume of air enlarges by rarefaction.

ENLARGE, v. t. To expand; to make more comprehensive. Science enlarges the mind.

ENLARGEMENT, n. Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

ENJOY', v. i. To live in happiness. [Unusual.] Milton.

ENJOYABLE, a. Capable of being enjoyed.

ENJOYED, pp. Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure.

ENJOYER, n. One who enjoys.

ENJOYING, ppr. Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

ENJOYMENT, n. Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition.

2. Possession; a share; any thing good or desirable; as the enjoyment of an estate; the enjoyment of civil and religious privileges.

ENKIN'LED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited.

ENKINDLING, ppr. Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

ENKINDLE, v. t. To cover with lard or grease; to baste. Shak.

ENLARGE, n. He or that which enlarges, increases, extends or expands; an amplifier.

ENLARGE, v. t. [Fr. encoindre; en and joindre, to join; L. ing ingere; L. injungere; in and fungo. See Join. We observe
1. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly.

2. To give light to; to give clearer views.

ENLARGING, n. Enlargement.

ENLIGHT, v.t. enli'ete. To illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; as, to enlighten the mind or understanding.

ENLIGHTEN, v. t. [See Enlighten. Enlisht is rarely used.]

ENLIGHTENED, pp. Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clearer views.

ENLIGHTENER, n. One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.

ENLIST', v. t. [See List.]

ENLIST', v. i. To engage in public service by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name in a register; as, an officer enlists men.

ENLISTING, ppr. Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

ENLIVEN, v. t. enli'vn. [from life, live."

ENLIVENED, pp. Made more active; exalted; elevated in degree, qualities or excellence.

ENLIVENER, n. He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which in an active manner cheers, cheers up, or inspires; as, the enlivening spirit of the weather.

ENLUMINE, v. t. To illumine; to enlighten.

ENMESH', v. t. [from mesh.]

EN'MITY, n. [Fr. inimiti, in and amitie, friendship, amity. See Enemy.]

1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than aversion and less than malice, and differs from displeasure in degree.

2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; a crime which exceeds the common measure.

Sieve.

3. Atrocity; excessive degree of crime or guilt. Punishment should be proportional to the enormity of the crime.

ENMOROUS, a. [L. enormus; e and norma, measure.

1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule. Enormous in their gait.

2. Excessive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every body.

3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive; as, an enormous crime or guilt.

4. Exceeding, in bulk or height, the common measure; as, an enormous form; a man of enormous size.

5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unnatural.

ENMOROUSLY, adv. Excessively; beyond measure; as an opinion enormously absurd.

ENMOROUSNESS, n. The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure. Enormity.

ENough', a. enu'. [Sax. genug, genoh; Goth. genah; Sw. nog; Dan. nok; Sax. genogan, to multiply; G. genugen, to satisfy; D. genoegen, to satisfy, please, content. The Swedes and Danes drop the prefix, as the Dunes do in nooger, to gnaw. This word may be the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. nu to rest, to be quiet or satisfied. Class Ng. No. 14.]

That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.

The said, we have straw and provender enough. Gen. xxiv.

How many hired servants of my father have enough and to spare. Luke xxv.

[Note. This word, in vulgar language, is sometimes placed before its noun, like most other adjectives. But in elegant discourse or composition, it always follows the noun, to which it signifies a sufficient quantity of money enough for money enough to buy a horse.]

ENOUGH, n. enu'. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have enough of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have enough, my brother. Gen. xxxiii.

Israel said, it is enough; Joseph is yet alive. Gen. xlv.

ENOUGH', adv. enu'. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large enough for them. Gen. xxxvii.

We have dwelt long enough in this mount. Deut. i.

2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready enough to embrace the offer. It is pleasant enough to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.

ENOUGH, adv. enu'. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large enough for them. Gen. xxxvii.

We have dwelt long enough in this mount. Deut. i.

2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready enough to embrace the offer. It is pleasant enough to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.

Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands no satisfaction, rather than full satisfaction. The song or the performance is well enough.
ENRICH, v. t. [from enrich.

1. To make rich, wealthy or opulent; to 

supply with abundant property. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures enrich a nation. War and plunder seldom enrich, more generally they impoverish a country.

2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutrient of plants and render productive; as, to enrich land by manures or irrigation.

3. To store; to supply in abundance of anything desirable; as, to enrich the mind with knowledge, science or useful observations.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; as, to enrich a painting with elegant drapery; to enrich a poem or occasion with striking metaphors or images; to enrich a garden with flowers or shrubbery.

ENRICHED, pp. Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable or ornamental.

ENRICHER, n. One that enriches.

ENRICHING, pp. Making opulent; enriching; supplying with what is splendid, useful or ornamental.

ENRICHMENT, n. Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

ENRIDGE, v. t. Enrige'. To form into ridges.

ENRING', v. t. To encircle; to bind.

ENRING', v. t. [from rapture.

To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. Enrapt, in a like sense, is little used, and is hardly legitimate.

ENRAPER, v. t. [from rapture.

To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. Excerpt, in a like sense, is little used, and is hardly legitimate.

ENRAPTURED, pp. Transported with pleasure; highly delighted.

ENRAPURING, v. t. Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting.

ENRAISH, v. t. [from raih.

To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

ENRAISHED, pp. Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured.

ENRAISING, v. a. [from seam.

To sew up; to stich; to scrap; to cover, or shelter, as with a sconce or cabinet.

ENRAVISHED, pp. Transported with delight or pleasure; emraptured.

ENRAVISHMENT, n. Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

ENRAVISHING, v. a. Throwing into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

CREASE, v. t. [from raih.

To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

ENROLL, v. t. Enrol'. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; as, men are enrolled for service.

2. To record; to insert in records; to leave a writing in which any thing is recorded.

3. To wrap; to involve.

ENROLLED, pp. Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.

ENROLLING, v. t. Enrolling; inserting in a register; recording.

ENROLLMENT, n. A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded.

2. The act of enrolling.

ENROOT', v. t. [from root.

To fix by the root; to fasten; to implant deep.

ENROOTED, pp. Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.

ENROOTING, v. a. Fixing by the root; planting deep.

ENROUND', v. t. To environ; to surround; to inclose; ensconced, or sheltered, covered, or shielded.

ENSHIELD, v. t. [from shield.

To shield; to protect; to secure.

ENSHIELDED, a. Placed in heaven; made immortal.

ENSHIELLY, v. t. [from shield.

To shelter; to protect; to secure.

ENSHIELD, v. t. [from shield.

To shield; to protect; to secure.

ENSHIELD, v. t. [from shield.

To shelter; to protect; to secure.

ENSHIELDED, pp. Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.

ENSHIELLY, v. t. [from shield.

To shelter; to protect; to secure.

ENSHIELDED, pp. Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.

ENSHIELD, v. t. [from shield.

To shelter; to protect; to secure.

ENSHIELDED, pp. Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.

ENSHIELD, v. t. [from shield.

To shelter; to protect; to secure.
and subject to the will of a master. Barbarous nations enslave their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to enslave them.

2. To reduce to servitude or subjection. Men often suffer their passions and appetites to enslave them. They are enslaved to lust, to anger, to intemperance, to avarice.

ENSING, n. He who reduces another to bondage. Steffin.

ENSLAVING, pp. Reducing to slavery or subjection.

ENSLA'VEMENT, n. The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude. South.

ENTAB'LATURE, n. [Sp. entablamento; It. entablatura; L. tabulatum, a covering.] In architecture, that part of the order of a column, which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze and cornice, being the extremity of the flooring. Encyc. Harris.

ENTACKLE, v. t. To supply with tackle. [Not used.]

ENTAIL, n. [Fr. entailleur, to cut, from tailleur, It. tailiare, id. Fernand taliatiun, a fea entailed, abridged, curtailed, limited.] 1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. Estates entail are general, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body begotten; or special, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body by a particular wife.

2. Rule of descent settled for an estate.


ENTAIL, v. t. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to entail a manor to A and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.

To fix unalterably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. By the apostasy misery is supposed to be entailed on mankind. The intemperate often entail infirmities, diseases and ruins on their children.

3. From the French verb.] To cut; to carve for ornament. [Obs.] Spenser.

ENTAILLED, pp. Settled on a man and certain heirs specified.

ENTAILING, pp. Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; setting unalterably on a person or thing.

ENTAILMENT, n. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.

ENTAIL. 2. To follow in a train of events or course of; to involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to entangle the feet in a net, or in a web.

3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions, as in a labyrinth.

4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

5. To involve in intricacies and difficulties.

6. To perplex or distract, as with cares.

7. To perplex or distract, as with cares; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.

8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the customs; or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.

ENTER, v. i. To go or come in; to pass into; as, to enter into a country.

To flow in; as, water enters into a ship.

To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball or an arrow enters into the body.

To penetrate mentally; as, to enter into the principles of action.

To engage in; as, to enter into business or service; to enter into visionary projects.

To be initiated in; as, to enter into a taste of pleasure or magnificence. Addison.

7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part. Lead enters into the composition of pewter.

ENTERDEAL, n. Mutual dealings. [Not in use.]

ENTERED, pp. Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

ENTERING, ppr. Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.

ENTERING, n. Entrance; a passing in.

ENTERFACE. [See Interlace.]

ENTEROCOELE, n. [Gr. ενορρος, intestine, and εξορρος, navel.] Navel rupture.

ENTEROM'PHALOS, n. [Gr. ενορρος, intestine, and ωμορρος, navel.] Umbilical rupture.

ENTERP'ARLANCE, n. [Fr. entre, between, and parler, to speak.]

ENTERPRISE, n. [Fr. entreprendre, to undertake; entre, in or between, and prendre, to take, prise, a taking.]

To engage in an undertaking, either physical or moral. The attack on Stony-Point was a bold, but successful enterprise. The at-
en attempted to evangelize the heathen are noble enterprises.

ENTREPRENEUR, n. An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.

ENTERTAIN, v. t. [Fr. entretenir; entre, in or between, and tenir, to hold, L. tenere.

1. To receive into the house and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also.

2. Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes. Entrepreneurs men often succeed beyond all human probability.

ENTERTAINMENT, n. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the entertainment of his friends.

ENTERTAININGLY, adv. In an amusing manner.

ENTHUSIAST, n. One who receives company with hospitality or for reward. Our author was an enthusiastic lover of poetry and admirer of Homer.

ENTHUSIASM, n. A belief or conceit of private revelation; violent passion or experience, becomes a noble passion, an elevated fancy, a warm imagination, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the enthusiasm of the poet, the orator, the painter and the sculptor. Such is the enthusiasm of the patriot, the hero and the christian.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, adv. According to the divine spirit, from ἐνθυσιαστικά, inspired, divine; ἐνθυσιασμός, a. [Gr. ἐνθυσιασμός, to infuse a divine spirit, from ἐνθυσίασθαι, inspired, divine; εἰν and θεός, God.]

1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him.

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery and enthusiasm are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed.

ENTHUSIAST, n. Enthusiast. [Gr. ἐνθυσιαστής, a.

1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.

2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; as an enthusiast in poetry or music.

ENTHUSIASM. [Gr. ἐνθυσιασμός, to think or conceive; εἰν and θεός, mind.]

In rhetoric, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed; the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

ENTICE, v. t. [This word seems to be the Sp. atizar, Port aitizar, Fr. attiser, Arm. atsia, from Sp. atizar, Pt. aitizar, Fr. attiser, L. atitio, a firebrand. The sense, in these languages, is to lay the firebrands together, or to stir the fire; to provoke; to incense. The sense in English is a little varied. If it is not the same word, I know not its origin.]

1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; usually in a bad sense; as, to entice one to evil. Hence, to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin, by promises or persuasions.

2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray.

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed. James i.

3. To incite; to allure; in a good sense.

ENTICE, pp. Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded.

ENTICEMENT, n. The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as the enticements of evil companions.

2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery often operates as an enticement to sin.

3. Allurement.
ENTICER, n. One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

ENTICING, pp. Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery or persuasion; alluring.

2. a. Having the qualities that entice or allure.

ENTICINGLY, adv. Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most enticingly. Addison

ENTIRE, a. [Fr. enter; Sp. entero; Port. inteiro; It. intero; Arm. andrvar; L. intiger, said to be from neg. and tangere, to touch. Qui.]
1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts.
2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. This man has the entire control of the business.
3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.
   An action is entire, when it is complete in all its parts. Spectator
4. Sinewy; hearty.
   He ran a course more entire with the king of Aragon. Bacon
5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; unimpaired.
   Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove;
   Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.
   Prior
6. Unmingled; unalloyed.
   In thy presence joy entire. Milton
7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.
   No man had a heart more entire to the king.
   Prior
8. In full strength; unbroken.
   Spencer
9. In botany, an entire stem is one without branches; an entire leaf is without any opening in the edge, not divided. Mortham
10. ENTIRELY, adv. Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is entirely lost. *

ENTOMBED, pp. Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

ENTOMB, v. t. [from tomb.]
1. To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body.
2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

ENTOMBED, pp. Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

ENTOMBING, pp. Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring.

ENTOMBMENT, n. Burial.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to that science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGIST, n. One versed in that science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGY, n. [Gr. entomologia, insect, and logos, discourse.]
1. A fossil substance bearing the figure of an insect, or a petrified insect. Ed. Encyc.
2. Part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or history and description of insects.

ENTR'ANSING, ppr. Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

ENTRAP, v. t. [Fr. attraper; It. attrappare. See Trap.]
1. To catch as in a trap; to insnare; used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense. To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are entrapped by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes entrapped in our own words.
2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on.
   To others any particular deportment, or manage; but I believe, entreat is almost always applied to persons, as entreat is to persons or things.
   Rogers
3. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.
   Isaac entreated Jehovah for his wife. Gen. xxvi.
4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on; to yield to entreaty.
   It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat.
   Rogers
5. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage; but I believe, entreat is almost always applied to persons, as treat is to persons or things.
   Applied to persons, to entreat is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.
   I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well. Jer. xv.
   [In this application, the prefix en is now dropped, and treat is used.]
7. To entertain; to amuse. Obs. Shak.
8. To entertain; to receive. Obs. Spenser.

ENTR'ATE, v. t. To make an earnest petition or request. Better.

ENTRÀTEUR, n. from transer, Fr. transer, Arm. transer. Qu. L. transire. The Armorie is from tr, across, and ant, against; or, It. andare, to go.
1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, entranced, is common.
2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.
   And so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
   I stood entranced, and had no room for thought.
   Dryden

ENTRÁNSED, pp. Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

ENTRÀNSING, pp. Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

ENTRAPP'ED, pp. Ensnared; entangled.

ENTRAPP'ING, pp. Ensnaring; involving in difficulties.

ENTRAP'É, v. t. [Fr. entrer; It. entrare. See Enter.]
1. To enter; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation.
2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation.
   Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on.
3. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation.
   It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat.
   Rogers
4. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage; but I believe, entreat is almost always applied to persons, as treat is to persons or things.
   Applied to persons, to entreat is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.
   I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well. Jer. xv.
   [In this application, the prefix en is now dropped, and treat is used.]
6. To entertain; to amuse. Obs. Shak.
7. To entertain; to receive. Obs. Spenser.

ENTRÁTE, v. t. To make an earnest petition or request. Better.

ENTRÀTEUR, n. from transer, Fr. transer, Arm. transer. Qu. L. transire. The Armorie is from tr, across, and ant, against; or, It. andare, to go.
1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, entranced, is common.
2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.
   And so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
   I stood entranced, and had no room for thought.
   Dryden

ENTRÁNSED, pp. Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

ENTRÁNSING, pp. Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

ENTRAP'É, v. t. [Fr. entrer; It. entrare. See Enter.]
1. To enter; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation.
2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation.
   Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on.
3. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation.
   It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat.
   Rogers
4. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage; but I believe, entreat is almost always applied to persons, as treat is to persons or things.
   Applied to persons, to entreat is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.
   I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well. Jer. xv.
   [In this application, the prefix en is now dropped, and treat is used.]
6. To entertain; to amuse. Obs. Shak.
7. To entertain; to receive. Obs. Spenser.
lignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another. How enviously the ladies look, when they surprise me at my book. Swift.

ENVIRON, n. to surround; to encompass; to encircle, as a plain environed with mountains. 2. To involve; to envelop; as to environ with darkness, or with difficulties. 3. To besiege; as a city environed with troops. 4. To inclose; to invest. That soldier, that man of iron. Whom ribs of horror all environ.

ENVIRONMENT, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested. ENVIRONING, ppr. Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular species of stone environing it.

ENVOS, n. plu. The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as the environs of a city or town. Chesterfield.

ENVOY, n. [Fr. envoy, an envoy, from envoyer, to send. The corresponding Italian is invierno, thereabout; en and riron, from rir, to turn, Sp. bizar, Eng. to eer. Class Br.] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as, a plain environed with mountains. 2. To involve; to envelop; as, to environ with darkness, or with difficulties. 3. To besiege; as a city environed with troops. 4. To inclose; to invest. That soldier, that man of iron. Whom ribs of horror all environ.

ENVY, n. Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess. Envy and ambition are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors. All human virtue, to its latest breath, finds envy never conquered, but by death. Pope.

Emulation differs from envy, in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person. Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave, is emulation in the beam'd or brave. Pope. It is followed by or to. They did this in envy of Cesar, or in envy to his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

2. Rivalry; competition. [Little used.] Dryden.

3. Malice; malignity. You turn the good we offer into envy. Shak.

4. Public odium; ill repute; invioudiousness. To discharge the king of the envy of that opinion. Bacon.


2. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. Gal. v. 21.


ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envyish manner. Envyish.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.

ENVYISH, a. Envy-like; envious. Envyish.

ENVYISHLY, adv. In an envious manner. Envyishly.

ENVYISHNESS, n. The state of being envious. Envyishness.
EPIDERMIS, n. [Gr. ἑπίδερμος; so named from the apparent enlargement of the thickness of the skin. A term used in anatomy.]

EPIDERMIC, a. Pertaining to Epidermis; applied to the outermost layer of the skin.

EPIDERMIAL, a. Pertaining to the epidermis; applied to the outermost layer of the skin.

EPIDERMID, n. [Gr. ἑπίδερμις; so named from the apparent enlargement of the thickness of the skin. A term used in anatomy.]

EPIDODE, n. [from Gr. ἑπίδοσις; so named from the apparent enlargement of the base of the prism in one direction. It is called by Wernser, pisztix, and by Hausmann, thallit.] A mineral occurring in lamellar, granular or compact masses, in loose grains, or in prismatic crystals of six or eight sides, and sometimes ten or twelve. Its color is commonly some shade of green, yellowish, bluish or blackish green. It has two varieties, one inosite and aresneous or granular epidotite. Epidote is granular or muscovian.

EPIDERMITIC, a. Pertaining to the epidermis; applied to the outermost layer of the skin.

EPIDERMONE, n. [See Epidermis.] A term used in anatomy. 

EPIDERMIZING, v. t. To make or render epidermic; applied to the outermost layer of the skin.

EPIDERMOLYSIS, n. A condition characterized by the separation or peeling off of the epidermis.

EPIDERMOSIS, n. A condition characterized by the separation or peeling off of the epidermis.

EPIDERMOSIS, n. A condition characterized by the separation or peeling off of the epidermis.

EPIDEMIC, n. [Gr. ἑπιδημικός; so named from the apparent enlargement of the thickness of the skin. A term used in anatomy.] 

EPIDEMICAL, a. Pertaining to the presence of an epidemic disease; applied to the outermost layer of the skin.

EPIDEMICAL, a. Pertaining to the presence of an epidemic disease; applied to the outermost layer of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.

EPIDEMICIAN, n. A person who studies the epidemics of the skin.
**EPILOGUIZE, v. t.** To pronounce an epilogue.

**EPILOGIZE.** v. t. To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

**EPIPOCION, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravates a figure.

**EPIPIANY, n.** [Gr. ῥήμα, appearance; ῥηματική, to appear; ῥημα and σύνεια.]

**EPIPLIOCELE, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] A common disease of the eye.

**EPIPLIOCE, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] An aggravation of a figure.

**EPIPHYSIS, n.** [Gr. ῥήμα, to grow.] Accretion; the growing of one bone to another by simple union.

**EPIPHYLLOSPERM'OUS, a.** [Gr. λυγκυς, a leaf, and κριστά, seed.]

**In oralonj, an exclamation; an ecphonesis; a Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magi, the philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magi, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of Christ in the world, the scene in which Paul uses the word when he says, "Thy name is written in heaven." - Talm. i. 10.

**EPIPH'ONEM, v. t.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] An exclamation; an ecphonesis; a Christmas festival.

**EPIMPH'ONY, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, appearance; τρίτου, to appear; τρίτος and σύνεια.]

**EPIPHONEM, v. t.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] An exclamation; an ecphonesis.

**EPINICION, n.** [Or. τριτόνος, to bear; τριτος and nxeos, to conquer.] A song of triumph, as in use.

**EPINOCELE, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] A common disease of the eye.

**EPIPHOLOG, v. t.** To write letters or epistles.

**EPIS'TOLAKY, a.** Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence.

**EPIS'TER, n.** A writer of epistles.

**EPIS'TOLARY, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, to bear.] An exclamation; an ecphonesis.

**EPIS'TLER, n.** A writer of epistles.

**EPIS'TOLIC, a.** Pertaining to letters or epistles.

**EPIS'TOLICAL, a.** Pertaining to letters or epistles.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words. - Warburton.

**EPIS'TOLIZE, v. t.** To write letters or epistles.

**EPIS'TOLIZE, v. t.** To write letters or epistles.

**EPIS'TOLIZER, n.** A writer of epistles.

**EPIS'TOLOGRAPHIC, a.** Pertaining to the writing of letters.

**EPIS'TOLOGRAPHY, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, a letter, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

**EPIS'TOPH, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος and γράφω, a sepal, a sepal.

**EPITAPH, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, a sepulchre.] A figure, in rhetoric, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

**EPIS'TYLE, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος, a collocation.]

In ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the architrave, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately over the capital of a column or pillar.

**EPITAPH, n.** [Gr. τριτόνος and γράφω, a sepal.

1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead.

2. The epitaphs of the present day are emblazoned with fulsome compliments never merited.

**EPITAPHELIAN, n.** Pertaining to an epitaph.

**EPITHALAR.MUM, n.** [Gr. επιθαλαμόν, a bed-chamber.

**EPITHALAMIC, a.** Pertaining to the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

**EPITHEM, n.** [Gr. επιθέμα, επι and τόμα, to place.] In pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part.

**EPITHET, n.** A name added, from επί and τόμα, to place.

An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it; as a verdant lawn; a brilliant appearance; a just man; an accurate description.

It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase or expression; but improperly.

**EPITHET, v. t.** To entitle; to describe by epithets.

**EPITHETIC, a.** Pertaining to an epithet or epithets.

2. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too epithetic.

74
EPITHETICAL, adj. [Gr. επιθέτης].
EPITHETICALLY, adv. Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion. Brown.

EPITOME, n. [Gr. επιτομή; επι-, upon, towards, and τομή, a cut, a cutting, a section.]
An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

EPITOMIST, n. An epitomizer.
EPITOMIZING, v. Abriding; shortening; making a summary.

EPITOME, n. A. [Gr. έπιτομή, an abridgment of a book; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.]

EPITOMY, n. [L. epulatio, from epulor, to make a cut, a section; to divide, part, section.]
The fifteenth century was the unhappy epoch of military establishments in time of peace. Madison.

EPODE, n. [Gr. έποδη; επί-, upon, towards, and οδη, a song.]
In lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrope; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrope and epode. The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter is an epode. Encke.

EPOPEE, n. [Gr. έποπεία, a song, and έπος, to make.]
An epic poem. More properly, the history, matter or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem. Encke.

EPOS, n. [Gr. έπος.]
An epic poem, or its subject or fable or subject.

EPITRAGUS, n. [Gr. έπιτραγος.]
A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh and dispose the parts to recover soundness. Core. Equine.

EPITRIPITY, n. [supra.]
A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.

EQUABLE, a. [L. cœquabilis, from cœquus, equal, even, and cœquo, to equal, to level.]
1. Having the same magnitude or dimension; being of the same bulk or extent; an equal quantity of land; a house of equal size; two persons of equal bulk; an equal line or angle.
2. Having the same value; as two commodities of equal price or worth.
3. Having the same qualities or condition; as two men of equal rank or excellence; two bodies of equal hardness or softness.
4. Having the same degree; as two motions of equal velocity.
5. Even; uniform; not variable; as an equal line or angle.
6. Being in just proportion; as, my commutation is not equal to his merit. Dryden.
7. Impartial; neutral; not biased.
8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. He may receive them or not, it is equal to me. Dryden.
9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. The terms and conditions of the contract are equal.

EQUALLY, adv. In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be equally taxed; to be equally furnished.

EQUANIMITY, n. [L. aequanimitas, a state of being equalized; two bodies in length, breadth or thickness, of virtues or vices.]
3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as an equality of temper or constitution.
4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as an equality of surface.

EQUATION, n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized, of the same rank; of the same condition.

EQUAL, n. One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c. Those who were once his equals envied and defamed him. Addison.

It was thou, a man my equal, my guide. Ps. lv. Gal. i.

EQUAL, v. t. To make equal; to make one thing the same quantity, dimensions or quality as another.

1. To rise to the same state, rank or estimation with another; to become equal to.
Few officers can expect to equal Washington in fame.

2. To be equal to. One whose all not equals Edward's moiety.
Shak.

5. To be of like excellence or beauty. The gold and the crystal cannot equal it. Dryden.

EQUATION, n. [L. aequationem.]
An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. We speak of the equality of two or more tracts of land, of two bodies in length, breadth or thickness, of virtues or vices.

2. The same degree of dignity or claims; as the equality of men in the state of being; the equality of nobles of the same rank; an equality of rights.

3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as an equality of temper or constitution.

EQUABILITY, n. [See Equable.]
Continued equality, or continued course; as an equal degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.

2. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as the equality of the temperature of the air; the equality of the mind.

EQUABLE, a. [L. aequabilis, from aequus, equal, even, aque, to equal, to level.]
1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. An equal motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded.

2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as an equal globe or plane. Bentley.

EQUALLY, adv. With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, bodies moving equally in concentric circles. Cheyne.

EQUABLE, a. [L. aequabilitas, from equus, equal, even, aque, to equal, to level,] the equalization of the amount which is generally used.

3. To rise to the same state, rank or estimation with another; to become equal to.
Few officers can expect to equal Washington in fame.

4. To be equal to. One whose all not equals Edward's moiety. Shak.

5. To be of like excellence or beauty. The gold and the crystal cannot equal it. Dryden.

6. Evenness; sameness in state or continued course; as an equality of temper or constitution.

EQUATION, n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized, of the same rank; of the same condition.

EQUATION, n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized, of the same rank; of the same condition.

EQUALLING, v. t. To make equal; as, to equalize accounts; to equalize burdens or taxes.

EQUALLING, v. Made equal; reduced to equality.

EQUALLY, adv. In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be equally taxed; to be equally virtuous or vicious; to be equally unlimited, hungry, thirsty, swift or slow; to be equally furnished.

2. In equal shares or proportions. The estate is to be equally divided among the heirs.

3. Impartially; with equal justice. Shak.

EQUALNESS, n. Equality; a state of being equal.
Shak.

2. Evenness; uniformity; as the equalness of a surface.

EQUANIMITY, n. [L. aequanimitas; aequus and animus, an equal mind.]
The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after a hexameter is an epode. Encke.

EQUANIMITY, n. A. [L. aequus and animus, an equal mind.]
Equanimity of mind; that calm temper or
3. In astronomy, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, or mean time. Encyc. Johnson.

2. In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

EQUATOR, n. [L. aequus, to make equal.] 1. Literally, a making equal, or an equal division. 2. In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

EQUATION, n. [L. aequus, equal, and angulus, an angle.] In geometry, consisting of or having equal angles; an epitome given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c. EQUILIBRALL, n. [L. aequus and bilans.] Equal weight.

EQUIVALENT, n. [L. aequus and from, to make equal.] In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

EQUATORIAL, a. Pertaining to the equator; as equatorial climates. The equator rises as much above the horizon as it is distant from the poles; hence it divides the globe, or the earth, into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.

EQUILIBRATION, n. Equipoise; the act or state of being equally balanced. EQUILIBRARIAN, a. [L. aequus and bilans.] Equal weight.

EQUIDistance, n. Equal distance. EQUIDERIVATION, n. [L. aequus and derivatio, a bringing forth.] The bringing forth of two or more quantities to each other as the quantities on the left hand of the equation.

EQUINE, a. [L. equus, from equus, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse or to the horse.

EQUINOCTIAL, a. [L. aequus and nox, night.] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating or describing the equinox.

EQUINOCIAL, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating or describing the equinox.

EQUINOCTIAL, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating or describing the equinox.

EQUITY, n. [L. aequus, equal, and at, two.] Pertaining to the court, or to the court of equity.

EQUIVALENT, n. [L. aequus and from, to make equal.] In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

EQUATION, n. [L. aequus, equal, and angulus, an angle.] In geometry, consisting of or having equal angles; an epitome given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c. EQUILIBRALL, n. [L. aequus and bilans.] Equal weight.

EQUIVALENT, n. [L. aequus and from, to make equal.] In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

EQUATORIAL, a. Pertaining to the equator; as equatorial climates. The equator rises as much above the horizon as it is distant from the poles; hence it divides the globe, or the earth, into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.

EQUILIBRATION, n. Equipoise; the act or state of being equally balanced. EQUILIBRARIAN, a. [L. aequus and bilans.] Equal weight.

EQUIDistance, n. Equal distance. EQUIDERIVATION, n. [L. aequus and derivatio, a bringing forth.] The bringing forth of two or more quantities to each other as the quantities on the left hand of the equation.

EQUINE, a. [L. equus, from equus, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse or to the horse.

EQUINOCTIAL, a. [L. aequus, equal, and nox, night.] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating or describing the equinox.

EQUINOCTIAL, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating or describing the equinox.

EQUINOCTIAL, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating or describing the equinox.

EQUITY, n. [L. aequus, equal, and at, two.] Pertaining to the court, or to the court of equity.

EQUIVALENT, n. [L. aequus and from, to make equal.] In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

EQUATION, n. [L. aequus, equal, and angulus, an angle.] In geometry, consisting of or having equal angles; an epitome given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c. EQUILIBRALL, n. [L. aequus and bilans.] Equal weight.

EQUIVALENT, n. [L. aequus and from, to make equal.] In algebra, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two different terms, but of equal value, as 3s=x or x=6+7n—r. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.
The act of parking or managing a vehicle or vessel, particularly for military service. Hence, to equip men or troops for war; to equip a body of infantry or cavalry. The furniture of an army or body of troops, including arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrils, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to equip a regiment.

2. To furnish with men, artillery and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in common language, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.

EQUIPAGE, n. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.

2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry; including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition. Camp equipage includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp. Field equipage consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c.

3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including coredge, spars, provisions, &c.

4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; as, the equipment of a prince.

5. Carriage of state; vehicle; as, a ceremonial equipage.

6. Accoutrements; habiliments; ornamental furniture.

EQUIPAGED, a. Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.

EQUIPMENT, n. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.

2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessary for an expedition, or for a voyage; as, the equipments of a ship or an army.

EQUIPOISE, n. s as z. [L. aquos, equal, and Fr. poids, or rather W. pes, weight. See Poise.] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in equipoise, when motives are of equal weight.
EQUIVOCALLY, adv. In an equal manner.

EQUIVOCALITY, n. Equivocalness. [Not used.].

EQUIVOCAL, a. [Low L. equivoque; aequus, equal, and roz, a word; Fr. equivoque; L. equivoque. See Vocal.]
1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as equivocal words, terms or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of ambiguous terms.
2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. The equivocality of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as equivocal words, terms or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of ambiguous terms.
3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause. Equivocal generation is the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed. This doctrine is now exploded.

EQUIVOCAL, n. A word or term of equivocal generation. Bently.

EQUIVOCATE, v. t. [It. equivocare; Fr. equivocer. See Equivocal.]
To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions. To equivocate is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not equivocate in his intercourse with his fellow men.

EQUIVOCATING, ppr. Using ambiguous words or phrases.

EQUIVOCA TION, n. Ambiguity; double meaning.

EQUIVOCATE, v. i. [It. equivocare; Fr. equivquer. See Equivocal.]
To express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions. To equivocate is the dishonorable work of duplicity. The upright man will not equivocate in his intercourse with his fellow men.

ERA, n. [L. aera; Fr. ere; Sp. era. The origin of the term is not obvious.]
1. In chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian Era. It differs from epoch in this; era is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; epoch is a point fixed by historians and chroniclers. The Christian era began at the epoch of the birth of Christ.
2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points. The era of the Seleucids ended with the reign of Antiochus.

ERADICATE, v. t. [L. eradico, from radix, root.] To pull up the roots, or by the roots. Hence, to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy the roots, so that the plant will not be reproduced; as, to eradicate weeds.
2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to eradicate errors, or false principles, or vice, or disease.

ERADICATED, pp. Plucked up by the roots; extended; destroyed.

ERADICATING, ppr. Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

ERADICATION, n. The act of plucking up by the roots; extermination; excision; total destruction.

ERADICATION, n. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, a. That exterminates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

ERADICATIVE, a. A medicine that effects a radical cure.

ERASABLE, a. That may or can be erased.

ERASE, t. t. [L. erado, erasi; e and radu to scrape, Fr. raser, Sp. rasar, It. raschiare, Arm. raza. See Ar. ʿarṣ to scrape, Heb. כורש a graveling tool, Syr. and Ar. سر ʿerāsa to scrape. Class Rs. No 35. 38 and 58.]
1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or char-

ERASURE, pp. Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.

ERASEMENT, n. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

ERASING, ppr. Rubbing or scratching out; obliterating; destroying.

ERASION, n. s as s. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

ERASIS, n. A follower of one Erasus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

ERASITISM, n. The principles of the Erasists.

ERASURE, n. erasj Ent. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

ERE, adv. [Sax. er; G. eher; D. eer; Goth. aera. This is the root of early, and (cr, in Saxon, signifies the morning. Before ever, we use or, or ever. Let it be observed, that ere is not to be confounded with e're, or for e'er.]
Before; sooner than.

EREABUB, n. First day of the month Nisan, from the word that signifies to kill. Pata, in the Burman language, signifies to kill; but it is probable that this is really the English beat.

ERAS, n. [L. era; Fr. ere; Sp. era. The origin of the term is not obvious.]
1. In chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian Era. It differs from epoch in this; era is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; epoch is a point fixed by historians and chroniclers. The Christian era began at the epoch of the birth of Christ.

ERE, prep. Before.

EREABUES, n. A follower of one Erasus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the church to discipline its members.

EREABUS, n. [L. erasus; Gr. ἀραβι; Orient
al ʿerās, evening, the decline of the sun, whence darkness, blackness, in mythology, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.

EREABIT, a. [L. eractus, from erigo, to set upright; e and rego, to stretch or make straight, right, rectus; It. eretto. See Right.]
1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he stood erect.
2. Directed upward.

EREABYES, n. An abounding in, and a prevalence of, something.

EREABYES, adv. [ere and while.] Some time ago.

EREABYES, adv. Before a little while.

EREABYES, adv. Before a long time shall elapse.
2. Before a long time shall elapse; before long. Ereelong you will repent of your folly. The world ere-long a world of tears must weep.

EREABYES, adv. Before this time.

EREABYES, adv. [ere and while.] Some time ago; before a little while.

EREABYES, adv. Before a long time shall elapse.
2. Before a long time shall elapse; before long. Ereelong you will repent of your folly. The world ere-long a world of tears must weep.

EREABYES, adv. Before this time.

EREABYES, adv. [ere and while.] Some time ago; before a little while.

EREABYES, adv. Before a long time shall elapse.
2. Before a long time shall elapse; before long. Ereelong you will repent of your folly. The world ere-long a world of tears must weep.

EREABYES, adv. Before this time.

EREABYES, adv. [ere and while.] Some time ago; before a little while.
3. The state of being raised, built or elevated.

ERECTION, n. The act of raising and setting up.

7. To extend; to distend.

6. To raise a consequence from premises.

5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to enliven.

4. Establishment; settlement; formation; an erect kingdom or commonwealth.

ERE'CT'ED, pp. Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; to erect a new system; the erection of a bishopric or an earldom.

ER'ECT'OR, n. A muscle that erects; one that raises.

ERÉCTOR, n. A muscle that erects; one that raises.

ERÉMÉTICA, a. Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.

ERÉPTION, n. [L. erectio]. A taking or snatching away by force.

ERÉTIC, v. t. To raise or set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such as, to erect a pole or flag-staff.

ERE'TAL, adj. That may be erected. [Little used.]

MALÉBRANCHE erects this proposition. Locke.

7. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

Who should not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear defect them.
Denham.

6. To raise a consequence from premises. [Little used.]

5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

As much erect our thoughts, as fear defect them.
Denham.

4. To elevate; to exalt.

4. To elevate; to exalt.

3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to erect a house or temple; to erect a fort.

2. To build; to set up; to build; as, to erect a house or temple; to erect a fort.

1. The fur of the ermin.

ERÉ'MÉTE, a. Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as ermined pride; ermined pomp.

POPE.

2. Any thing erected; a building of any kind.

1. Malebranche erects this proposition. Locke.

Malebranche erects this proposition. Locke.

7. To extend; to distend.

ERÉCT, v. t. To raise upright. Bacon.

1. One that erects; one that raises or builds.

ERÉCTING. pp. Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and digressing.

2. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.

2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as the erection of a wall, or of a house.

3. The state of being raised, built or elevated.

4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as the erection of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the erection of a bishoprick or an earldom.

5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high erection draws up.
Sidney.

5. The act of raising and setting upright; raising.

3. Uprightness of posture or form.

ERE'CT'NESS, n. Uprightness of posture or form.

ERE'RANT, a. [Fr. errant; errer; Sp. errar; It. errare; G. irren; Sw. irren; Dan. irren.]

1. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.

We have erred and stayed like lost sheep.
Com. Prayer.

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men err in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden.

ERABLE, a. Liable to mistake; fallible.

[Little used.]

ERABleness, n. Liability to mistake or error.

We may infer from the errableness of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.
Decay of piety. 

ERAND, n. [Sax. arend, a message, mandate, legation, business, navigation; arenden, to tell or relate; Sw. årend: Dan. arende.]

1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an errand; he told him errand; he has done the errand. These are the most common modes of using this word.

I have a secret errand to thee,  O King; Judges iii.

2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

ERANT, a. [Fr. errant; L. errans, from erro, to err.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called knights errant.

2. Deviating from a certain course. Shak.

3. Itinerant. Obs.

ERR, v. i. [L. erro; Fr. errer; Sp. errar; It. errare; G. irren; Sw. irren; Dan. irren.]

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But err not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descent.
Pope.

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.

We have erred and stayed like lost sheep.
Com. Prayer.

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men err in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden.

ERÊMÉTE, a. Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as ermined pride; ermined pomp.

POPE.

2. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But err not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descent.
Pope.
ERR

2. The employment of a knight errant.
3. Irregular; mutable. Harvey.
2. Moving; not fixed or stationary; applied

ERRO'NEOUS, a. [L. erroneus, from erro, to err.]

ER'RHINE, a. er'rine. [Gr. τρυπώ λί; iv and

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, n. The state of being

ERRO'NEOUSLY, adv. By mistake; not

ERRO'NEOUSLY, adv. [L. erroneus, from erro, to err.]
1. Wandering; roving; unsettled.
2. Moving; not fixed or stationary; applied

ERRAT'ICALLY, adv. Without rule, order or established method; irregularly.

Brown.

ERRA'TION, n. A wandering. [Not used.]

ERRAT'IC, a. [L. erralicus, from erro, to wander.]

ERRAT'ICALLY, adv. Without rule, order or established method; irregularly.

Hence the following verb,

ER R, v. t. To determine a judgment of
court to be erroneous.

[The use of this verb is not well authorized.]

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.
2. Once; formerly; long ago.

ERUCT', I. [L. erupto, rudor, con-
2. A species of Coralline, resembling a net or woven cloth.

3. To slope; to form a slope; a military term. Carkton.

4. In law, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. Escapes are voluntary or involuntary; voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody, without warrant; and involuntary, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and taken before the pursuer hath lost sight of him.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. [Little used.]

6. Oversight; mistake. [Little used, or improper.]

ESCAPMENT, n. That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

ESCAPING, ppr. Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; secluding safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

ESCAPING, n. A avoidance of danger. Esca[ix]

ESCARGAWORD, n. [Fr. from escargot, a snail.] A nursery of snails. Chadwick.

ESCAR, n. [Gr. t(tapa-] In surgery, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or causation or by wounds.

ESCARPMENT, n. A slope; a steep descent or declivity. Backland.

ESCHALOJ, n. shalote. [Fr. echalote.] A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus Allium; the cicalonicum.

ESCHALOT, n. shalote. [Fr. echalote.] A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus Allium; the cicalonicum.

ESCHAM, v. t. [Fr. eschamp, to cut to a slope; It. Scarpa, a slope. See Cane.]


ESCHEAT, v. t. To forfeit. [Not used.]

ESCHEATABLE, a. Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATING, n. The right of succeeding to an escheat. Sherwood.

ESCHEATED, pp. Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state or government.

ESCHEATER, n. An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury. Camden.

ESCHEW, v. t. [Norm. escewer; Old Fr. escrower; G. scheuen; It. schivare; Fr. es-cquire; Dan. skygge; to shun. The G. scheuen, to keep at a distance; the It. schivare, to shun; the Fr. es-cuire, to shun in war; the Dan. skygge; to shun, is from skygge, a shadow, and if so, these words correspond with the G. scheuen, to keep at a distance, and skygge, which leads to the opinion that the radical letters are Kg or Skg; and if so, these words correspond with the G. scheufen, to shun; to drive away; which we retain in the word shoo, used to scare away bols.]

To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

Who he obeys, destruction shall escheat.


ESCHEWED, pp. Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state or government.

ESCHEWING, ppr. Shunning; avoiding; eschewing.

ESCEWING, ppr. Shunning; avoiding.

ESCHOPE, n. [Fr.] The shield of the family of Worton.

ESCOR, n. [Fr. escorte; It. scorta, a guard, and soccoter, to escort, to abridge, to shorten. From this Italian word, we may infer that escort is from the root of short, which signifies curtailed, cut off; hence the sense is a detachment or small party, or a cutting off, a defense. The Sp. and Port. word is escolta, r being changed into l. See Short.]

ESCORT, n. To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard anything conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, escorted by a detachment of dragoons. The guards escorted Lord Wellington to London.

ESCORTED, pp. Attended and guarded by land.

ESCORTING, ppr. Attending and guarding by land.

ESCORT, n. [See Scut.]

ESCOUDE, n. [See Squad.]

ESCRIPTOIR, n. [Sp. escriptorio; It. scritorio; Fr. escrire, to write, from the root of the L. scribo, Eng. to scripe.]

A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes, a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced escritoir.

ESCROW, n. [Fr. escrow, Norm. escrove, escroue, a scroll, a contraction of scroll, or otherwise from the root of escrive, eravions, to write.]

In law, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee.

ESCULAPIAN, a. [from Esculapius, the physician.]

ESCULAPIAN, a. Pertaining to the healing art.

ESCU, a. [from Esculapius, the physician.]

ESCU, a. Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as esculent plants; esculent fish.

ESCU, n. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

ESCUARIAL, n. The palace or residence of the King of Spain, about 15 miles North West of Madrid. This is the largest and most splendid structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot, and the name it is said to signify a place full of rocks.

Encyc.

The Escorial is a famous monastery built by Philip II. in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jeronimitcs, and the free schools. Port. Dict.
A row of trees planted about a garden or principal; chief; particular; as, in an especial manner or degree.

The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.

Young.

To remove. [Vol. I.]

A spy; a scout.

A kind of sainfoin.

Pertaining to; composed by him or in his manner.

Mortimer.

That which constitutes the particular nature or thing in particular.

The act of espousing or betrothing.

That of being especial.

The state of being especial.

A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing.

That which constitutes the being of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others.

A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing.

A composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system; as an essay on the life and writings of Homer; an essay on fossils; an essay on commerce.

In this sense, see essay.

A triad or experiment; as, this is the first essay.

That of being especial.

In which case, spondeo was primarily spodeo, sposus.

To espouse a cause.

A trial; attempt; endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing.

That which constitutes the being of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others.

In this sense, see assay.

A triad or experiment; as, this is the first essay.
Mr. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal essence* and *real essence*. The *nominal essence*, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by *gold*; the *real essence* is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

The *essence* of God bears no relation to place.

1. Formal existence; that which makes anything.

E. D. Griffin.

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the particular nature of a thing; the very substance; as the *essence* of Christianity.

3. Existence; the quality of being.

I could have resigned my very essence.

Sidney.

4. A being; an existent person; as heavenly essences. Milton.

5. Species of being. Bacon.

6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has establishments to support, in the four quarters of the globe. G. Britain.

7. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England.

8. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and establishment here. Wake.

ESSTAFFET, n. [Sp. estafeta.] A military courier. [See Staff.]

ESTA'YTE, n. [Fr. estat, for *estat*; D. stadt; G. staat; Arm. sted; It. Stato; Sp. estato; L. status, from ste, to stand. The roots *sth* and *stig* have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. *stato* is contracted from *staded*, as it forms *steti.* See Ar. *sat* Class Sa. No. 46. and Class Dl. No. 23. 24.]

1. In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced *state*.

She cast us headlong from our high estate. Dryden.

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low. Luke i.

3. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate? Sidney.

4. In law, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. *Estates* are real or personal. Real estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descend to heirs; personal estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also estates for life, for years, at will, &c.

5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great estate. He left his estate unincumbered.

6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use *State*.

7. Estates, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.

2. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief estates. Mark vi.

In Great Britain, the *estates* of the realm are the king, lords and commons; or rather the lords and commons.

ESTA'TE, v. t. To settle as a fortune. Shak.

2. To establish. [Little used.]

ESTA'TED, pp. or a. Possessing an estate. Syste.

ESTEE'M, v. t. [Fr. estimer; It.  estimare; Sp. Port. estimar; Arm. istimand; istimein; L. estimo; Gr. *îs* (*îs* and *îs*), to honor or esteem. See Class Dm. No. 29.]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value. Then he that estemmed him that made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii.

They that desipse me shall be lightly esteemed. 1 Sam. ii.

2. To prize; to set a high value upon; to re-
ESTIMATED, adj. 
1. Valued; estimated; as the value of a thing.

ESTIMATING, v. t. [L. estimat.] Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object.
note the rest, or others of the kind; and so forth.

ETCH, v. t. [G. etzen, D. etsen, to cut. See Eat.]
1. To make prints on copper-plate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid. The plate is then covered with nitric acid, which corrodes or eats the metal in the lines thus laid bare. Encyc. Locke.
2. To sketch; to delineate. [Vtd in use.]

ETCHED, pp. Marked and corroded by nitric acid.

ETCHING, ppr. Marking or making prints with nitric acid.

ETCHING, n. The impression taken from an etched copper-plate.

ETEO'STIC, n. [Gr. πετεστική, true, and ὀίδορος, a verse.]
A chronogrammatical composition.

ETERN', a. Eternal; perpetual; endless.

ETERN', adv. Without beginning or end.

ETER'NALLY, adv. Without beginning or end.

ETER'NALIST, n. One who holds the past eternity.

ETER'NAL, n. An appellation of God.

ETER'NALIZED, ppr. Made endless; immortalized.

ETER'NIZING, ppr. Giving endless duration to; immortalizing.

ETER'NIZE, v. t. [Fr. éterniser; Sp. eternizar; It. eternare; Low L. aeternari.]
1. To make endless.
2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to eternize woe.
3. To make forever famous; to immortalize, as, to eternize a name; to eternize exploits.

ETER'NIZED, ppr. Made endless; immortalized.

ETH'IEAL, a. Noble. Obs.

ETHICAL, a. Pertaining to etiology. Shirburn.

ETHIC, n. [L. ethicus; Gr. ἀθήνη, from θέενος, to burn, to shine; Eug. loeather; Sax. weder, ware.
2. Heavenly; celestial; as ethereal messengers.

ETH'IEAL, a. See Ethology.

ETH'IEIZATION, n. The operation of being treated of ethics or morality.

ETH'IEALISTS, n. Relating to manners or morals; treating of moralities; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICALLY, adv. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICS, n. The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it. Paley. Encyc.

ETIOPIS, n. A system of moral principles; a system of the actions and manners of men in society.

ETHIOPIAN, a. Of Ethiopia; of the Ethiopians.

ETHIOPIAN, n. A combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color; black sulphuret of mercury.

ETHONOM, n. [Gr. θῶνος, a sieve, and θᾶμα, a verse.]
Resembling a sieve.

ETHONOID, n. A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETHNIC, n. [L. ethnicus; Gr. θύγατρος, nation, from the root of G. heide, heath, woods, whence heathen. See Heathen.]
Heathen; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; opposed to Jewish and Christian.

ETHNIC, a. A heathen.

ETHNICISM, n. Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ETHNICAL, n. [Gr. θύγατρος, nation, and ὁ, discourse.]
A treatise on nations.

ETHNOLOGY, n. A. [See Ethnology.] A treatise on ethics or morality.

ETHNICAL, a. Pertaining to etiology.

ETHNICAL, n. [Gr. θύγατρος, cause, and φαντάσμα, discourse.]
An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.

ETIQUE, n. [Fr. etiquette, a ticket; W. tycyn, a little piece or slip, from tacium, to cut off, Eng. to dock. Originally, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.]
Primarily, an account of ceremonies. Hence in present usage, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be supposed that it was formerly the custom to deliver cards con-
EUCRASY, n. [Gr. εὐκρας, well, and παροικοδομία, temper.]
In medicine, such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as to constitute health or soundness.

Quintus, Euph.


EU DIOIMER, n. [Gr. εὐδιομετρός, serene, εὐ and δομιός, Jove, air, and μετρός, measure.]
An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or the quantity of oxygen in it.

EU DIOIMETRIC, α. Pertaining to an eu dioimeter; performed or ascertained by an eu dioimeter; as eu dioimetric experiments or results.

EU DIOIMETRY, n. The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eu dioimeter.

EU E, n. Apology. [Not used.]

Hammond.

EUGI, α. A tree. [See Zee.]

EU HARMONIC, α. [Gr. εὐ, well, and χαρμός, harmon.]
Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as the eulogistic organ.

EUK AI RITE, n. [Gr. εὐκαίριος, opportune.] Cuprous seleniferous silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray color and granular structure.

Cleveland.

EU LOGIC, 1. [See Eulogy.]
Continuing eu logical;—praise ; commendatory.

EULOGIST, n. [See Eulogy.]
One who praises and commends another; one who speaks or writes in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits or performances.

EU LOGUM, n. An eulogy.

EU LOGIZE, v. t. [See Eulogy.]
To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to exult in speech or writing.

EU LOGIZED, pp. Praised; commended.

EU LOGIZING, pp. Commending; writing or speaking in praise of.

EU LOGY, n. [Gr. εὐλογία; εὐ and λογία, Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities, or services.

EU NOMIC, n. [Gr. εὐνομία; εὐ and νομός, law.]
Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government.

Milford.

EU NUCH, n. [Gr. εὐχώ, a bed, and ηχος, to keep.] A male of the human species castrated.

EU NCHATE, v. t. To make amends; to atone.

EU NCHISM, n. The state of being am amends.

EUPATHY, n. [Gr. εὐπάθεια.] Right feeling.

Harris.

EUPATORY, n. [L. eupatorum; Gr. εὐπάτωρ.] The plant hemp agrimony.

EUP E, n. [Gr. εὐπέπτωσις; εὐ and πεπτόω, digestion.]
Good digestion in the stomach; good digestion.

EUP E TIC, n. Having good digestion.

EUPH EISM, n. [Gr. εὐφθέμαι; εὐ, well, and φθέμαι, to speak.]

EUPHONIC, I. [See Euphonious.]
Agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHONIC, n. [Gr. εὐφώνιον, with a different signification.]
In botany, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby herbaceous succulents, some of them armed with thorns.

EUPHOR RHM, n. [L. from Gr. εὐφρόνω, a; ο, to think.]
Ar. (εὐφραίνω, to think.)

In the materia medica, a gymnium-resinous substance, existing from an oriental tree. It has a sharp biting taste, and is vehemently acrimonious, inflaming and ulcerating the tissues.

EUPHOTIDE, n. A name given by the French to the aggregate of diage and saussurite.

Cleveland.

EUPHONY, n. [According to De Theis, this word is contracted from euphrosyne, εὐφροσύνη, joy, pleasure; a name given to the plant on account of its wonderful effects in curing disorders of the eyes.

Euph., a genus of plants, Euphrasia, called in French casse-canneau.

EUPRUS, n. [Gr. εὐπρόσω, L. Eupræus.] A strait; a narrow strait, or water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows, as that in Greece, between Euboia and Attica, or Euboia and Barotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or firth much agitated.

Bucar.

EURITE, n. The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner; a very small-grained granite, with the parts intimately blended, and hence often apparently compact. It is gray, red, &c., according to the color of the felspar, of which it is principally composed.

God. Ence.

White stone is a finely granular felspar, containing grains of quartz and scales of mica.

Cleveland.

EUROC'LYDON, n. [Gr. τυχώδης, wind, and ξωμός, a wave.]
The great quarter of the earth that lies between Euboia and Boiotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or firth much agitated.

Cleveland.

EU ROE, n. [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of σκύλος, white face, the land of white men, and σκύλος, white; as distinguished from the Egyptians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.]

The great quarter of the earth that lies be-
tween the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.

EUROPEAN, a. Pertaining to Europe.
EUROPEAN, n. A native of Europe.
EUROPE, n. [L.] The west wind.
EUROTHYM, n. [Gr. εὐρυς and θυμός, rythmos, number or proportion.]

In architecture, painting and sculpture, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition. Encyc.

EUSETHIAN, n. An Arian, so called from one Eusebius.
EUROSTYLE, n. [Gr. εὐρύς and στῦλος, a column.]

In architecture, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being just two diameters and a quarter of the column, except those in the middle of the face, before and behind, which are three diameters distant. Encyc.

EUThNASY, n. [Gr. εὐθανασία, death.] An easy death.

EU'STYLE, n. [Gr. εὐθυς and στῦλος, a column.]

In architecture, painting and sculpture, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition. Encyc.

EU'THYH'IANISM, n. The doctrines of Euthychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EU'THANASY, n. [Gr. εὐθανασία, death.]

An easy death.

EVA'CULATE, v. t. [L. vaco.]

To empty.

EVA'CULATION, n. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

EVA'CULATING, pp. Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

EVA'CULATION, n. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.

Discharges by stool or other natural means: a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by catharies, venesection, or other means. Quinsey.

3. Abortion; nullification.

EVA'CUATIVE, a. That evacuates.

EVA'CULATOR, n. One that makes void.

Hammond.

EVA'DE, v. t. [L. evade; e and vadó, to go; Sp. evade; Fr. evader.]

1. To avoid by dexterity. The man evaded the blow aimed at his head.
2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief evaded his pursuers.
3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address or ingenuity. The advocate evades an argument.
4. To escape as imperceptible or not to be reached or seized. South.

EVA'DED, pp. Avoided; eluded.

EVA'GING, v. i. Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.

EVA'GATION, n. [L. evagatio, evagor; e and vagor, to wander.]

The act of wandering; excision; a roving or rambling. Ray.

EVA'GELIST, n. A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; also, one having charge of a particular church.

EVA'GELISM, n. The promulgation of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as evangelical righteousness, obedience or piety.

2. Contained in the gospel; as an evangelical doctrine.

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as an evangelical preacher.

EVA'GELICAL, a. [Low L. evangelicus, the gospel; Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, εὐαγγέλιον; εὖ, well, good, and αὐγάλλος, to announce.

Ir. agallá, to tell, to speak, Ar. إل choosing to call, Class Gl. No. 49, or Ch. 36, to call, No. 36.]

1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as evangelical righteousness, obedience or piety.

2. Contained in the gospel; as an evangelical doctrine.

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as an evangelical preacher.

EVA'GELICALLY, adv. In a manner according to the gospel.

EVA'GELISM, n. The promulgation of the gospel.

EVA'GELIST, n. A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; also, one having charge of a particular church.

EVA'GELISTIC, n. A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service. Gregory.
EVE
An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an evaporometer. [Journ. of Science.

EVA'SIVE, a. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; subterfuge; equivocating.

EVE, n. The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Heb. ינה. But the Hebrew name is ינה havah or chavah, coinciding with the verb, to shew, to discover, and PARKhurst hence denominates Eve, the manifestor. In the Septuagint, Eve, in Gen. iii. 20, is rendered έανη, life; but in Gen. iv. 1, it is rendered Ευαν, or Ευαν. The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Greek, Eve is Ευαν. In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called awah, says Adair.

EVECTION, n. [L. excbo, to carry away.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling: exaltation. Pearson.

EVEN, a. [ Sax. afen ; D. even ; G. eben ; Sw. afen ; Pers. چون hovan. The sense is laid or pressed down, level.]

1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; as an even tract of land; an even country; an even surface.

2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as an even temper.

3. Evenly favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. He met the enemy on even ground. The advocates meet on even ground in argument.

4. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. We have settled accounts and now are even.

5. So much as. We are not even sensible of the change.

6. Owing nothing.or either side; having accounts balanced.

EVENED, pp. Made even or level.

EVENING, n. [See Eve, Even.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the time of evening; or fall of the day, or of the sun.

The evening and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.

The precise time when evening begins, or when it ends, is not ascertained by us, but the word often includes a part at least of the afternoon, and indeed the whole afternoon; as in the phrase, "The morning and evening service of the sabbath." In strictness, evening commences at the setting of the sun, and continues during twilight, and night commences with total darkness. But in customary language, the evening extends to bed-time, whatever that time may be. Hence we say, to spend an evening with a friend; an evening visit.

2. The decline or latter part of life. We say, the evening of life, or of one's days.

3. The decline of any thing; as the evening of glory.

EVENING, a. Being at the close of day; as the evening sacrifice.

EVENING HYMN, a hymn or song to be sung at evening.

EVENING SONG, n. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Alexes evened with the soil. Raleigh.

2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.

Shak.

EVEN, v. t. e'ven. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Alexes evened with the soil. Raleigh.

1. The consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

2. The result of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality between parties; equal respect.

4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as the evenness of a fluid at rest.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

7. Equality or sameness of time; the consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

8. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

10. are even numbers.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced.

7. Equality or sameness of time; the consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

8. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

10. are even numbers.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

EVENLY, adv. e'venly. With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations and depressions; as things evenly spread.

2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as evenly balanced.

3. In a level position; horizontally.

4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

10. are even numbers.

6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced.

7. Equality or sameness of time; the consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

8. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

10. are even numbers.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

EVEN, v. t. To make even; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Alexes evened with the soil. Raleigh.

1. The consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality between parties; equal respect.

4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as the evenness of a fluid at rest.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

7. Equality or sameness of time; the consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

8. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

10. are even numbers.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

EVENLY, adv. e'venly. With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations and depressions; as things evenly spread.

2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as evenly balanced.

3. In a level position; horizontally.

4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

7. Equality or sameness of time; the consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

8. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

10. are even numbers.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.

EVEN, v. t. To make even; to level; to lay smooth.

This temple Alexes evened with the soil. Raleigh.

1. The consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; the result of an event.

3. Freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality between parties; equal respect.

4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as the evenness of a fluid at rest.

5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.
EVENT'ERATE, v. t. [Fr. eventre, from the L. cænter, the belly.] To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel. Brown.

EVENT'ERATED, pp. Having the bowels opened.

EVENT'ERATING, ppr. Opening the bowels.

EVENT'FUL, a. [from event,] Full of events or incidents; little usually numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as an eventful period of history; an eventful period of life.

EVENT'ILATE, v. t. To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [See Ejectulate.]

EVENT'ILATION, n. A winnowing; discussion.

EVENT'UAL, a. [from event.] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of anything; consequent.

2. Final; terminating; ultimate. Burke.

5. In any degree. No man is to be richer or happier for injustice.

6. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.


EVER, adv. [Sax. all, efre.] At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you ever seen the city of Paris, or shall you ever see it? At all times; always; continually.

2. At all times; always; continually.

He shall ever love, and always be the subject of my scorn and cruelty. Dryden.

He will ever be mindful of his covenant. Ps. cxv.

E'er learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

3. Forever, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlastling continuance.

This is my name forever. Ex. iii. 5.

In a more lax sense, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever. Exx. xxii. 21. These words are sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis; forever and ever, forever and forever, forever and evermore. Pope. Shak.

4. Everlasting. At one time and another; now and then.

Dryden.

5. In any degree. No man is ever the richer or happier for injustice.

Let no man fear that creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. Klll. Roll.

In modern usage, this word is used for ever, but very improperly.

And all the question, wrangle e'er so long, Is only this, it God has placed him wrong. Pope.

This ought to be, ne'er so long, as the phrase is always used in the Anglo-Saxon, and in our version of the scriptures, that is, so long as ever, so long as never before, to any length of time indefinitely.

Ask me never so much doth. Charmers, charming never so wisely. These are the genuine English phrases. Let them charm so wisely as never before.

1. Of a course or arrangement of emphasis; thus, as soon as ever he had done it; as like him as ever he can look. They broke all their bones in pieces or ever they came to the bottom of the den. Dan. vii.

The latter phrase is however anomalous; or ever being equivalent to before, and or may be a mistake for ere.

7. In poetry, and sometimes in prose, ever iscontracted into er.

E'er in composition signifies always or continually, without interruption, or to eternity.

EVERRUBLING, a. [ever and bubbling.] Continually boiling or bubbling. Crashaw.

EVERRURNING, a. [ever and burning.] Burning continually or without interruption; never extenuate; as an everburning lamp; everburning sulphur. Milton.

EVERT', v. t. [L. eversus.] To overthrow or subvert. [Not used.]

EVERSION, n. [L. eversio.] An overthrowing; destruction. Taylor.

Eversion of the eye-lids, ectropium, a disease in which the eye-lids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic. Good.

EVERT', v. t. [L. evorto; e and voro, to turn.]

To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. Dryden.

EVERTHROUGHFUL, a. [ever and watchful.]

Always watching or vigilant; as everwatchful eyes. Pope.

EVER, a. [Old Eng. everich, Chever.]

It is formed from ever. The Scots write everich and everelk; the latter is the Sax. afre and ale, and the former beco, eca, addition, or the common termination iek, ieg, like.

Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or considered.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity. Ps. xxiii.

EVERFYDAY, a. [every and day.]

Used or being everyday; common; usual; as everyday wit; an everyday suit of clothes. Pope.

EVERYWHERE, adv. [See Where, which signifies place.]

In every place; in all places.

EVERYANG, a. [ever and young.] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying. Joys everyoung, unmix'd with pain or fear. Pope.

EVERS-DROP. [See Eaves-dropper, the usual spelling.]

EVERS-DROPPER. n. One who stands under the eaves or at a window or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [See Eaves-dropper.]

EVERTIGATE, v. t. [Not in use.]

[See Investigate.]

EVERBRATE, [Not in use.]

[See Fibrate.]

EVICT', v. t. [L. evinco, evictum; e and vinco, conquer.]

To take away by sentence of law.

If either party be evicted for defect of the other's title. Blackstone.

1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.

If either party be evicted for defect of the other's title. Blackstone.

2. To take away by sentence of law. King Charles.

3. To evince; to prove. [Not used.]

Cheyne.

EVICT'ED, pp. Dispossessed by sentence of law; applied to persons. Recovered by legal process; applied to things. EVICTING, pp. Dispossessing by course of law.

1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.

IF either party be evicted for defect of the other's title. Blackstone.

2. To Proof; conclusive evidence. L'Estrange.

EVIDENCE, n. [Fr. from L. evidenter, from video, to see. Class Bd.]

1. That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. Our senses furnish evidence
of the existence of matter, of solidity, of color, of heat and cold, of a difference in the quality of bodies, of figure, &c. The declarations of a witness furnish evidence of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish evidence of truth or falsehood.

2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof:

1. I delivered the evidence of the purchase to Baruch. Jer. xxxii.
2. I subscribed the evidence and sealed it. Jer. xxvii.

3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.

EVIDENCE, n. To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to evidence the guilt of an offender. The clearness of creation clearly evidence the existence of an infinite first cause.

EVIDENCED, pp. Made clear to the mind; proved.

EVIDENCING, ppr. Proving clearly; manifesting.

EVIDENT, a. Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are evident to the senses; their qualities may be made evident. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made evident.

EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIGLATION, n. [L. evigilatio.] A waking or watching. [Little used.]

EVI, a. and v. [Sax. evi, evyl, or evyl; D. evel; G. iibel; Arm. fail, goall. Qu. W. evidentially, adv. Clearly; obviously:

EVIDENT, a. Aflbrding evidence; clearly proving. Scott.

EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTIAL, ppr. Made clear to the mind; proved.

EVIDENCING, ppr. Proving clearly; manifesting.

EVIDENT, a. Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are evident to the senses; their qualities may be made evident. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made evident.

EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIL, a. evil. [Sax. efel, ijfel, or hyfcl; D. euvel; G. iibel; Arm. fail, goall. Qu. W. evil.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously:

EVIDENCE, n. To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to evidence the guilt of an offender. The clearness of creation clearly evidence the existence of an infinite first cause.

EVIDENCED, pp. Made clear to the mind; proved.

EVIDENCING, ppr. Proving clearly; manifesting.

EVIDENT, a. Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are evident to the senses; their qualities may be made evident. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made evident.

EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIL, a. evil.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIL, n. Evil natural or moral. Natural evil is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.

Moral evil is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed by him to God, by or under the authority of God, or by the sacred institutions of mankind, in any violation of the plain principles of justice and rectitude.

There are also evils called evil, which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and political evils, which injure a nation, in its public capacity.

All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right are moral evils. Diseases are natural evils, but they often proceed from moral evils.

2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.

There shall come no misfortune.

Ps. xci.

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself. Prov. xxvi.

3. Depreciation; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.

The best of the sons of men is full of evil.

Eccles. ix.

4. Malady; as the king's evil or scrofula.

Evi, adv. [generally contracted to ill.]

1. Not well; with not justly or propriety; unsuitably.

Evil seems thee.

Shak.

2. Not virtuously; not innocently.

It went evil with his house.

Deut.

3. Not happily; unfortunately.

It is an evil.

Deut.

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut.

5. In military tactics, the doubling of ranks encircling a body to prevent its escape.

The Egyptians entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut.

EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIL, a. evil.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.

EVILDOER, n. [evil and doer, from do.

EVIDENTIAL, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTLY, adv. Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be evidently proved by its mischievous effects.
2. To throw out; to emit.  
Prior.

EVADE, v. i. To open itself; to disclose itself.  
Prior.

EVAPORATED, pp. Unfolded; opened; expanded; emitted.  

EVOLVENT, n. In geometry, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve; the curve described from the evolute.  
John.

EVOLVING, ppr. Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

EXOMINATION, n. A vomiting.  
Seift.

EVULGATION, n. A divulging.  [Not in use.]

EVRER, n. yu're.  [Sax. huer or hzoer.]  A 
Brown.

EXACTION, n. A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. eI or 
Brown.

EXERTION, n. [L. exulcior, from exello ; e 
Pope.

EVOLVE, v.i. To open itself; to disclose itself.  
Prior.

EXACT, a. egzact'.  [L. exactus, from exigo, to drive; ex and ago, Gr. αγω, to drive, urge or press.]  
Shak. Pope.

EXACTRESS, n. A female who exacts or 
Pope.

EXACTRESS, n. A female who exacts or is severe in his injunctions.  
B. Jonson.

EXACTuating, v. t. [L. exactus, from exello ; e 
Bacon.

EXACTUATION, n. To what or sharpen.  [Not in use.]

EXAGGERATE, v. t. [L. exaggero, from exagero, with authority, and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding by necessity.  
Hale.

EXAGGERATED, pp. Enlarged beyond the truth.  
Arbuthnot.

EXAGGERATING, pp. Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.  
B. Jonson.

EXAGGERATION, n. A heaping together of, heap; accumulation.  [Little used.]

EXACTING, pp. Demanded or required by authority; extorted; compelled to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.  
Hale.

EXACTNESS, n. Exactness.  [Little used.]

EXACTLY, adv. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately.  A tenon should be exactly fitted to the mortise.

EXACTNESS, n. Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with exactness.  
State.

EXACTED, pp. Demanded or required.  
Shak.

EXACTER, n. A female who exacts or is severe in his injunctions.  
B. Jonson.

EXACTRESS, n. A female who exacts or is severe in his injunctions.  
B. Jonson.

EXACTUATION, n. To what or sharpen.  [Not in use.]

EXAGGERATE, v. t. [L. exaggero, from exagero, with authority, and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.  
Hale.

EXAGGERATION, n. A heaping together of, heap; accumulation.  [Little used.]

EXACTING, pp. Demanded or required by authority; extorted; compelled to pay or yield under color of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.  
Hale.

EXACTNESS, n. Exactness.  [Little used.]

EXACTLY, adv. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately.  A tenon should be exactly fitted to the mortise.

EXACTNESS, n. Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with exactness.  
State.

EXACTED, pp. Demanded or required.  
Shak.

EXACTER, n. A female who exacts or is severe in his injunctions.  
B. Jonson.
3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity or excellence.

EXALTATION, n. The act of raising high.

EXALTATION, pp. Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honored with office or rank; exalted; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Time never fails to bring every exalted reputation to a strict scrutiny. James...

EXALTATION, n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.]

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; discretion; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching and exploring, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine minerals.

EXAMINING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAMINATION, n. Deprivation of life or of spirits. [Little used.]

EXAMINATION, n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; discretion; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching and exploring, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine minerals.

EXAMINING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAMINATION, n. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; discretion; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching and exploring, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine minerals.

EXAMINING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAMINATION, n. Deprivation of life or of spirits. [Little used.]

EXAMINATION, n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; discretion; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching and exploring, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine minerals.

EXAMINING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAMINATION, n. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; discretion; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching and exploring, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine minerals.

EXAMINING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EXAMINATION, n. Deprivation of life or of spirits. [Little used.]

EXAMINATION, n. [L. examinatio. See Examen.]

1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as an examination of a house or a ship.

2. Mental inquiry; discretion; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.

3. Trial by a rule or law.

4. In judicial proceedings, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as the examination of a witness or the merits of a cause.

5. In seminaries of learning, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.

6. In chemistry and other sciences, a searching and exploring, with a view to discover truth; as, to examine minerals.

EXAMINING, pp. Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAMINER, n. One who examines, tries or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

EXAMINATION, pp. Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.
2. To aggravate; to embitter; as, to exasperate enmity.

3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate; as, to exasperate pain or art inflamed.

EXASPERATE, a. Provoked; embittered; inflamed.

EXASPERATED, pp. Highly angered or increased in violence.

EXASPERATER, n. One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity or violence.

EXASPERATING, ppr. Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating.

EXASPERATE, a. Provoked; embittered; inflamed.

EXASPERATED, pp. Highly angered or increased in violence.

EXASPERATION, n. [L. excasperatio.] To surpass; to excel. Homer exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom. 1 Kings v.

EXCEED, v. t. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure or quantity; or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth exceeds the customary length or breadth; one man exceeds another in bulk, stature or weight; one offender exceeds another in villany.

EXCEED, v. i. To exceed; to excel. Homer exceeded all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero exceeded their contemporaries in oratory.

EXCEED, v. t. To pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number or measure.

EXCEED, v. i. To go too far; to pass.

EXCEEDABLE, a. That may surpass or exceed. [See Exceed.]

EXCEDED, pp. Exceeded; surpassed; outdone.

EXCEEDER, n. One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

EXCEEDING, ppr. Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outstanding.

EXCEEDING, adv. In a very great degree; unusually.

EXCEEDINGLY, adv. In an excellent manner.

EXCELLENCE, n. [Fr. from L. excellentia.] The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of exceeding anything.

EXCELLENT, a. Being of great value or use; applied to things; remarkable for good properties; as excellent timber; an excellent farm; an excellent horse; excellent fruit.

EXCELLENTLY, adv. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EXCEPT, v. t. [Fr. excepter; L. exceptare; from L. ex, out, and capio, to take. See Capturion, Capturc.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we excepted one: that is, excepted to a witness, or to his testimony, on account of objections or objections; usually followed by to; sometimes by against. I except to a witness, or to his testimony, on account of his interest or partiality. Excepted.

EXCEPT, v. t. To object; to make an objection or objections; usually followed by to; sometimes by against. I except to a witness, or to his testimony, on account of his interest or partiality.

EXCEriv, v. t. To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious or distinguished.

EXCEriv, v. t. To make blind. [Not used.]

EXCErivATION, n. The act of making blind. [Not used.]

EXCErivent, n. Excess. [Not authorized.]

EXCErivE, v. t. [L. excedo; ex and cedo, to go beyond; sometimes by against.]

1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure or quantity; or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth exceeds the customary length or breadth; one man exceeds another in bulk, stature or weight; one offender exceeds another in villany.

2. To surpass; to excel. Homer exceeded all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero exceeded their contemporaries in oratory.

EXCErivF, v. t. To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious or distinguished.

EXCErivF, n. The act of making blind. [Not used.]

EXCErivATION, n. The act of making blind. [Not used.]

EXCErivENT, n. Excess. [Not authorized.]

EXCErivE, v. t. [L. excedo; ex and cedo, to go beyond; sometimes by against.]

1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure or quantity; or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth exceeds the customary length or breadth; one man exceeds another in bulk, stature or weight; one offender exceeds another in villany.

2. To surpass; to excel. Homer exceeded all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero exceeded their contemporaries in oratory.

EXCELLENTLY, adv. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EXCELLEMENTY, adv. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EXCEPT, v. t. [Fr. excepter; L. exceptare; from L. ex, out, and capio, to take. See Capturion, Capturc.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we excepted one: that is, excepted to a witness, or to his testimony, on account of
EXCEPTION, n. The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the exception of five. All the land is in tillage, excepted; three being excepted. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. Excepted would be better: three excepted, three being excepted.

EXCEPTIONABLE, a. Including an exception; as an exceptive preposition. Watts.


EXCEPTIVE, a. Including an exception; as an exceptive preposition. Shaft.

EXCEPTING, ppr. Taking or leaving out. Exceptionable.

EXCEPTED, pp. [See Except.]

EXCEPTING, ppr. Taking or leaving out. Exceptionable.


EXCERPTS, n. Extracts from authors. [A bad word.]

EXCESS, n. [L. excessus, from excedo. See Exceed.]

EXCESSIVE, a. Beyond any given degree; measure or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as the excessive bulk of a man; excessive labor; excessive wages.

EXCESSIVELY, adv. In an extreme degree; beyond measure; excessively; as excessively impatient; excessively grieved. Violently; viciously; as, the wind blew excessively.

EXCESSIVENESS, n. The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EXCHANGE, n. [Fr. échanger; Arm. ecceutix, from chængere, to change.]

1. Literally, that which exceeds any measure or proportion, or which exceeds something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; which is beyond necessity or wants; as an excess of provisions; excess of light.

2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as the excess of a limb; the excess of bile in the system.


5. In morals, any indulgence of appetite, passion or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety: intemperance in gratifications; as excess in eating or drinking; excess of joy; excess of grief; excess of love, or of anger; excess of labor.

6. In arithmetic and geometry, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.

EXCH.

EXCHANGER, v.t. [Fr. échanger; Arm. ecceutix, from chængere, to change.]

1. To lay aside, quit or resign one thing, state or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to exchange a crown for a cow; to exchange a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to exchange a life of ease for a life of toil.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. Shak.

3. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.

4. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as an exchange of thoughts; an exchange of civilities.

5. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.

6. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.

There's my exchange. Shak.

7. In mercantile business, this is called change.

8. The law of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft or bill of exchange. A in London is creditor to B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill, by which A receives his debt due from B in New York. C transfers the bill to D in New York, who receives the amount from B.

Bills of exchange, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called foreign bills of exchange; the like bills, drawn on persons in different parts or cities of the same country, are called inland bills of exchange.

A bill of exchange is a mercantile contract in which four persons are primarily concerned.

8. In mercantile language, a bill drawn for money is called exchange, instead of a bill of exchange.

The course of exchange is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is at par, when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less,
EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE, n. Given or received for something else; bartered.

EXCHANGER, n. One who exchanges; one who practices exchange.

EXCHANGING, prr. Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EXCHEQUER, n. exchequer. [Fr. echiquier, checker-work, a chess-board. See Chess and Checker.]

In England, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues, and so called from seuacharium, or from the same root, denoting a checkered cloth, which covers the table. It consists of two divisions: the receipt of the exchequer, which manages the royal revenue; and the judicial part, which is divided into a court of law and a court of equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron and three inferior barons. The common law courts are held before the barons, without the treasurer or chancellor.

Exchequer-bills, in England, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and bearing interest.

EXCHEQUER, v. t. To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer.

EXCLUDABLE, a. ss as z. Liable or subject to exclude; as, coffee is an excludable commodity.

EXCLUDE, n. ss as z. [L. excludo, cut off, as far as z. De scepta, G. excludet.] An inadmissible or unlighted, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption; as an excise on coffee, soap, candles, which a person consumes in his family. But many articles are not excisable at the manufacturer's as spirit at the distillery, printed silks and linens at the printer's, &c. Encyc. 2. To make impossible; to keep out; to shut out; as, one body excludes another from entering or admission.

EXCLUSION, n. s as z. The act of excluding; of shutting out; as, to exclude our merchants from the commerce of their colonies. In some of the states, no man who pays taxes is excluded from the privilege of voting for representatives.

EXCLUSIVE, a. ss as z. Exclusive of all other; particular to; as, an exclusive privilege.

EXCLUSIVE, v. t. To make exclusive of; to shut out; as, to exclude young animals from the womb or from eggs.

EXCLUSIVE, n. ss as z. A right or privilege of being excludable; as, a privilege is exclusive of all others.

EXCLUSIVE, a. ss as z. Of, relating to, or characteristic of an exclusive; as, exclusive societies.

EXCLUSIVE, v. t. To render exclusive of; to shut out; as, to exclude a person from admission or participation.

EXCLUSION, n. ss as z. A shutting out; as, the exclusion of a fetus.

EXCLUSION, n. ss as z. The act of excluding; of shutting out; as, the exclusion of a fetus.

EXCLAMATION, n. ss as z. Outcry; noisy talk; a speaking out; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAME, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement or passionate emotion.

EXCLAMATION, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement or passionate emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIMING, prr. Crying out; vociferating; expressing vehement passion or emotion.

EXCLAIMING, a. Expressing vehement passion or emotion.

EXCLAIMING, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIMATION, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement or passionate emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.

EXCLAIM, v. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, v. t. To cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; to express vehement passion or emotion; to exclaim against; as, to exclaim against tyranny.

EXCLAIM, n. Outcry; outcry; anguish; as, exclamations against abuses in government.
To flay; to strip or wear off the skin.

EXCOMMUNICATING, ppr. Expelling from the communion of a church, and de
EXCOMMUNICATED, pp. Expelled or separated from communion with a church, to excommunicate.

EXCOMMUNICABLE, a. Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

EXCOMMUNICATE, v. t. [L. ca-.and corn.]

EXCOMMUNICATION, n. Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EXCOMMUNIQUÉ, n. v. t. [Auxiliary; to think.]

EXCLUSIVE, a. Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [Little used.]

EXCLUDE, v. t. [L. excludo.]

EXCLUSION, n. A separation of some fluid from the blood, by means of the glands; a throwing of off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. A preternatural production. Fuller.

EXCRINE, n. Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor.

EXCRINE, a. Pertaining to or consisting in excrement. Fourroy.

EXCRINE, n. Containing excrement; consisting in matter evaporated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body.

EXCRINE, n. To express, to discharge from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. A spitting out, to hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EXCRINE, a. That may be discharged by spitting. [Little used.]

EXCRINE, v. t. [L. excreto, excreto, to hawk and spit.]

EXCRINE, n. A separation of some fluid from the body, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.

EXCRINE, a. That which is excreted; fluids separated from the body by the glands and called excrement.

EXCRINE, n. A separation of some fluid from the body, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.

EXCRINE, a. Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

EXCRINE, n. A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a serous vessel.

EXCRINE, n. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

EXCRINE, a. Liable to torture; to torment, from cruel, or cross. [Little used.]

EXCRINE, n. A separation of some fluid from the body, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.

EXCRINE, n. In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing out from a plant. Bentley.

EXCRINE, a. Visible; evident; apparent.
EX-DIRECTOR, n. One who has been a director, but is displaced.

EX-GERABLE, a. Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered. [Little used.]

EXECUTER, n. A person appointed by a testator to execute his will. [The latter word is generally used.]

EXECUTRESS, n. A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. 

EXECUTORIAL, a. Pertaining to an executor; executive.

EXECUTORY, a. Performing official duties. 2. In law, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as an executory devise or remainder.

EXECUTRESS, n. A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. [The latter word is generally used.]

EXECUTION, n. A cutting off or out. [Little used.]

EXECUTE, v. t. [Fr. executer; It. eseguire; Sp. executor; L. exequor, for exsequor, ex and sequor, to follow. See Seek.]

EXECUTOR, n. The officer, whether a king, president or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government.

EXEMPTION, n. The act of exempting; as, to exempt from tax; or by which an officer is empowered to carry out a judgment into effect. An execution issue from the court of a county, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy or a constable, on the estate, goods or body of the debtor.

EXEMY, n. A noun of explanation; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository.

EXEMPLAR, n. A model, original or pattern, to be copied or followed. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conveys the enforcement of them, is executive.

EXEMPLARILY, adv. In a manner to serve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner.

EXEMPLARINESS, n. The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EXEMPLARY, a. [from exemplar.] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The Christian should be exemplary in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.

EXEMPT, v. t. [L. ex, out of; exemptus, released; apertus, open; wards.]

EXEMPT, adv. Not liable to be penalized; not subject to punishment.

EXEMPTNESS, n. Freedom from restraint or punishment; release from hardship or suffering.
EXEMPT', a. Free from any service, charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity to. [Lit. used.]

EXEMPTED, pp. Freed from charge, duty, tax or evils, to which others are subject; to exempt from pain or fear. Peers in G. Britain are exempt from serving on inquests.

EXEMPTING, ppr. Freeing from charge, duty, tax or evil; granting immunity to. [Lit. used.]

EXEMPTION, n. The act of exempting the state of being exempt. 2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil or requisition, to which others are subject; to exempt from pain or death. No man can claim an exemption from pain, sorrow or death.

EXEMPTIOUS, a. Separable; that may be taken from. [Lit. used.]

EXERCISE, n. As an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs, of the mind or faculties for improvement, as in oratory, painting or statues. Use or practice to acquire skill; as, to exercise for health or amusement. 4. To use; to exert; as, to exercise authority or power. 5. To use for improvement in skill; as, to exercise arms.
EXHAUSTED, pp. Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining or evaporating; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EXHAUSTED, adj. That may be exhausted or drained off.

EXHAUSTING, pp. Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming.

EXHAUSTION, n. The act of exhausting or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

1. Tending to exhaust; as exhausting labor.

EXHAUSTION, n. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

Exhaustion usually expresses less than dejection; wholly used or expended; consuming. 

EXHAUSTLESS, a. Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied inexhaustible; as an exhaustless fund or store.

EXHAUSTION, n. Exhaustion; drain.

EXHAUSTED, pp. Sent out; emitted, as vapor; evaporated.

EXHAUSTIBLE, a. That may be exhausted or drained off.

EXHIBIT, v.t. To offer or present to view; to present, exhibiting, showing; displaying.

EXHIBITOR, a. Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, n. An offering, producing or showing of feats; public show; representation of oratory; public show; representation of feats in public; representation of oratory in public; any public show.

EXHIBITED, pp. Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EXHIBITION, n. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

EXHIBITING, pp. Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, n. [L. exhibitio. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

EXHIBITOR, a. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge; Suffolk.

EXHIBITING, pp. Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, n. [L. exhibitio. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

EXHIBITING, pp. Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, n. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

EXHIBITOR, a. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge; Suffolk.

EXHIBITING, pp. Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, n. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

EXHIBITOR, a. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge; Suffolk.

EXHIBITING, pp. Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBITION, n. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.

EXHIBITOR, a. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge; Suffolk.
EXHORTING, ppr. Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EXHUMATION, n. [Fr. from exhumant, to dig out of the ground; Sp. exhumar; L. ex humus, ground.]
1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterment of a corpse.
2. The digging up of any thing buried.

EXCICATE, EXICATION. [See Excicic.

EXIGENCE, { n. [L. exigens from exigo, to press.]
1. Demand; urgency; urgent need or want.
2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which requires the sheriff to cause the disinterment of a corpse.

EXIÈNE, EXJÈNENCE. (See Ex- siccate.

EXÈNANTE, p. t. [L. exinanio.] To make empty; to weaken.
[Not used.]

EXINANITION, n. [L. exinanitio, from exinanio, to empty or evacuate; ex and ani, to empty, animis, empty, void.]
An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [Little used.]

EXÈNANTE, a. [L. exinanis.] Excellent.

EXELLE, n. [L. exillium, exil]; Fr. exile; It. esilio.
The word is probably derived from one's country.

EXÈLÉMENT, n. Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [Not used.]

EXÈILE, a. exèl. [L. exilis.]
Slender; thin; fine.

EXIST, v. i. exist. [L. existi.] To be; to have an essence or real being.

EXISTENCE, n. The state of being or existence of national calamities, our pious and virtuous country.

EXISTÉNTER, a. Havjing existence.

EXISTÈNT, a. Being; having being, essence or existence.

EXONÈRATIVE, a. Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EXONÈRATING, ppr. Unloading; discharging: the act of freeing one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice.

EXONÈRÉTATE, v. t. esconèrè. [L. exono, to carry or set on the side, to lay; ex, out, on as a load.] To unload; to disburden.

EXONÈRÉD, pp. Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility.

EXONÈRÂTÈVE, pp. Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EXONÈRÂTION, n. The act of disburdening or discharging: the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EXONÈRÂTÈVE, a. Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EXONÈRABLE, a. [L. exorabils, from exora.] Liable to be discharged or relieved; that may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

EXONÈRÂTÂNCÈ, n. [L. exorabundis, from exoral.; ex and oral, an oration.]
Literally, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as the exorbitances of the tongue, or of deportment.
The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your exorbitances. {Dryden}

EXORBITANT, a. [L. exorbitans.] Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of exorbitant appetites and passions; exorbitant demands or claims; exorbitant taxes.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were inured with causes exorbitant. {Hooker}

EXORBITANTLY, adv. Enormously; excessively.

EXORBITATE, v. i. To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit. {Bentley}

EXORCISE, v. i. s a s. [Gr. ἑκατώσ, to adjure, from ἑκάς, to bind by oath, from ἑκατό, an oath.]

1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. To exorcise a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To exorcise a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person, by prayers or other ceremonies. {Encyc.}

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons as, to exorcise a bed or a house.

EXORCISED, pp. Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EXORCISER, n. One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjurations.

EXORCISING, ppr. Expelling evil spirits by conjurations and ceremonies.

EXORCISM, n. a. [L. exorcismus; Gr. ἄκατωσ, adjuration.]

The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. Exorcism was common among the nations; it is still a part of the superstitions of some bodies.

EXORCIST, n. One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. Acts xix.

EXORDIAL, a. [infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

EXORDIUM, n. plu. exordiums. [L. from exordio, to begin.]

In oratory, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. The exordium may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according the nature of the subject and occasion.

EXORNIATION, n. [L. exornatio, from exornare; ex and orare, to adorn.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EXORNTIVE, a. [L. exortivus; ex and orio, to rise.]

Rising; relating to the east.

EXOSTATED, a. [infra.] Deprived of bones.

EXOSTEOUS, a. [L. ex and ossae, bones.]

Without bones; destitute of bones; as, exostous animals. {Brown}

EXOTERIC, a. [Gr. ἐκτέρις, exterior.]

External; public; opposed to esoteric or secret. The esoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The esoteric were taught or taught only to a few chosen disciples. {Encyc.}

EXOTIC, n. What is obvious or common.

Search.

EXOTIC, a. [Gr. ἐκτικος, from ἐκτικω, without.]

Exotic; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as an exotic plant; an exotic term or word.

EXOTIC, a. A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country.

Exotism was common among the nations; it is still a part of the superstitions of some bodies.

EXORTIVE, a. [L. exortivus; ex and orio, to rise.]

Rising; relating to the east.

EXORTING, ppr. Expelling evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies; to deliver from the supposed to possess him. To exorcise a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person, by prayers or other ceremonies. {Encyc.}

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower expands its leaves.

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream expands its waters over a plain.

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, the expansion of the heart or affections.

4. Enlargement; as the expansion of the heart or affections.

EXPAND', v. i. 

To open; to spread; as, a flower expands its leaves.

EXPAND', v. t. [L. expando; ex and pando, to open, or spread; It. spandere, to pour out; coinciding with Eng. span, D. span, spannen, Sw. spanna, Dan. spande.]

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower expands its leaves.

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream expands its waters over a plain.

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to expand the chest by inspiration; heat expands all bodies; air is expanded by rarefaction.

4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to expand the sphere of benevolence; to expand the heart or affections.

EXPAND', v. t.

To open; to spread. Flowers expand in spring.

2. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to expand the chest by inspiration; heat expands all bodies; air is expanded by rarefaction.

3. To enlarge; to extend; as, to expand the sphere of benevolence; to expand the heart or affections.

EXPANDING, ppr. Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EXPANDING, ppr. Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EXPANS', n. expans. [L. expansum.]

A smooth expanse of crystal lakes. {Pope}

The smooth expanse of surface of a thing.

EXPANSIBILITY, n. [from expansible.]

The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as the expansibility of air.

EXPANSIBLE, a. [Fr. from expand.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused.

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight.

EXPANSIBLE, a. Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EXPANSION, n. [L. expansio.]

The act of expanding or spreading out.

2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply expansion to surface, as the expansion of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the expansion of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth.
fears to a future event. The common phrase, I expect it was, is as vulgar as it is
improper.

EXPECTABLE, a. To be expected; that may be expected.

EXPECTANCE, n. The act or state of expecting; expectation. Milton. Shak.

2. Something expected.

3. Hope; a looking for with pleasure.

EXPECTANCY, n. In law, a state of waiting or suspension. An estate in expectancy is one which is to take effect or come into the possession of another estate. Estates of this kind are remainders and reversions. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever; A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in expectancy, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As when A leases an estate to B for twenty years; after the determination of that period, the estate reverts to the lessor, but during the term the estate of the lessor is in expectancy. Blackstone.

EXPECTANT, n. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by expectants.

EXPECTATION, n. [L. exspectatio.] The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. Expectation differs from hope. Hope originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. Expectation is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. Hope is directed to some good; expectation is directed to good or evil.

The same word at present is used in both senses. Expectation to suffering, produces patience in disappointment. Expectation to a future good, produces industry. Expectation to a present evil, produces caution and care.

1. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.

2. Prospect of good to come. My soul, wait thou only on God, for my expectation is from him. Ps. Lxxi.

3. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. Milton.

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. Milton.

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as a youth of expectation. Sidney. Otway.

We now more generally say, a youth of promise.

6. In chances, expectation is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. Expectation differs from hope. Hope originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. Expectation is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. Hope is directed to some good; expectation is directed to good or evil.

The same word at present is used in both senses. Expectation to suffering, produces patience in disappointment. Expectation to a future good, produces industry. Expectation to a present evil, produces caution and care.

1. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.

2. Prospect of good to come. My soul, wait thou only on God, for my expectation is from him. Ps. Lxxi.

3. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. Milton.

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. Milton.

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as a youth of expectation. Sidney. Otway.

We now more generally say, a youth of promise.

6. In chances, expectation is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. Expectation differs from hope. Hope originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. Expectation is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. Hope is directed to some good; expectation is directed to good or evil.

The same word at present is used in both senses. Expectation to suffering, produces patience in disappointment. Expectation to a future good, produces industry. Expectation to a present evil, produces caution and care.

7. In college government, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student with the college for some reason.

EXPEL, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELER, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.

EXPELLEUR, n. One who expels; one who waits for something, or for another person. Swift. Shak.

EXPELLEUR, v. t. [L. expellere; ex, out; pellevi, to carry; Gr. έκβαλλειν.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. There is no absolute power to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to dis- charge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. Cox.
EXPEDIENT, a. That may be expelled or driven out. Acid expellable by heat.

EXPELLED, pp. Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.

EXPENSIBLE, a. He or that which drives out or away.

EXPELLABLE, a. That may be expelled or driven out.

EXPELLER, n. He or that which drives out or away.

EXPELLEES, ppr. Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.

EXPEND, t. to expend; cx and pendo; to sgl.: Sp. expender; Fr. dispenser, from L. dissipare; It. spentere; to spend, properly, to weigh off; hence, to lay out.

1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or;

2. Money expended; expense.

EXPENDED, pp. Lay out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed.

EXPENDING, ppr. Spending; using; employing; wasting.

EXPENDITURE, n. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant expenditures of public money.

EXPENSIFUL, a. Costly; skillful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; as an expert philosopher.

EXPERIMENTALIST, n. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, adv. By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation; by trials, or the result of such trials.

EXPERIMENTING, ppr. Making experiments or trials.

EXPERT, a. [L. expertus, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilled or wise by means of trials, use or observation; as an expert artist; an expert physician.

EXPERIENCER, n. One who makes trials; or the result of such trials.

EXPERIENCING, ppr. Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPERIMENT, n. [L. experimentum, from experior, in experience, which see.] A single experiment. It is not expedient to try many experiments in legislation.

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours.

EXPERIMENT, v. t. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to manifest some unknown fact, or to establish it when known.

Philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

2. To try; to search by trial.

EXPERIMENTALIST, n. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL, a. Pertaining to experiment.

EXPERIMENTED, pp. Laid out, used or consumed.

EXPERIMENT, v. t. To be laid out, used or consumed.

EXPERIMENT, n. The act of experimenting; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant expenditures of public money.

EXPERIMENT, v. t. To try; to know by experiment; to know by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. Experimental knowledge is the most valuable, because it is most certain, and most safely to be trusted.

3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; as experimental philosophy.

EXPERIENCE, n. [L. experientia, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice; as experience proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trials, and his experience proves the same fact.

A single trial is usually denominated an experiment; experience may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.

2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.

3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as the experience we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell or of taste by experience. We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or experience.

We learn the value of industry by experience.

4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EXPERIENCE, v. t. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good, and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.

2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPERIENCED, pp. Tried; used; practiced; trials, or the result of such trials.

EXPERIMENT, v. t. To make trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPERIMENT, n. [L. experimentum, from experior, to try, test, prove.] A single experiment. It is not expedient to try many experiments in legislation.

EXPERIMENTALIST, n. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL, a. Pertaining to experiment.

EXPERIENCE, n. [L. experientia, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice; as experience proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trials, and his experience proves the same fact.

A single trial is usually denominated an experiment; experience may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.

2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.

3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as the experience we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell or of taste by experience. We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or experience.

We learn the value of industry by experience.

4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EXPERIENCE, v. t. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good, and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.

2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPERIENCED, pp. Tried; used; practiced; trials, or the result of such trials.

EXPERT, a. [L. expertus, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilled or wise by means of trials, use or observation; as an expert artist; an expert physician.

EXPERIENCER, n. One who makes trials; or the result of such trials.

EXPERIENCING, ppr. Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPERIMENT, n. [L. experimentum, from experior, in experience, which see.] A single experiment. It is not expedient to try many experiments in legislation.

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours.

EXPERIMENT, v. t. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to manifest some unknown fact, or to establish it when known.

Philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

2. To try; to search by trial.

EXPERIMENTALIST, n. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL, a. Pertaining to experiment.

EXPERIENCE, n. [L. experientia, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice; as experience proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trials, and his experience proves the same fact.

A single trial is usually denominated an experiment; experience may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.

2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.

3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as the experience we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell or of taste by experience. We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or experience.

We learn the value of industry by experience.

4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EXPERIENCE, v. t. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good, and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.

2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPERIENCED, pp. Tried; used; practiced; trials, or the result of such trials.

EXPERT, a. [L. expertus, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilled or wise by means of trials, use or observation; as an expert artist; an expert physician.

EXPERIENCER, n. One who makes trials; or the result of such trials.

EXPERIENCING, ppr. Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPERIMENT, n. [L. experimentum, from experior, in experience, which see.] A single experiment. It is not expedient to try many experiments in legislation.

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours.

EXPERIMENT, v. t. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to manifest some unknown fact, or to establish it when known.

Philosophers experiment on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

2. To try; to search by trial.

EXPERIMENTALIST, n. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL, a. Pertaining to experiment.

EXPERIENCE, n. [L. experientia, from experior, to try, test, prove.] Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice; as experience proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trials, and his experience proves the same fact.

A single trial is usually denominated an experiment; experience may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.

2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.

3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as the experience we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell or of taste by experience. We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or experience.

We learn the value of industry by experience.

4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

EXPERIENCE, v. t. To try by use, by suffering or by enjoyment. Thus we all experience pain, sorrow and pleasure; we experience good, and evil; we often experience a change of sentiments and views.

2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPERIENCED, pp. Tried; used; practiced; trials, or the result of such trials.
burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gun powder explodes, on the application of fire; a volcano explodes; a meteor explodes.

EXPLODE, v. t. To cry out; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to explode a play on the stage. Hence,

1. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from one's presence. To drive into disrepute; or in general, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now exploded.

2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from one's presence. To drive into disrepute; or in general, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now exploded.

3. To drive out with violence and noise.

[Little used.]

The kindled powder exploded the ball.

Blackmore.

EXPLODED, pp. Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; seized on.

EXPLODER, n. One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EXPLOIT', n. [Fr. exploit; Norm. esploil, espelij, espelij; as ploro, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound sense from the simple verb ploro; but the primary sense of pono is to set or place, or to lay open; as, to expose a plan or design.]

1. A deed or act; more especially, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as, the exploits of Alexander, of Cesar, of Washington. [Exploit.

2. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus in the exponent of the ratio of thirty to five.

Bailey. Harris. Eucl.

EXPONENTIAL, a. Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraical and transcendental ones. They are the antithesis of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. Harris.

EXPOSE, v. t. [L. exposito; expositum, from expono; ex and ponno, to set forth.] To offer; to place or set forth; to expose or set forth; to expose.

1. To offer; to place or set forth; to expose or set forth; to expose.

2. To offer; to place or set forth; to expose or set forth; to expose.

EXPOSABLE, o. That may be exposed.

Pope.

EXPOSING, pp. Very cheap; of little value; low; of little worth.

EXPOSER, n. One who exposes.

EXPOSING, v. t. To be exposed.

EXPOSE, v. i. [Fr. exposer; L. expositum, from expono; ex and ponno, to set forth.]To offer; to place.

1. To offer; to place.

2. To offer; to place.

EXPOSURE, n. The act of exposing to unobstructed view; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSE RED, pp. Exposed; open to attack, by any means; open to the air.

EXPOSING, pp. Exposed; open to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSE, v. t. [L. exposito; expositum, from expono; ex and ponno, to set forth.]To offer; to place or set forth; to expose or set forth; to expose.

1. To offer; to place or set forth; to expose or set forth; to expose.

2. To offer; to place or set forth; to expose or set forth; to expose.

EXPOSER, n. One who exposes.

EXPOSING, pp. Exposed; open to attack, by any means; open to the air.

EXPOSING, pp. Exposed; open to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSITION, n. The act of exposing to unobstructed view; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSURE, n. The act of exposing to unobstructed view; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSING, pp. Conveying to a foreign country or to another state, as goods, produce or manufactures.

EXPORT-TRADE, n. The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.


EXPLORE, v. t. a n. [Fr. explorer; L. expleodo, from expleo, expleto, expleter, to be dispatch; expleiter, to be dispatch; expleiter, to be dispatch.

EXPORE, v. t. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely with care. Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.

EXPORE, v. t. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely with care. Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.

EXPORE, v. t. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely with care. Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.

EXPORE, v. t. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely with care. Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.

EXPORE, v. t. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely with care. Moses sent spies to explore the land of Canaan.
An ex post facto law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, after it was done, or in increasing the punishment after the commission of the offense; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow different or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offense was committed. 

An ex post facto law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, after it was done, or in increasing the punishment after the commission of the offense; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow different or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offense was committed. 

EXPOS'TULATE, v. t. [L. expostulo; ex and postulo, to require, probably from the root of passo.] To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress, followed by with. 

The emperor's ambassador expostulated with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor. 

EXPOS'TULATING, ppr. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to express the juice of grapes or of apples. 

To utter; to declare in words; to speak. He expressed his ideas or his meaning with precision. 

Each verse so swells expressive of her woes. 

EXPRESSION, n. The act of expressing: the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants. 

The act of uttering, declaring or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as an expression of the public will. 

A phrase, or mode of speech; as an old expression; an old expression. 

In painting, a natural and lively representation of the subject; as the expression of the eye, of the countenance, or of a particular posture or passion. 

In music, the tone, grace or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments. 

Theatrical expression, is a distinct, somber and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject. 

EXPRESSIONAL, a. Expressing; expressive. 

EXPRESSIONLESS, a. Not containing expression. 

EXPRESSIONLESSNESS, n. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression; representation by words. 

The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as the expressiveness of the eye, or of the features, voice, and gestures. 

EXPRESSIONILY, adv. In expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.
EXTEMPO'RATE, a. [Not used. See Extemporaneous.]

EXTEMPO'RAINÉ, a. [L. extempran-aeus; ex and tempus, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered at the time, without previous study, or unpremeditated; as an extemporaneous address; an extemporaneous production; an extemporaneous prescription.

EXTEMPRO'NEOUSLY, adv. Without previous study.

EXTREM'ORILY, adv. Without previous study.

EXTREM'ORARY, a. [L. ex and temporarius, from tempus, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation. [See Extemporaneous.]

1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak extemporaneously.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

1. That may be extended; extended; enlarged, widened or expanded.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EXTEND', v. t. [L. extendo; ex and tendo, from Gr. ἔπτεινω, L. teneo; Fr. étendre; It. estendere.]

1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We extend lines in surveying; we extend roads, limits, bounds, etc.

2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to extend the arm or hand.

3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to extend the capacities, or intellectual powers; to extend the sphere of usefulness, or to extend commerce.

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to extend the time of payment; to extend the season of trial.

5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise towards.

He hath extended mercy to me before the king. Ezra vii.

6. To impart; to yield or give.

I will extend peace to her like a river. Isa. livi.

7. In law, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

EXTEN'SION, n. [L. exlensio.]

The act of extending; a stretching.

EXTEN'SIONAL, a. Having great extent.

EXTENSIONAL, a. That may be extended; capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened or expanded.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EXTENS'IVE, a. Wide; large; having great extent or enlargement; as an extensive farm; an extensive field; an extensive lake; an extensive sphere of operations; extensive benevolence.

3. Capacity of being extended [Little used.]

EXTEM'POORIZER, n. One who speaks extemporaneously.

EXTEM'POORIZING, ppr. Speaking without previous study, or without written composition.

EXTEM'PORARILY, adv. Without previous study or preparation. [See Extemporaneous.]

EXTEM'PORARINESS, n. The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation. Johnson.

EXTEM'PORA'NEAN, a. [Ml used. See Extemporaneous.]

EXTEM'PORENÉUS, a. [L. extempran-aeus; ex and tempus, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated; as an extemporaneous address; an extemporaneous production; an extemporaneous prescription.

EXTEM'PORARILY, adv. Without previous study.

EXTEM'PORARY, a. [L. ex and temporarius, from tempus, time.]

Composed, performed or uttered without previous study or preparation. [See Extemporaneous.]

1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak extemporaneously.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

1. That may be extended; extended; enlarged, widened or expanded.

2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EXTEND', v. t. [L. extendo; ex and tendo, from Gr. ἐπέτεινω, L. teneo; Fr. étendre; It. estendere.]

1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We extend lines in surveying; we extend roads, limits, bounds, etc.

2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to extend the arm or hand.

3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to extend the capacities, or intellectual powers; to extend the sphere of usefulness, or to extend commerce.

4. To continue; to prolong; as, to extend the time of payment; to extend the season of trial.

5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise towards.

He hath extended mercy to me before the king. Ezra vii.

6. To impart; to yield or give.

I will extend peace to her like a river. Isa. livi.

7. In law, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

EXTEN'SION, n. [L. exlensio.]

The act of extending; a stretching.

EXTERM'INATE, v. t. [L. exterminare; ex and terminus, limit.]

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to exterminate error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to exterminate vice.

EXTERM'INATE, v. t. [L. exterminare; ex and terminus, limit.]

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to exterminate error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to exterminate vice.

EXTERM'INATOR, n. A person who exterminates; one who destroys or消灭s; as, an exterminator of vermin; an exterminator of crime.

EXTERM'INATORY, a. Relating to extermination; as exterminatory devices; exterminatory measures.

EXTERM'INATORY, a. Relating to extermination; as exterminatory devices; exterminatory measures.

EXTERM'INATE, v. t. [L. externare; ex and terminus, limit.]

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to exterminate error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to exterminate vice.

EXTERM'INATOR, n. A person who exterminates; one who destroys or消灭s; as, an exterminator of vermin; an exterminator of crime.

EXTERM'INATORY, a. Relating to extermination; as exterminatory devices; exterminatory measures.

EXTERM'INATORY, a. Relating to extermination; as exterminatory devices; exterminatory measures.

EXTERM'INATE, v. t. [L. externare; ex and terminus, limit.]

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to exterminate error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to exterminate vice.

EXTERM'INATOR, n. A person who exterminates; one who destroys or消灭s; as, an exterminator of vermin; an exterminator of crime.

EXTERM'INATORY, a. Relating to extermination; as exterminatory devices; exterminatory measures.

EXTERM'INATORY, a. Relating to extermination; as exterminatory devices; exterminatory measures.

EXTERM'INATE, v. t. [L. externare; ex and terminus, limit.]

1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to exterminate a colony, a tribe or a nation; to exterminate inhabitants or a race of men.

2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to exterminate error, heresy, infidelity or atheism; to exterminate vice.
3. To root out; as, to extirpate; as, to exterminate weeds.

4. In algebra, to take away; as, to exterminate an unknown quantity.

EXTERMINATED, pp. Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; exterminated.

EXTERMINATING, ppr. Driving away or totally destroying; eradicate; exterminating.

EXTERMINATION, n. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extermination; the extermination of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

2. In algebra, a taking away.

EXTERMINATOR, n. He or that which exterminates.

EXTERMINATION, n. The act of exterminating; eradicating; totally destroying.

EXTERMINATE, v. t. To exterminate. [Jvot ex tuition.

EXTERN', a. [L. externus.] External; outside.

EXTERNAL, a. [L. externus.] External; outwards; visible.

3. Exterior; visible; apparent; as external objects; external causes or effects.

3. Being at an end; having ceased. The annuity between the families is extinct.

4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; as, the extinction of a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

EXTINCTION, n. [L. extinctione. See Extin- guish.]

1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching, suffocation or otherwise.

2. The state of being extinguished, quenched or suffocated; as the extinction of fire or of a candle.

3. Destruction; extinction; as the extinction of nations.

4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as the extinction of life, or of a family; the extinction of feuds, jealousies or enmity; the extinction of a claim.

EXTINGUISH, v. t. [L. extinguere; ex and stinguo, or the latter may be a contraction of the obsolete stinguo, stinguo, or the latter may be a contraction of ex and torqueo, to twist; ex and torqueo, to twist; ex and torr-o, to twist.] To put out; to quench; to extirpate a sect.

EXTINGUISHABLE, a. That may be extinguished.

EXTINGUISHED, pp. Put out; quenched; suppressed; destroyed.

EXTINGUisher, n. He or that which extinguishes.

EXTINGUISHMENT, n. The act of putting out; as, to extinguish fire or flame.

EXTINCTIONER, n. One who practices extermination.

EX'TRABORNEUS, a. [L. extrabornius.] Extrabornian.

EXTREM', a. [L. extremus.] Extreme; outmost; utmost.

EXTREM'INE, v. t. To exterminate. Burke.

EXTERNALITY, n. External perception.

EXTERNALITY, n. External form.

EXTREMIST', a. [L. extremitas.] Extremist; extreme.

EXTREMITY, n. Extremeness; extremity; extremity of error or vice; or of weeds from a field.

3. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; as, the extinction of a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

EXTINCTION, n. [L. extinctione. See Extingu-
EXTORTIOUS, a. Oppressive; violent: unjust.

EXTRA, a Latin preposition, denoting beyond or on the outside of; as extra-work, extra-pay, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on.

EXTRACT, v.t. [L. extractus, from extra, t. ; er and traho, to draw. See Draw and Drach.] To draw out; to take from.

EXTRACT, n. That which is extracted or drawn from something.

1. In literature, a passage taken from a book or writing. Milton.

2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution or other means; as, to extract spirit from the juice of the cane; to extract salts from ashes.

3. To take out; to take from.

EXTRADICTORY, n. Consisting not in words, but in reasoning or argument. Webster's Manual.

EXTRACTIVE, n. The proximate principle of vegetable extracts. Parr.

EXTRACTIVE, a. That may be extracted. Kirwan.

EXTRACTING, ppr. Drawing or taking out.


EXTRACT-DANE, n. [L. extra and mundus, the world.] Beyond the limits of any material world. Glenville.

EXTRA, a Latin preposition, denoting beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary or prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as the extravagance of imagination; extravagant claims or demands.

EXTRADICTORY, adv. In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; not in the usual, customary or prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as spoils from the usual way, course or limit.

EXTRAVAGANTS, n. In church history, an extravagance of claims or demands. Webster.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, n. Excess; wandering beyond limits.

EXTRAVAGantly, adv. In an extravagant mode of living.

EXTRAVAGANT, a. Literally, wandering beyond limits; marked; prodigal; as extravagant expenses; extravagant mode of living.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, adv. Markedly; prodigal; as extravagant expenses; extravagant mode of living.

EXTRAORDINARY, a. Extraordinary. [L. extraordinarius; extra and ordinarius, from ordo, order.] In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

EXTRAORDINARY, n. Uncommonness; remarkable kindness.

EXTRAFOLIA/CIOUS, a. [L. extra, on the outside, and folium, a leaf.] In botany, growing on the outside of a leaf as extralocular stipules. Martyn.

EXTRAGENEous, a. [L. extra and genus, kind.] Belonging to another kind.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, a. [extra, without, and judicial.] Of or pertaining to the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure. Encyc.

EXTRAJUDICALLY, adv. In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings. Asiff.

EXTRALIMINARY, a. [extra, beyond, and limit.] Beyond the limit or bounds; as, extraliminary land. Mifard.

EXTRAMISION, n. [L. extra and mittio, to send.] A sending out; emission. Brown.

EXTRAMUX DANE, n. [L. extra and mundus, the world.] Beyond the limits of any material world. Glenville.

EXTRAPROFES'SIONAL, a. [extra and profession.] Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

EXTRAPROFES'SIONAL, n. One who is confined to no general rule. L'Encrage.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, a. Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

EXTRAUTLER, old pp. of extract. Obs.

EXTRAVAGANCE, f. [L. extra and va-gans; vagor, to wander. See Vague.]

1. Literally, a wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course or limit.

2. In writing or discourse, a going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability; as extravagance of expression or description.

3. Excess of affection; passion or appetite; as extravagance of love, anger, hatred or hunger.

4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagance. Arbuthnot.

5. In general, any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as the extravagance of imagination; extravagance of claims or demands.

EXTRAGANT, a. Literally, wandering beyond limits.

EXTRAGANTLY, adv. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk extravagantly.

EXTRAGANT, n. One who is confined to no general rule. L'Encrage.

EXTRAGANTLY, adv. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk extravagantly.

EXTRAGANT, n. In church history, a certain decretal epistle, or constitution of the popes, which was published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the bodies of the canon law. Encyc.

EXTRAGANTLY, adv. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk extravagantly.

EXTRAGANT, n. In church history, a certain decretal epistle, or constitution of the popes, which was published after the Clementines, and not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions. They were afterward inserted in the bodies of the canon law. Encyc.
EXTREME, n. [L. extremus.] The utmost part or point; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as the extremities of a country.

1. The utmost parts. The extremities of the body, in painting and sculpture, are the hands, hands and feet; but in anatomy, the term is applied to the limbs only. 

2. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as the extremity of pain or suffering; the extremity of cruelty. Even charity and forbearance may be carried to extremity.

3. Extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties; as a city besieged and reduced to extremity.

4. The utmost rigor or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost extremity.

5. The utmost rigor or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost extremity.

EXTRAVAGANCE, n. Excess; a wandering beyond limits. Snodlet.

EXTRAVAGANT, a. [L. extra and vena, vein.] Let out of the veins. [Little used.]

EXTRAVAGANTATION, n. extreme necessity. Glanville.

EXTRAVAGANCE, n. The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]

EXTRAVAGANT, a. Swelled; standing out.

EXTRAVAGANT, a. Swelled; standing out.

EXTRAVAGANTATION, n. The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]

EXTRAVAGANT, a. Swelled; standing out.

EXTRAVAGANTATION, n. The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]

EXTRAVAGANTATION, n. The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [Little used.]
EYE

cess or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph. It is natural to man to exult at the success of his schemes, and to exult over a fallen adversary.

EXULTANCE, [Not used.]
EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph. Exultation usually springs from the gratification of our desire of some good; particularly of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But exultation may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes.

EXULTING, ppr. Rejoicing greatly or triumph.

EXUPERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNDATE, v. i. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXUNE, v. t. To overflow. [Not used.]

EXULT'ANCY, n. Hammond.

EXULT'ANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXU'PERATE, v. t. To excel; to exceed; to surpass. [Not used, nor its derivatives.]

EXU'PERATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.

EXULTANT, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, n. The act of exulting: lively joy at success or victory; to be glad above measure.
F

F, the sixth letter of the English Alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the lower lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is v, which is chiefly distinguished from F by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing cf, or. This letter may be derived from the Oriental υν, or from ٢ ٢ or ٢; most probably the former. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double g, υς; whence it has been called most absurdly digamma. It corresponds in power to the Greek ϕ phi, and its proper name is ιφ.

As a Latin numeral, it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top ।, forty thousand.

In the civil law, two of these letters together signify the pondei or pounds.

In English criminal law, this letter is branded on felons, when admitted to the benefit of clergy; by Stat. 4. H. VII. c. 13.

In medical prescriptions, F stands for feet, lest it be made; F. S. A. flat secundum adorem.

F stands also for Fellow; F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

For fa, in music, is the fourth note rising in the order in the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa. It denotes also one of the Greek keys in music, destined for the base.

F in English has one uniform sound, as in father, after.

FABAICEOUS, a. [Low L. fabaceus, from faba, a bean.]

Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [Little used.]

FABIAN, a. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, counter-marches and ambuscades.

FABLE, n. [L. fabula; Fr. fable; It. favola; L. fabula, from the Latin faber, a workman, L. fabricum.]

1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. This is a cloth of a beautiful fabric.
2. The frame or structure of a building; construction. More generally, the building itself, an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c. The word is usually applied to a large building.
3. Any system composed of connected parts as the fabric of the universe.
4. Cloth, woolen, or silk.

Silks and other fine fabrics of the east.

FABRIC, n. [L. fabrica, from faber, a workman.]

To frame; to build; to construct. [Little used.]

FABRICATE, v. t. To fabricate; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to fabricate a bridge or a ship.
2. To form by art and labor; to manufacture; as, to fabricate woolens.
3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely; as, to fabricate a lie or story.
4. To coin; as, to fabricate money. [Unusual.]

Our books were not fabricated with an accommodation to prevailing usages.

FABRICATED, pp. Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely.

FABRICATING, ppr. Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely.

FABRICATION, n. The act of framing or constructing; as the fabrication of a bridge or of a church.
2. The act of manufacturing.
3. The act of devising falsely; forgery.
4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. The story is doubtless a fabrication.

FABRICATOR, n. One that constructs or makes.

FABRILE, a. [L. fabrilis.] Pertaining to handicrafts.

FABRILIST, n. [from fable]. The inventor or writer of fables.

FABULIZE, v. t. To invent, compose or relate fables.

FABULOSITY, n. Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [Little used.]

FABULOUS, a. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; as a fabulous story; a fabulous description.

1. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real; as a fabulous hero; the fabulous exploits of Hercules.

2. The fabulous age of Greece and Rome, was the early age of those countries, the accounts of which are mostly fabulous, or in which the fabulous achievements of their heroes were performed; called also the heroic age.

3. A part of the surface of a thing; or the plane surface of a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six faces; an octahedron has eight faces.

4. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage or face.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Gen. iii.

Joseph bowed himself with his face to the earth. Gen. xvii.

A visible state; appearance.

This would produce a new face of things in Europe. Addison.

Appearance; look.

Nor heaven, nor sea, their former face retained. Waller.

His dialogue has the face of probability.

State of confrontation. The witnesses were presented face to face.

Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front.

He has the face to charge others with false citations. Tillotson.

Presence; sight; as in the phrases, be-
fear the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.

11. The person.

12. In scripture, face is used for anger or favor.

13. A distorted form of the face; as in the face, [ace and cotu.]

2. To nakedly; without the interposition of any object to cover with additional superficies; to stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front towards. The colleges in New Haven face the public square.

3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; as a fortification. [ace with marble; to face a garment with silk.

To face down, to oppose boldly or impudently.

To face up, to be merry.

Ed. Encyc.

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easy.

FACILE, a. [Fr. facile; Sp. facil; L. facilis, from facio, to make.

FACILITATE, v. t. [Fr. faciliter, from face.

FACILITATING, ppr. Rendering easy or easier.

FACILITATED, pp. Made easy or easier.

FACILITATION, n. The act of making easy.

FACILITY, n. [Fr. facilité; L. facilitas, from facilis, easy.

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great facility.

2. Easiness of access; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful facility in executing works of art.

3. Phancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitation or evil.

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; congestion; ascendency; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility.

FACILITIES, n. plu. The means by which the performance of any thing is rendered easy; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FAÇADE, n. [from face.] Fronting; having the face towards; opposite.

2. Covering the face.

3. Turning the face.

4. To face up, to cover in front for ornament or defense; as the facing of a fortification or of a garment.

FACINOROUS, a. [L. facinus.] Atrociously wicked. [Little used.

FACSIMILE, n. [L. facsimilis, from facio, to make, and simili, like. See Simile.

An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, n. [L. factum, from facio, to make or do; fr. fac.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a fact.

2. Reality; truth; as, in fact. So we say, indeed.

FACTION, n. [Fr. L. factio, from facio, to make or do.

1. A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government or state; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority. Sometimes a state is divided into factions nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by factions. Republics are peculiarly liable to factions; and factions in monarchies have often effected revolutions.

A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

FACTIONARY, n. A party man; one of a faction.

FACTIONER, n. One of a faction. [Not in use.

FACTIONIST, n. One who promotes faction.

FACTORIOUS, a. [Fr. factieux; L. factious.

1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. No state is free from factious citizens.

2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as factious tumults; factious quarrels.

FACTORIOUSLY, adv. In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FACTORIOUSNESS, n. Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FACTIOUSNESS, n. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction, as the facing of a fortification or of a garment.
U. The body of factors in any place; as a factorage.

FACTORAGE, n. The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a commission. This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally it is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods, purchased or sold.

FACTORY, n. A factory; or the business of a factor. See factor.

FACTORY, n. A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, &c.

FACTORY, n. A house or place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares or utensils.

FACTOTUM, n. [L. do every thing.] A servant employed to do all kinds of work.

FACTURE, n. [Fr.] The art or manner of making.

FACTORLY, n. [Fr. faculté; L. facultas, from facto, to make.]

1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revise or modify perceptions; as the faculty of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, of remembering, &c. in general, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind.

2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no faculty or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being.

3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital or animal.

4. Faculty of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable faculty of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of speaking.

5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill.

6. Power; authority. This Duncem hath borne his fortunes so neek. Shak.

7. Mechanical power; as the faculty of the wedge. Wilkins.

8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as the faculty of simples. [Not used, nor legitimate.]

9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favor or indulgence, to do by law he may not do; as the faculty of marrying without the banns being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of faculties, for granting such privileges or dispensations.

ENCYC. 10. In colleges, the masters and professors of the several sciences. One of the members or departments of a university. In all universities there are four faculties; of arts, including humanity and philosophy; of medicine; and of law.

FACT. In America, the faculty of a college or university consists of the president, professors and tutors.

The faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the Courts of Session, Justiciary and Exchequer.

ENCYC. FACUND, n. [L. facultas.] Faculty; readiness of speech;

FACUNDITY, n. [L. facultas.] Faculty; readiness of speech; eloquence; elegance of writing.

FACILE, a. [See Facile.]

FACES, n. [L.] Excrement, also, setings; sediment after infusion or distillation.

ENCYC. FACER, V. To stammer. [Not in use.]

BARRET.

FAG, V. i. To stammer. [Not in use.]

FAG, n. A slave; one who works hard.

ENCYC. FADY, a. Wearing away; losing color or strength.

SHENSTONE.

FACIAL, a. [See Feat.]

FACES, n. [L.] Excrement of men; also, settings; sediment after infusion or distillation.

ENCYC. FADE, V. i. To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

SHENSTONE.

FAMILY, n. A. bundle; to collect promiscuously.

ENCYC. FAG, n. A knot in cloth. [Not in use.]

FAGEND, n. [fag and end. See Fag, v. i. strain.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials.

JOHNSON.

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

COUILL.

3. Among seamen, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to fag out, is to become untwisted and loose.

We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by reeling, or to yield and become lax; and hence weak.

FOGOT, n. [W. fogd; Gr. φακέλλος; connected with W. fog, that which unites or meets; foghad, a gathering round a point; Scot. faik, to fold, to grasp; faik, in seamen’s language, a coil; allied to Sax. fagun, gefegean, to unite. See Fudge. The sense is a bundle or collection, like pack.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use fasce, from the L. fasces, a bundle; a term now adopted in English.

2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full and hide the deficiency.

ENCYC.

FAGOT, V. i. To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously.

DREYDEN.

FAHERL, n. Gray copper, or gray copper ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral
copper pyrite. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

Cleaveland.

FAHLUNITRE, n. [from Fahlun, in Sweden.]

Automative, a subspecies of octahedral corundum.

Failing, v. i. [Fr. faillir; W. faelu, or fall. Amalite, a subspecies of octahedral corundum, fire.

F’AHUNITE, n. [from Fahlun, in Sweden.]

It is said, fortune never failing, before they are entirely exhausted. We say also, the springsyware, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops fail, are said to become bankrupt. When other men fail, they are said to become insolvent.

FAIL, v. t. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to fulfill any supply or strength. It is said, fortune never fails the brave. Our friends sometimes fail us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs fail them.

Dryden.

1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams fail, or are failing, before they are entirely exhausted. We say also, the springs failed, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops fail wholly or partially.

2. To decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength fails daily.

3. To decline; to decay; to become weaker; as, the patient fails every hour.

4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced. Help, Lord, for the godly man ceases; for the faithfull will not fail from among the children of men. Ps. xii.

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.


6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

Last the remembrance of his grief should fail. Addison.

7. To die.

They shall all fail together. Isaih xxvi.

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight fails in old age.

9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage fails.

10. To miss; not to produce the effect. The experiment was made with care, but failed, or failed to produce the effect, or failed of the effect.

11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. The debtor failed to fulfill his promise.

12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but failed in his design, or failed of success.

13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. Two promises of a man of probity seldom fail. The soul or the spirit fails, when a person is discouraged. The eyes fail, when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.

14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders fail, they are said to become bankrupt. When other men fail, they are said to become insolvent.

FAIL, v. t. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to fulfill any supply or strength. It is said, fortune never fails the brave. Our friends sometimes fail us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs fail them. In the transitive use of this verb, there is really an ellipsis of from or to, or other word. In strictness, the verb is not transitive, and the passive participle is, I believe, never used.

FAIL, n. Omission; non-performance.

He will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii.

2. Failing; failure; deficiency; want; death. [In these senses little used.]

FAILANCE, n. Fault; failure. Obs.

FAILING, pp. Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; failing; declining; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FAILING, n. The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. Failings.

There shall never fail thee a man on the throne. 1 Kings ii.

4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud; as a faint sound; a faint voice.

5. Imperfect; feeble; wanting; as, a faint resemblance or image.


7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active; as a faint resistance; a faint exertion.

8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.

My heart is faint. Lam. i.

FAINT, v. i. To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; sometimes with away. He fainted for loss of blood.

On hearing the honor intended her, she fainted away.

Guardian.

2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will faint by the way. Mark viii.

9. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

Let not your hearts faint. Daut. xx.

If they faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxxv.

10. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, faint before the eye.

FAINT, v. t. To deject; to depress; to weaken. [Unusual.]

Shak.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, adv. In a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, n. Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING, pp. Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FAINTING, n. A temporary loss of strength, color and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon.

Wiseman.

FAINTISH, a. Slightly faint.

FAINTISHNESS, n. A slight degree of faintheartedness.

FAINTLING, n. Timorous; feeble-minded.

[Not used.]

FAINTLY, adv. In a fainthearted manner; without vigor or activity; as, to attack or defend faintly.

2. With a feeble flame; as, a torch burns faintly.

3. With a feeble light; as, the candle burns faintly.

4. With little force; as, to breathe faintly.

5. Without force of representation; imperiously; as, to describe faintly what we have seen.

L. vanus, whence to vanish. Ar. 5. 5. faini, to vanish, to fail. Eng. to cane, Sax. fynig, musty. Class Bu. No. 25.

1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, to be rendered faint by excessive evanescences.

2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted; as, faint with fatigue, hunger or thirst.

3. Weak, as color; not bright or vivid; not strong; as a faint color; a faint red or blue; a faint light.

4. Feeble; weak; not loud; as, a faint sound; a faint voice.

5. Imperfect; feeble; striking; as, a faint resemblance or image.
F A I

6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice; as, to speak faintly.
7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.
   He faintly now declines the fatal strife.
   Denham.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAIENTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FA'INTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
FAINTNESS, n. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color and respiration.
2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength.
and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast.

1. Belief: the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong faith or no faith in the testimony of a witness, or in what a historian narrates.

The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind.

3. In theology, the assent of the mind or unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his authority and veracity, without other probable evidence of any kind.

4. Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith, is revealed. Simple belief of the scriptures, his authority and veracity, without other probable evidence of any kind.

The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness. Sacred writers, is called historical or speculative faith; a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.

5. Evangelical, justifying, or saving faith, is the assent of the mind to the truth of a divine revelation, on the authority of God’s testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence in the veracity and truthfulness of God’s character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God’s testimony, and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation. Being justified by faith. Rom. v.

6. Without faith it is impossible to please God. Heb. xi.

For we walk by faith, and not by sight. 2 Cor. v.

The faith of the gospel is that emotion of the heart, man believeth to righteousness. Rom. x.

With the heart man believeth unto righteousness. Rom. x.

7. The faith of the gospel is that emotion of the heart, which is called trust or confidence, exercised towards the moral character of God, and particularly of the Saviour. Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a division of the genus Falco, with a short and affectation confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them.

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by christians. They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed. Gal. i.

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness. Shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect? Rom. iii.

9. Faithfulness, fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.

Hast thou faith? Have it to thyself before God. Gal. xiv.

9. Faithfulness, fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.

1. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought, in good faith, to fulfill all our engagements.

12. Credibility or truth. [Unusual.]

The faith of the foregoing narrative. For you alone I broke my faith with injured Palamon. Dryden.

1. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness. We ought, in good faith, to fulfill all our engagements.

4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as a faithless servant.

5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as a faithless husband or wife.


7. Deceptive.

Vain faithless phantom. Goldsmith.

FAITHLESSNESS, n. Unbelief, as to revealed religion.

2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; as in subjects.

3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy; as of husband or wife.

FAI'TOUR, n. [Norm. from L. factor. An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow. Ohe.

FAKE, n. [Scot. faik, to fold, a fold; a layer or stratum; perhaps Sw. vika, vikla, to fold or involve. The sense of fold may be to lay, to fold, or to set or throw together, and this word may belong to Sax. fegan, fegan, to unite, to suit, to combine, that is, to set or lay together.] One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

MAR. Dict.

FAKIR, ? [This word signifies in Ara. 'sir, a poor man; in Ethiop. an interpreter. Mar. Dict.

A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their arm-pits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes, and these are said to be arrant villains.

Evece.

FAL'CIDE, n. [L. falcis, a sickle or scythe.] A horse is said to make a falcide, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvetts; that is, a falcide is a bending very low.

Harris.

FALCATE, ? [L. falcatus, from falcis, a reaping-hook.

A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications. Some of them condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their arm-pits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes, and these are said to be arrant villains.

Evece.

FALCATE, ? [L. falcatus, from falcis, a reaping-hook.

Hooked; bent like a sickle or scythe; an epitome applied to the new moon.

Bailey.

FALCATION, n. Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.

Brow.

FAL'CHION, n. falc.'chon. a is pronounced as in fall. [Fr. fauchon, from L. falcis, a reaping-hook.

A short crooked sword; a cimeter.

Dryden.

FAL'CIDFORM, a. [L. falcis, a reaping-hook, and form.

In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

Drake.

FAL'CON, n. sometimes pron. fawcon. [Fr. faucon; It. falcone; L. falcis, a hawk; W. gwael, a created one, a hero, a hawk, that which rises or towers. The falcon is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.

1. A hawk; but appropriately, a hawk trained for short, as in falconry, which see. It is said that this name is, by spurious, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker and less courageous, and is therefore called turelet or tarsel.

Evece.

This term, in ornithology, is applied to a division of the genus Falco, with a short...
hooked beak and very long wings, the strongest armed and most courageous species, and therefore used in falconry.


1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. Rain falls from the clouds; a man falls from his horse; ripe fruits fall from trees; an ox falls into a pit. I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. Luke x.

2. To drop from an erect posture. I fell at his feet to worship him. Rev. xix.

3. To dissemble; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake or sea, as a river. The Rhone falls into the Mediterranean sea. The Danube falls into the Exuene. The Mississippi falls into the gulf of Mexico.

4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. Adam fell by eating the forbidden fruit.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish.

7. To be degraded; to sink into disgrace or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; as, to fall from an elevated station, or from a prosperous state.

8. To decline in power, wealth or glory; to fall from favor. The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly fell and vanished.

9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come; as, to fall into difficulties; to fall under censure or imputation; to fall into error or absurdity; to fall into a snare.

10. To sink; to be lowered. The mercury falls and a calm succeeds. The wind falls and a calm succeeds. The wind from intensity to remission. The wind falls; or other outlet.

11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. The price of goods falls with plenty and rises with scarcity. Phyn tells us, the as fell from a pound to two ounces in the first Punic war. Arbuthnot.

12. To sink; not to amount to the full.

13. To be plunged into misery or disgrace; to be lowered.

14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission. The wind falls and a calm succeeds. At length her fancy fell.

15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to fall asleep; to fall distracted; to fall sick; to fall into rage or passion; to fall in love; to fall into temptation.

16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow or shame; applied to the countenance or look. Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. Gen. iv.

17. To happen; to befall; to come.

18. To light on; to come by chance. The Romans fell on this model by chance.

19. To come; to rush on; to assail. Fear and dread shall fall on them. Ex. xv.

20. To come to; to arrive.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council fell on the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner.

21. To come unexpectedly.

22. To begin with haste, ardor or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. They fell to blows.

23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance or otherwise, as possession or property. The estate or the province fell to his brother. The kingdom fell into the hands of his rival. A large estate fell to his heirs.

24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to.

25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. Some expressions fell from him. An un guarded expression fell from his lips. Not a word fell from him on the subject.

26. To sink; to languish; to fall back; to give way.

27. To fall away, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.

28. To fall abroad, to strike against another ship.

29. To fall astern, to move or be driven backward; or to remain behind.

30. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel.

31. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness. These fell away. Luke viii.

32. To perish; to be ruined.

33. To fall, to descend; to be overthrown; to fall into error or absurdity; to fall into a snare.

34. To be lowered.

35. To fall from, to recede from, to depart; not to amount to the full.

36. To fall foul, to attack; to make an assault.

37. To fall from, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; as, to fall from an agreement or engagement.

38. To depart from allegiance or duty; to retrench.

39. To fall in, to concur; to agree with.

The measure falls in with popular opinion.
FAL

2. To comply; to yield to.  
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects.  
Addison.

3. To come in; to join; to enter.  Fall into the ranks; fall in on the right.

To fall in with, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.

To fall off; to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached.  Friends fall off in adversity.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide.  
Shak.

2. To perish; to die away.  
Wolves fall off.

2. To happen; to befall; to chance.  
He will never after fall to labor.

FALL, n.  
The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as a fall from a horse or from the yard of a ship.

2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an elevated or horizontal surface to a lower surface, with or without violence or velocity.

The fall of a tree from the yard of a ship.  
Addison.

3. To rush against.  
Fall primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications, implies literally or figuratively velocity, haste, suddenness or violence.  Its use is so various and so much diversified by modifying words, so that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.

FALL, v. i.  
To let fall; to drop.  And fall thy edgeless sword.  I am willing to fall for this argument.  
Shak.  Dryden.

[This application is obsolete.]

2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or fall the voice.

2. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to fall the price of commodities.  
Little used.

4. To bring forth; as, to fall lambs.  [Little used.]

5. To fell; to cut down; as, to fall a tree.  
[This use is now common in America, and fell and fall are probably from a common root.]

FALLING, a.  
Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; applied to things only; as a fallacious argument or proposition; a fallacious appearance.

2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mock expectation; as a fallacious hope.

FALLACIOUSLY, adv.  In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how fallaciously the author has confuted the cause.

Addison.

FALLACIOUSNESS, n.  
Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as the fallaciousness of an argument, or of appearances.

FALLACY, n.  [Low. falleccia.]  
Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind.  
Defect the fallacy of the argument.

2. Deception; mistake.  This appearance may be all a fallacy.

I will entertain the favored fallacy.  
Shak.

FALLEN, pp. or a.  
Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FALLEN, n.  One that falls.

FALLIBILITY, n.  [It. fallibilità.  See Fidelità.]

1. Liability to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as the fallibility of an argument, of reasoning or of testimony.

2. Liability to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment; as the fallibility of men.

FALIBLE, a.  [It. fallibile; Sp. falible, from L. fallo, to deceive.]

1. LIABLE to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment.  All men are fallible; our hopes are fallible.

2. LIABLE to error; that may deceive.  Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions are fallible; our hopes are fallible.

FALLING, pp.  
Descending; dropping; dissembling; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALLING, n.  
An indenting or hollowing.

FALLING IN, n.  
Low; opposed to rising or prominence.

Addison.

Falling away, apostasy.

Falling off, departure from the line or course; declension.

FALLING-SICKNESS, n.  
The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

FALLING-STARS, n.  
A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air.

FALLING-STONE, n.  
A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

FALLOUT, n.  
[Sax. falece, falu or faleo; D. valem; G. fall, fald; Fr. fave, for falee; L. fulus, on. helius, for fulus.]

This word may be from the root of fall, fallo; so called from the fading color of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering.  Hence also the sense of unoccupied, applied to land, which in Spanish is bald.  
Cogn.

1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as a fallow deer.

2. Unswayed; not tipped; left to rest after a
FAL

year or more of tillage; as fallow ground; a fallow field.

Speak up your fallow ground. Jer. iv.

3. Left unsowed after plowing. The word is applied to the land after plowing.

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

FALLOW, n. Land that has lain a year or two the plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. Summer fallow, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer fallow, land is rendered tender and mellow, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to fallow field, strong, clayey land.

FALLOW-CROP, n. The crop taken from fallowed ground.

FALLOWED, pp. Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FALLOW-Finch, n. A small bird, the common or wheat-car.

FALLOWING, n. The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.

Fallowing is found to contribute to the destruction of smials and other vermin.

FALLOWIST, n. One who favors the practice of fallowing land.

1. The subject, a controversy has arisen between two sects, the fallowists and the anti-fallowists. [Unusual]

FALLOWNESS, n. A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

Done.

FAL'SARY, n. [See False.] A falsifier of evidence. [Obs.]

FALSE, a. [L. falsus, from fallo, to deceive; Sp. falso; It. falso; Fr. faux; Fausse; Sax. fals; D. vals; G. falsch; Sw. and Dan. fals; W. fals; Ir. fals; See Fall and Fall.]

1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said or thought. A false report communicates what is not done or said. A false accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said. A false witness testifies what is not true. A false opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.

2. Not well founded; as a false claim.

3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as a false weight or measure.

4. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

5. Substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositional; as a false bottom.

6. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as false coin; a false bill or note.

7. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as a false foundation.

8. False and slippery ground.

9. Not honest or just; not fair; as false play.

10. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; pernicious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove false to him. So we say, a false heart.

11. Unfaithful; inconsistent; as a false friend; a false lover; false to promises and vows. The husband and wife proved false to each other.

12. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.

13. Counterfeit; genuine or real; as a false diamond.

14. Hypocritical; fain; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as false tears; false modesty. The man appears in false colors. The advocate gave the subject a false coloring.

15. False fire, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night.

16. False imprimatur, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.

FALSE, adv. Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

FALSE, v. t. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. Obs. Spenser.

2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. Obs. Spenser.

FALSE-HEART, n. Hollow; treacherous; perfidious. [The former is not used.]

FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, n. Perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSEHOOD, n. falseness; treachery; Stillingfleet.

FALSIFY, v. t. To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to lie and falsify. South.

FALSELY, adv. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to falsify a record. South.

FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, n. Perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSEHOOD, n. Falseness; treachery; Stillingfleet.

FALSIFYING, v. t. Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALSEITY, n. [L. falsitas.] Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.

1. Falsity does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things. South.

2. Falseness; a lie; a false assertion. This sense is less proper. Gervase.

FALTER, v. t. [Sp. faltar, to be deficient, want, to miss; from L. fallo, the primary sense of which is to fail, to err; to miss; from L. falsus, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.]

1. To hesitate, fail or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. His tongue falters. He speaks with a faltering tongue.

2. To fail, tremble or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. His legs falter.

3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe idlers to falter. Locke.

FALTER, v. t. To sift. [Not in use.]

FALSE, a. A deceiver.

FALSIFICATION, n. [Fr. from falsifier.]

1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; as the falsification of words.

2. Conflation.

FALSIF\(iT\)ABLE, a. [from falsify.] That may be falsified, counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFIER, n. [Fr. from falsifier.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to falsify coin.

The Irish bards use to falsify every thing.

2. To dissimulate; to prove to be false; as, to falsify a record.

3. One who proves a thing to be false.

FALSIFY, v. t. [Fr. falsifier, from falsifier.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to falsify coin.

2. One who invents falsehood; a liar.

3. To dissimulate; to prove to be false; as, to falsify one's faith or word.

Sidney.

4. To show to be unsound, insufficient or not proof. [Not in use.]

His ample shield is falsified. Dryden.

FALSIFY, v. t. To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to lie and falsify. South.

FALSIF\(y\)ING, v. ppr. Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALSITY, n. [L. falsitas.] Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.

1. Falsity does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falsity of things. South.

2. Falseness; a lie; a false assertion. This sense is less proper. Gervase.


Substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositional; as a false bottom.

1. Substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositional; as a false bottom.

2. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as false coin; a false bill or note.

3. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as a false foundation.

4. False and slippery ground.

5. Not honest or just; not fair; as false play.

6. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; pernicious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove false to him. So we say, a false heart.

7. Unfaithful; inconsistent; as a false friend; a false lover; false to promises and vows. The husband and wife proved false to each other.

8. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.

9. Counterfeit; genuine or real; as a false diamond.

10. Hypocritical; fain; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as false tears; false modesty. The man appears in false colors. The advocate gave the subject a false coloring.

11. False fire, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night.

12. False imprisonment, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.

13. Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

14. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. Obs. Spenser.

15. To defeat; to balk; to evade. Obs. Spenser.

16. Hollow; treacherous; perfidious. [The former is not used.]

17. Perfidiousness; treachery; Stillingfleet.

18. Falseness; treachery; perfidy.

But falsehood is properly applied to things only. [See Falseness.]

1. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.

2. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear falsely; to testify falsely.

3. Usually and occasionally; occasionally; for the purpose of deception; as false bottom.

4. To fail, to miss; from L. falsus, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.

5. To hesitate, fail or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. His tongue falters. He speaks with a faltering tongue.

6. To fail, tremble or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. His legs falter.

7. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe idlers to falter. Locke.

8. To sift. [Not in use.]


10. A deceiver.

11. A deceiver.


15. A deceiver.


17. A deceiver.

18. A deceiver.
2. Favorable report; report of good or great fame.

FA'ME-GIVING, a. Bestowing fame.

FA'MED, a. Much talked of; renowned.


FAME, n. [L. fama; Fr. fame; Sp. It. fama.]

5. Well known; learnt or well understood.

1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. Pope.

2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; as a familiar friend or companion.

3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak.

4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. Be familiar with the scriptures.

5. Well known; learnt or well understood by frequent use. Let the scriptures be familiar to us.

FAM'ILAR, a. Familiar.

FAM'ILARAR, a. Familiar.

FAM'ILARLY, adv. In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arises from long custom or acquaintance.

FAMILISM, n. The tenets of the familists.

FAMILIST, n. [from family.]

One of the religious sect called the family of love.

FAMILY, n. [L. familia; Fr. famille; It. famiglia; Sp. familia; Port. família; L. familia.

5. A collection or union of nations or states.

2. Sometimes in a bad sense; as a family of charlatans.

FAMISHMENT, n. The pain of extreme want.

FAMISHED, pp. Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAMISHING, pp. Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAMISHMENT, n. The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

HA'KEEL.

FA'MOUS, a. [L. famosus; Fr. famous.

See Fame.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story.

Two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the congregation. Num. xvi.

It is followed by for. One man is famous for erudition; another, for eloquence; and another, for military skill.

2. Sometimes in a bad sense; as a famous counterfeiter; a famous pirate.

FA' MOUSLY, adv. With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched with politic grave counsel. Shak.

FA' MOUSNESS, n. Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAN, n. [Sax. fann; Sw. vanne; D. wanne; G. wanne; Fr. van; Sp. Port. abano.]

The word, in German and Swedish, signifies a fan and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to pane, pannel. Class Bn.

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper or taffety mounted on sticks, &c.

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.

Something by which the air is moved; a wing.

5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as a fan to inflame love.

FA' N, n. [from fain; L. flamma; It. flamme; Sp. flam; Port. flambe; Ger. flamme; It. affamare, affamare; Sp. hambrecer.}

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger.

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of famished Tantalus he'll feel. Dryden.

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.

MILTON.

FAMISH, v. t. To die of hunger.

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perishing, for want of food or drink.

You are all resolved rather to die, than to famish. Shak.

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perishing by destitution.

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to famish. Prov. x.

FAMISHED, pp. Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAMISHING, pp. Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAMISHMENT, n. The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

HARE.

FA' MOUSLY, adv. With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched with politic grave counsel. Shak.

FA' MOUSNESS, n. Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAN, n. [Sax. fann; Sw. vanne; D. wanne; G. wanne; Fr. van; Sp. Port. abano.]

The word, in German and Swedish, signifies a fan and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to pane, pannel. Class Bn.

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper or taffety mounted on sticks, &c.

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.

Something by which the air is moved; a wing.

5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as a fan to inflame love.

FA' N, n. [from fain; L. flamma; It. flamme; Sp. flam; Port. flambe; Ger. flamme; It. affamare, affamare; Sp. hambrecer.}

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger.

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of famished Tantalus he'll feel. Dryden.

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.

MILTON.

FAMISH, v. t. To die of hunger.

2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perishing, for want of food or drink.

You are all resolved rather to die, than to famish. Shak.

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perishing by destitution.

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to famish. Prov. x.

FAMISHED, pp. Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAMISHING, pp. Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAMISHMENT, n. The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

HARE.

FA' MOUSLY, adv. With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was famously enriched with politic grave counsel. Shak.

FA' MOUSNESS, n. Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAN, n. [Sax. fann; Sw. vanne; D. wanne; G. wanne; Fr. van; Sp. Port. abano.]

The word, in German and Swedish, signifies a fan and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to pane, pannel. Class Bn.

1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper or taffety mounted on sticks, &c.

2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.

3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away.

Something by which the air is moved; a wing.

5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as a fan to inflame love.

FA' N, n. [from fain; L. flamma; It. flamme; Sp. flam; Port. flambe; Ger. flamme; It. affamare, affamare; Sp. hambrecer.}

1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger.

2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of famished Tantalus he'll feel. Dryden.

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.
3. To move as with a fan.

The air—fanned with plumes. Milton.

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate or take, to begin; a dialogued attacker.

5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your fancy. How does this strike your fancy? Fanciful by to travelling. L'Estrange.


7. Caprice; humor; whim; as an odd or strange fancy. True worth shall gain me, that it may be said, Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. Dryden. Brome.

8. False notion.

9. Something that pleases or entertain without real use or value. London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders. Mortimer.

FANCY, r. i. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we fancy to be so. If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know. Locke.

FANCY, r. t. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine. He whom I fancy, but can't express. Dryden.

FANCY, n. [contrasted from fantasy. L. phantasia, Gr. phantasma, from phantasia, to appear; to seem, to imagine, from phantasia, to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be to open, or to shoot forth. Arabic, بان, to open, to appear; or افتاظ, to open or expand. Class Bn. No. 3. 26.]

The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with imagination; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying conceptions, making new combinations.

Stewart.

2. An opinion or notion. I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. Locke.

3. Taste; conception. The little chapel called the salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy. Addison.


5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your fancy. How does this strike your fancy? Fanciful by to travelling. L'Estrange.


7. Caprice; humor; whim; as an odd or strange fancy. True worth shall gain me, that it may be said, Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. Dryden. Brome.

8. False notion.

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value. London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders. Mortimer.

FANCY, r. i. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we fancy to be so. If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know. Locke.

FANCY, r. t. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine. He whom I fancy, but can't express. Dryden.

FANCY, n. [contrasted from fantasy. L. phantasia, Gr. phantasma, from phantasia, to appear; to seem, to imagine, from phantasia, to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be to open, or to shoot forth. Arabic, بان, to open, to appear; or افتاظ, to open or expand. Class Bn. No. 3. 26.]

The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with imagination; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying conceptions, making new combinations.

Stewart.

2. An opinion or notion. I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. Locke.

3. Taste; conception. The little chapel called the salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy. Addison.


5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your fancy. How does this strike your fancy? Fanciful by to travelling. L'Estrange.


7. Caprice; humor; whim; as an odd or strange fancy. True worth shall gain me, that it may be said, Desert, not fancy, once a woman led. Dryden. Brome.

8. False notion.

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value. London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders. Mortimer.

FANCY, r. i. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we fancy to be so. If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know. Locke.

FANCY, r. t. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine. He whom I fancy, but can't express. Dryden.

FANCY, n. [contrasted from fantasy. L. phantasia, Gr. phantasma, from phantasia, to appear; to seem, to imagine, from phantasia, to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be to open, or to shoot forth. Arabic, بان, to open, to appear; or افتاظ, to open or expand. Class Bn. No. 3. 26.]

The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with imagination; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying conceptions, making new combinations.

Stewart.
FAR

FAR, a. Fulfilled. [Not in use.]

SHAK.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer- ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.

FAR, a. [Sax. far, freor or for; D. ter, verre; G. fern, and in composition, ver; Sw. fer-ran; Dan. fer; L. paro; Gr. πέρας, to pass or go, Sax. and Goth. faran, G. fahren, D. varen; Dan. farer, Sw. fara; Eng. to fare. See Far.]

1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is or from any given place remote. They said they are come from a far country. Josh. ix.

2. Figuratively, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, far be it from me to justify cruelty.
2. Containing meal; as farinaceous seeds.

In chemistry, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

FARINA'CEOUS, a. [from L. farina, L Consisting or made of meal or flour; as a farinaceous diet, which consists of the meal and fructify the plant.

Fossil farina, a variety of carbonate of lime, which formerly rents were paid. The sense of farina seems to be corn or provisions, in France, from ferme, a farm, or letting to farm, whence affermer, to hire or lease. The sense of ferme, a farm, or provisions, to entertain; also, to purge or diuretics, from one of the verbs ferment, to harden, or congeal.

FAREWELL, n. A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compli-

FARMHOUSE, n. A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARM-OF-FICE, n. Farm-offices, are the places of archimania, or on which the farms of the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excises, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain percentage or rate per cent.

FARMABLE, a. That may be farmed.

FARMING, n. The business of cultivating land.

FARMOST, a. [Sax. feorrest; D. verst. See Farest.

FARMER, n. In Great Britain, a tenant; a cultivator of leased ground.

1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin.

2. Farthings, in the plural, copper coin. 1. The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin.

3. Farthing, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FARRAGINOUS, Farrago, n. [Sax. Farrago, a mixture, from far, meal.] Formed of various materials; mixed; as a farraginous mountain. Kirwan.

FARREY, a. To practice as a farrier.

FAR'ROW, v.t. To bring forth pigs. [In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.]

3. To take at a certain rent or rate. [Not used in America.]

4. In mining, the lord of the field, or one who takes taxes, customs, excise or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary in many countries for the prince or government to farm the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain percentage or rate per cent.

5. One who cultivates land; to farm, or let to farm, is to lease on rent.

6. To farm, let, or let to farm, is to lease on rent.

FARROW, v.t. To let a tenant on condition of paying rent.

FARTHER, a. comp. [Sax. farther, from far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FARTHEST, a. superl. [Sax. feorrest; D. verst. See Farest.

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHERANCE, n. A helping forward; furthermore, further; which see.

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTER, adj. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.

FARTUITY, n. [Sax. fartu, to harden, or congeal.

FARTY, ad. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking further.

FARTHERMORE, adv. Besides; moreover. [Little used.]

FARTHEST, ado. At or to the greatest distance. [See Farest.

FARTHING, n. [Sax. feorthung, from feor, far, or rather from forth, from the word to denote the fourth part of a penny in value. In America we have no coin of this kind. We however use a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'VIEW, n. A view at a distance; a prospect.
fas-guard; and it has been said that the hoop petticoat was first worn by pregnant women.] A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, n. As much as is sold for a farthing. Arbuthnot.

FAS'CES, n. plu. [L. fascis, W. fassg, a bundle; fascias, a band. See Class Bz. No. 24. 35. 60.]

In Roman antiquity, an ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne by Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. Deyden. 

FAS'CIA, n. fash'ia. [L. a band or sash.]

FAS'CIATE, a. fash'iated. Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage. F'AS'CICLE, n. [L. fasciculus, from fascis, a bundle.]

In botany, a bundle, or little bundle; a species of inflorescence, or manner of flowering, in which several upright, parallel, fastigiate, approximating flowers are collected together. Martyn.

FASCICULAR, a. [L. fascicularis.] United in a bundle; as a fascicular root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Preonia. Martyn.

FASCICULARLY, adv. In the form of bundles. Kiwan.

FASCICULATE, a. [from fasciculus, supra.]

FASCICULATED, a. [from fasciculus, supra.]

Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Laxrix or larch. Martyn.

FASCICULITE, n. [supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblend, of a fascicular structure. Hitchcock.

FAS'CI'NATE, v. t. [L. fascinare; Gr. fascinare.]

1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an uncontrollable manner.

None of the affections have been noted to fascinate and bewitch, but love and envy. Bacon.

2. To charm; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully. The young are fascinated by love; female beauty fascinates the unguarded youth; gaming is a fascinating vice.

FAS'CI'NATED, pp. Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CINATING, ppr. Bewitching; enchanting; captivating.

FASCINATION, n. The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexpressible influence. The ancients speak of two kinds of fascination; one by the look or eye; the other by words. The Turks hang old rags on their finest horses, to secure them from fascination. Walker.

FASCINE, n. [Fr. from L. fascis, a bundle.]

In fortification, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works. Eneye.

FASCINOUS, a. Caused or acting by witchcraft. [Not used.]

FASH'ION, v. t. fa3h'on. [Fr. fashion.]

1. The make or form of any thing; the state of the world its willing slaves.

Tillson.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; with to.

Here the loud hammer fashions female toys; the hammer, according to the shape in question. Tillson.

3. Close; strong.

Few enterprises are so hopeless as a contest with the door; take fast hold. Shak.

4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to fast with a how, or fast beside, close or near to.

Robbers and outlaws—lurking in woods and first places. Spenser.

5. Close; strong.

Play fast and loose.

6. Firm in adherence; as a fast friend.

Fast and loose, variable; inconstant; as, to play fast and loose.

FASH'IONABLE, a. Made according to the prevailing form or mode; as a fashionable dress.

2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as the fashionable philosophy; fashionable opinions.

3. Observe of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as a fashionable man. Hence, 4. Gentle; well bred; as fashionable company.

FASH'IONABILITY, adv. In a manner according to fashion, custom or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress-fashionably.

FASH'IONED, pp. Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted.

FASH'IONER, n. One who forms or gives shape to.

FASH'IONING, ppr. Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.

FASH'ION-MONGER, n. One who studies the fashion; a fop.

Fashion-pieces, in ships, the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern. Mar. Dict.

FAS'SI'TE, n. A mineral, a variety of anthite, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.

FAST, a. [Sax. fest, fast; G. fest; D. vast; W. fesl, fast, quick -.festu, to hasten; L. feslino.]

If /is not written for A, Fast, adv. Swiftly; rapidly; with quick speed. Qu. Pers.

Bastan, to bind, to make close or fast, to shut, to stop; Ir. fosadl, or foas, a stop. See Class Bz. No. 24. 35. 41. 60. 66. 86.]

1. Literally, set, stopped, fixed, or pressed close. Hence, close; tight; as, make fast the door; take fast hold.

2. Firm; immovable. Who, by his strength, set fast the mountains. Ps. lxv.

3. Close; strong.

Rohlers and outlaws—lurking in woods and first places. Spenser.

4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to stick fast in mire; to make fast a rope.

5. Close; as sleep; deep; sound; as a fast sleep. Shak.

6. Firm in adherence; as a fast friend.

Fast and loose, variable; inconstant; as, to play fast and loose.

FAST, adv. Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee fast, and deliver thee into their hand. First by, or fast beside, close or near to. Fast by the thronè obsequious fame resides. Pope.

FASH'TON, a. [W. fest, fast, quick; festa, to hasten; L. festio. If / is not written for h, as in kaste, see Class Bz. No. 44. 45. 46. The sense is to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.]

Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as, to move fast; to move fast through the water, as a ship; the work goes on fast.
FAST, n. Abstinence from food; properly a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food, for a certain time. 1. To abstain from food, beyond the usual time; as, to fast a day or a week. 2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary food, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to depurate an anticipated evil. 3. The time of fasting, whether a day, a week, or longer time. An annual fast is kept in Lent. The fast was now already past. Acts xxvii. 4. To fast in Lent. The feast is now already past. Acts xxvii.

FASTENED, pp. Made firm or fast; fixed; secured; as, to fasten a door or window.

FASTENER, n. One that fastens or holds.

FASTENING, ppr. Making fast.

FASTENING, n. Anything that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

FAST-ENDED, a. Closed-hand; covetous; closefisted; avaricious. Bacon.

FASTIDIOSITY, n. Fastidiousness. [Vol. used.]

FASTIDIOUS, a. [L. fastidiosus, from fastus, haughtiness. See Heb. hiz, Class Bz. No. 2, and 3, 10, 30.] 1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate; as, a fastidious appetite. 2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; as, a fastidious dressmaker.

FASTIDIOUSLY, adv. Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously. They look fastidiously and speak disdainfully.

FASTNESS, n. Disdainfulness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.

FASTIGATE, a. [L. fastigatus, pointy.] 1. In botany, a fastigiate stem is one whose axes are of an equal height. Predicaments are fastigiate, when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch, so as to be equally high, or when they form an even surface at the top.

FASTEN, v. t. To make fast; to fasten; to make fat; to fatten; to make firm; to firmly adhere. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; as, to fasten a chain to the feet, or to fasten the feet with fetters.

FASTENED, pp. Made firm or fast; fixed; firmly; impressed.

FASTENER, n. One that makes fast or firm.

FASTENING, ppr. Making fast.

FASTENING, n. Anything that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

FAT, v. t. To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to fatten a sheep. To grow fat, plump and fleshy. An old ox fat as well, and as is, as a young one.

FAT, n. A measure of capacity, but indefinite.

FATAL, a. [L. fatalis. See Fate.]

FATALITY, n. [Fr. fatal, from fate.]

FATE, n. [L. fatum, from for, fan, to decide.]

FATEFUL, a. [L. fatalis, from fate.]

a superior cause and uncontrollable. According to the Stoics, every event is determined by fate.

Necesity or chance

Approach not me; and what I will is fate. Milton.

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. It is our fate to meet with disappointments. It is the fate of mortals. Tell me what fates attend the duke of Suffolk?

3. Final event; death; destruction. Yet still he chose the longest way to fate. Dryden.

The whizzing arrow sings. And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings. Pope.

4. Cause of death. Dryden calls an arrow a feathered fate. Divine fate, the order or determination of God; providence. Encke.

FATE, n. p/. In mythology, the destinies of the gods. Homer is considered as the father of epic poetry. Washington, as a defender and an affectionate and wise counselor, is called the father of his country. And see 1 Chron. ii. 51.—iv. 14.—ix. 35. Satan is called the father of lies; he introduced sin, and instigates men to sin. John viii. Abraham is called the father of believers. He was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience. Rom. iv.

FATHER, n. [Sax. fodar, Dan. fader, Gr. πατήρ; D. vader; Ice. Sw. and Dan. fader; G. Vater; O. Pers. 𐎠, padar; Russ. батя; Sans. and Bali, pita; Zend, fader; Syr. {Name} bartan. This word signifies the begetter, from the verb, Sw. föda; Dan. føde, to beget, to feed; Goth. fadgan; Sax. fedan; D. voeden, to feed; whence fodder, G. Fäther, fitter. The primary sense is obvious. See Class Bbl. No. 54. 55. The Goth. atta, Ir. athir or athair, Basque ada, must be from a different root, unless the first letter has been lost.]

1. He who begets a child; in L. genitor or generator.

The father of a fool hath no joy. Prov. xvii. A wise son maketh a glad father. Prov. x.

2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. Adam was the father of the human race. Abram was the father of the Israelites.

3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect.

The king of Israel said to Elisha, my father, shall I smite them? 2 Kings vi. 2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms extended or encircling. Shak.

2. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.

Our depths who fathoms. Pope.

FATHERING, ppr. Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FATHERLAKER, n. A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head, called scorpius or scorpaenida. The head is large and its space formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food. Encke. Pennant.

FATHERLESS, a. Destitute of a living father; as a fatherless child.

Fatherless, n. The state of being without a father.

FATHERLINESS, n. [See Fatherly.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care and tenderness.

FATHERLY, a. [father and like.] Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as fatherly care or affection.

2. Pertaining to a father.

FATHERLY, adv. In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, fatherly displeased. [Not proper.] Milton.

FATHOM, n. [Sax. fadem; G. faden; D. vadem. Qu. Dan. favn. The German word signifies a thread, a fathom, and probably thread or line is the real signification.]

1. A measure of length containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms; used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead.

2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.

FATHOM, v. t. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to master; to comprehend. Leave to fathom such high points as these. Dryden.

3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.

Our depths who fathoms. Pope.

4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent. I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMED, pp. Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATHER, n. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. God is called the father of believers. He was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience. Rom. iv.

2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms extended or encircling.

FATIDICAL, a. [L. fatidicus; fatum and dictum.] Having power to foretell future events. Prophetic. Howell.

FATIFEROUS, a. [L. fatifer; fatum and ferre.] Deadly; mortal; destructive.

Dict.

FATIGABLE, a. [See Fatigue.] That may be wearied; easily tired.

FATIGATE, v. t. [Little used.] To weary; to tire. [Little used.]

FATIGATE, a. Wearied; tired. [Little used. Elyot.]
FAT


FATIGUE, n. fatet'g. [Fr. id. ; Arm. fatigare; Sp. fatiga; L. fatigare. It seems to be allied to L. fatuare; if so, the sense is a yielding or relaxing.]

1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude; as FATIGUING, pp. fatet'g. Making fat or growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FATINESS, n. [from fatty.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness.

FATISH, a. Somewhat fat.

FATTY, a. Having the qualities of fat; as a fatty substance. Arbuthnot.

FATITUDE, n. [Fr. fatitude; L. fatitudo. Weakness or impudence of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. Arbuthnot.]

FATIGUE, v. t. fatet'g. [L. fatigare. Class Bd. No. 2. 6. 63.]

1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long continued exertion.

2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

3. The labors of military men, distinct from FATIGUE, v. t. fatet'g. [h. fatigo; It. fatica; Sp. faligar.]

4. The labors of military men, distinct from FATIGUE, v. t. fatet'g. [h. fatigo; It. fatica; Sp. faligar.

FAT'LING, n. [from fat.] A lamb, kid or other young animal fattened for slaughter; or fleshy.

FATISTENCE, n. [L. faiisco, to open, to let through.]

FATKID'NEYED, n. [from fat and kidney.

FAT'TEN, v. t. fatet'en. To make fertile and fruitful.

3. To feed grossly; to fill.

4. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to fatten land; to fatten fields with blood. Dryden.

5. To feed grossly; to fill. Dryden.

FATTEN, v. i. fatet'en. To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick or fleshy; to be pampered. And vines fatten with the brave man's labor. Otway. Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed. The whale and dolphin fatten on the mean. Glanville.

FATTENED, pp. fatet'nd. Made fat, plump or fleshy.

FATTENER, n. [See Fatner.

FAT'TENING, pp. fatet'ning. Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FAT'TNESS, n. [from fatty.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness.


FATTY, a. Having the qualities of fat; as a fatty substance. Arbuthnot.

FATITUDE, n. [Fr. fatitude; L. fatitudo. Weakness or impudence of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. Arbuthnot.]

FATIGUE, v. t. fatet'g. [L. fatigare. Class Bd. No. 2. 6. 63.]

1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid. Glanville.

2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory.

3. Defect; want; absence. [No longer used. See Default.

4. That which gives fertility.

5. In mining, a fissure in strata, causing a fault or fissure in strata.

FAULT, v. i. To fail; to be wrong. [ATot used.

1. Properly, an error or missing; a fault; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence; applied to things.

2. In morals or department, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence, rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.

3. Defect; want; absence. [No longer used. See Default.

I do remember my faults this day. Gen. xli. If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye, who are神圣 with my sins, to be in fault? Romans ix.
FAVOR

FAVORABLE, a. [L. favorabilis; Sp. favorável; It. favorabile, or favorabile; Fr. favorable; &c.]
FAVORER, n. One who favors; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FAVORING, ppr. Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing favorably of those we love.
FAVORITISM, n. The act or practice of favoring, or giving a preference to one over another.
FAWNING, gross flattery. Shak.
FAWN, v. i. [Sax. fagon; Sw. foga; &c.]
FAWNING, hr. [Fr. faconner.] To bring forth a fawn in word.
FAWN, n. A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.
FAWNTER, n. One who favous; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FAWNING, ppr. Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meaness; bringing forth a fawn.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNED, a. [Sax. faun, from. Hair. [Not in use.]
FAVOR, n. 1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To favor the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid, by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly favor one party and secretly favor another.
FAVORABLENESS, n. Kindness; kind disposition or regard.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNING, adv. A cringing servilely; with mean flattery.
FAWNER, n. One who favous; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FAWNING, ppr. Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meaness; bringing forth a fawn.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNED, a. [Sax. faun, from. Hair. [Not in use.
FAVOR, v. i. [Sax. fagon; Sw. foga; &c.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNER, n. One who favous; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FAWNING, ppr. Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meaness; bringing forth a fawn.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNED, a. [Sax. faun, from. Hair. [Not in use.
FAVOR, v. i. [Sax. fagon; Sw. foga; &c.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNER, n. One who favous; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FAWNING, ppr. Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meaness; bringing forth a fawn.
FAWNINGLY, adv. In a cringing servile way; with mean flattery.
FAWNED, a. [Sax. faun, from. Hair. [Not in use.
FAVOR, v. i. [Sax. fagon; Sw. foga; &c.
FEAR, n. [Sax. faran, afaran, to impress fear, to terrify; D. raaren, to put in fear, to disorder, to derange; L. teror. In Saxon and Dutch, the verb coincides in meaning, but now obsolete.] A companion.  [Not in use. See Peer.]

FEARED, pp. Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; revered.

FEARFUL, a. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid. I am fearful of the consequences of rash conduct. Hence,

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

What man is there that is fearful and faint-hearted? Deut. xx.

3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful.

It is a fearful thing, to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb. x.

4. Awful; to be reverenced.

O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises? Ex. xvi.

FEARFULLY, adv. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night did Thisbe fearfully o'ertake the dew. Shak.

2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep. Shak.

3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

I am fearfully and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix.

FEARFULNESS, n. Timorousness; timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised, is fearfulness of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. South.

3. Terror; apprehension of evil.

Fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Is. xxxiii.

FEARLESS, a. Free from fear; as fearless as possible.

FEARLESSLY, adv. Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly.

Brave men fearlessly expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.

FEARLESSNESS, n. Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and fearlessness in danger. Clarendon.

FEASIBILITY, n. s as z. [See Feasible.]

The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, let us consider its feasibility.

FEASIBLE, a. s as z. [Fr. faisable, from faire, to make, L. facere; It. faltibile; Sp. fitasible.

That may be done, performed, executed or effected; practicable. We say a thing is feasible, when it can be effected by human means or agency. A thing may be possible, but not feasible.

2. That may be used or filled, as an hill.

B. Trumbull.

FEASIBLE, a. That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

FEASIBILITY, n. Feasibility; practicability.

By Hale.

FEAST, V. i. To eat sumptuously; to dine sumptuously; to entreat with sumptuous table.

FEASTFUL, a. Festive; joyous; as a feastful day or friend. Milton.

2. Sumptuous; luxurious; as feastful rites. Pope.

FEASTING, n. An entertainment.

FASTE, V. t. To form; to fashion.

FEATER, n. [Sax. fether; Dan. frieder; G. feder; D. fether.

A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls. The smaller fethers are used for the filling of beds; the larger ones, called quills, are used for ornaments of the head, for writing pens, &c. The fether consists of a shaft or stem, corneous, round, hollow, and hollowed at the lower part, and at the upper part, filled with pulp. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side and narrow on the other part, and at the upper part, filled with pulp. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side and narrow on the other part, and at the upper part, filled with pulp. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side and narrow on
2. Kind; nature; species; from the prover-. . .

3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

2. To tread as a cock. Drydt

3. An ornament; an empty title.

J'EATH'ER, . To dress in feathers FKTH'ER, I is with feathers, or to

FEATHER DRIVER, > , One who beat

FEATHER-BED, I A bed filled with

FEATHERED, ) Covered with feathers

FETH'ERED, ^ Having a thin

FETH'ERLESS, ^ Destitute of feathers

FETED, pret. and pp. of feed, which see.

FEDERALIST, I America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United

This term is applied to any pulvenerate matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Hence its application to starch and the green gcula, though entirely different in chemical properties.

FECULC, a. With extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.

FECULUM, n. [from facce, supera.] A dry, dusty, tasteless substance obtained from plants.

FECUND, a. [from fecundus, from the root of fucus.] Fruitful in children; prolific.

FECUNDATE, v.t. To make fruitful or prolific.

2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers fecundates the stigma.

FECUNDATION, n. Purification. See Feculation.

FECUNDIFY, v.t. To make fruitful; to fecundate. [Little used.]

FECUNDITY, n. The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FECUND, a. The power of producing fruit or seed; the capacity of producing young in great numbers.

2. The power of producing or bringing forth. It is said that the seeds of some plants retain their fecundity forty years.

3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, pret. and pp. of feed, which see. . .

FEDERAL, a. [from fatus, a league, allied probably to Eng. wed, Sax. weddian, L. vas, vade, vadaro, vadimunum. See Heb. Ch. Syr. 257 to pledge, Class Bd. No. 25.]

1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to federal right, compelled them to part with Sardina. Grow.

2. Consisting in a compact or connection, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as a federal government, such as that of the United States.

3. Friendly to the constitution of the United States. [See the Noun.]

FEDERALIST, n. An appellation in the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored
the administration of President Washington.

FEDERARY, n. A partner; a confederate; an accomplice. [Not used.]

FEDERATE, a. [L. federatus.] League'd; united by compact, as sovereigns, states or tribes, or forming a confederacy; as, federate nations or powers.

FEDERATION, n. The act of uniting in a league.

2. A league; a confederacy. Burke.

FEDERATIVE, a. Joining in a league; as, federative powers.

FEDITY, n. [L. feditudine.] Turpitude; vileness. [Not in use.]

FEE, n. [Sax. feoh; D. see; G. vieh; Sw. fe; Dan. fis; Scot. fe, feig, or fi; lit. feod, feo; L. pecus, pecunia. From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified also goods, substance in general. The word belongs to Class Bg, but the primary sense is lost or only preserved in English.

1. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as the fees of lawyers and physicians; the fees of office; clerk's fees; sheriff's fees; marriage fees, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called fees.

FEE, n. [This word is usually deduced from Sax. feoh, cattle, property, and fee, a reward. This is a mistake. Fee, in land, is a contraction of feud or fi: or fi: or from the same source; lit. feof, Sp. feo, faith, trust. Feo, a reward, from feoh, is a Teutonic word; but fee, feud, fee, are words wholly unknown to the Teutonic nations, who use, as synonymous with them, the word, which, in English, is loan. This word, fee, in land, or an estate in trust, originated among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. See Feed.]

Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantees on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the landlord, or lord landlord, the lord of the loan. A fee then is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with fi: and feudal.

All the land in England, except the crown lands, is of this kind. Fees are absolute or limited. An absolute fee or fee simple is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called tenants in fee simple. Hence in modern times, the term fee or fee simple denotes an estate of inheritance; and in America, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a fee or fee-simple is an estate in which the owner has the whole property without any condition annexed to the tenure. A limited fee is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as a qualified or base fee, which ceases with the existence of certain events. A conditional fee, which is limited to particular heirs.

Blackstone. Encyc.

In the U. States, an estate in fee or fee-simple is what is called in English law an allotted estate, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE-FARM, n. [fee and farm.] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffor and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands. Encyc.

FEE-TAIL, n. An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, v. t. To pay a fee to; to reward.

Hence,
2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as, to fee a lawyer.

FEE, v. t. To hire; to bribe.

4. To keep in hire.

FEE BLE, a. [Fr. faible; Sp. feble; Norm. fid; It. feevole. I know not the origin of the first syllable.]

1. Weak in spirit; as, infants are feeble at their birth.

2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.

3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.

4. Not full or loud; as a feeble voice.

5. Wanting force or vigor; as feeble efforts.

6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect.

7. Not strong or vigorous; as feeble powers of mind.

8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as feeble motion.

FEE BLE, n. [Not used.]

See Efable.

FEE BLE-MINDED, a. Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

FEE BLENNESS, n. Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; incoherence; immobility; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as, feebleness of the body or limbs; feebleness of the mind or understanding.

2. Want of fullness or lowness; as feebleness of voice.

3. Want of vigor or force; as feebleness of exertion, or of operation.

4. Defect of brightness; as feebleness of light or color.

FEE-BLY, adv. Weakly; without strength; as, to move feebly.

Thy gentle numbers feebly creep. Dryden.

FEED, v. t. pret. and pp. fed. [Sax. fedan; Dan. fede; Sw. fedda, to feed and to beget; Goth. fastigan; D. voeden, to feed; G. füttern, to feed; Norm. foder, to feed and to rise up, uniting with feed the first syllable.]

L. fodio; Ar. عذ fata, to feed, and congress with cum marnina, sapine concus- sas, Class Bd. No. 14. See Father. In Russ. pectomy, is to nourish; and in W. buyst, is food, and bites, to eat; Arm. bota; Ir. fiath, food.

1. To give food to; as, to feed an infant; to feed horses and oxen.

2. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to feed the army a month.

3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use; as, springs feed ponds, lakes and rivers; ponds and streams feed canals. Mills are fed from hoppers.

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too far advanced in autumn, feed it with sheep.

Once in three years feed your mourning lands. Mortimer.

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutrition; as, to feed hope or expectation; to feed vanity.

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to feed one with hope.

7. To supply fuel; as, to feed a fire.

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to feed the eye with the beauties of a landscape.

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, feeds a great number of cattle for slaughter.

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect; as, to feed the hippos.

FEE DING, ppr. Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.


FEEL, v. t. pret. and pp. felt. [Sax. felen, felan, gefelen; G. fuhlen; D. roden; allied probably to L. palpo. Qu. W. pydawel, to palpitate. The primary sense is to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. palpito, and other derivatives of palpo. If so, the word would seem to be allied to L. pello. See Class Bd. No. 8.]

1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. Judges xvi. 

2. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste or use; as, springs feed ponds, lakes and rivers; ponds and streams feed canals. Mills are fed from hoppers.

4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too far advanced in autumn, feed it with sheep.

Once in three years feed your mourning lands. Mortimer.

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutrition; as, to feed hope or expectation; to feed vanity.

6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to feed one with hope.

7. To supply fuel; as, to feed a fire.

8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to feed the eye with the beauties of a landscape.

9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. The county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, feeds a great number of cattle for slaughter.

10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard and protect; as, to feed the hippos.

FEE DER, n. One that gives food, or supplies nourishment.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

The feeder of my riots. Shak.

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are feeders on grain or seeds.

4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter. U. States.

5. A fountain, stream or channel that supplies a main canal with water. Feeder of a vein, in mining, a short cross vein.
To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy.

To feel, or to feel out, is to try; to sound; to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.

To feel after, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.

If they might feel after him, and find him. Acts xvii.

FELDSPATHIC, a. Pertaining to feldspar, or consisting of it. Journal of Science.

FELICITATE, v. t. [Fr. feliciter; Sp. felicitar; Fr. felicite; L. felicitas, from felix, happy.]

1. To make very happy. What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and felicitate his spirit, if he could gather all in a single survey. Watts. More generally.

2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure. We felicitate our friends on the acquisition of a real and just view of For then, and not till then, he felt himself.

FELICITY, n. [L. felicitas, from felix, happy.]

1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; appropriately, the joys of heaven.

2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good. The felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete. Afterbury.

FELL, a. [Snx.fell; D.fel.]

Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

FELL, I', f. [D.vellen; G. fallen; Sw.fMa; L. fellea; Fr. peau; probably from peeling.]

A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in making clothing for food. Barry.

FELDSPAR, n. [G. feld, field, and spar. It is written by some authors, felspar, which is rock-spar, or felspar is a contraction of feldspar. Spath in German signifies spar.]

A mineral widely distributed and usually of a foliated structure. When in crystals or crystalline masses, it is very susceptible of mechanical division at natural joints. Its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. There are several varieties, as common feldspar, the adularia, the siliceous, the glasey, the ice-spar, the opalescent, aventurine feldspar, peltuzite, the granular, and the compact. Cleaveland.

FELSPATIc, a. Pertaining to feldspar, or consisting of it. Journal of Science.

FELT, n. plu. of foot. [See Foot.]


FELINUS, a. [L. felinus, from felis, a cat. Hu.felt, fierce.]

Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis. Spenser.

FELINE, a. [L. felinus, from felis, a cat.]

A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in making clothing for food. Barry.

FELIX, n. [L. felix, happy.]

1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; appropriately, the joys of heaven.

2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good. The felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete. Afterbury.

FEMALEs—who confer on life its finest felicitations. Rawle.

FELINE, a. [L. felinus, from felis, a cat. Qu.fell, fierce.]

Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis. We say, the feline race; feline rapacity.

FELL, pret. of fall.

FELL, a. [Sax.fell; D. fell.]

Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. It seemed fury, discord, madness fell. Pope.

FELT, n. [Sax.fell; G. id.; D. vel; L. pel- lea; Fr. pemule; probably from pelting.]

A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in composition, as wool-fell.

FELL, a. [G. fels.]

A barren or stony hill. [Local.]

FELL, v. t. [D.vellen; G. fallen; Sw. fälla; Dan. falle; probably from the root of to cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to fell trees, or by striking, as to fell an ox.
FELLOW, n. One who labors in the same business or design. Shak.

FELLOWSHIP, n. Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse.


FELLOW-SERVANT, n. One who has the same master. Milton.

FELLOW-WRITER, n. One who writes at the same time. Addison.

FELLOW-WORKER, n. One employed in the same occupation. Spenser.

FELON, n. [Fr. felon; Low L. felo: Arm. fellon; It. fetlo or fellone, a thief. I] 1. A person who has committed a felony; guilty of a crime punishable with death. Blackstone.

FELONIOUSLY, adv. In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Dictionaries for capital offenses must state the fact to be done feloniously.


FELONY, n. [See Felon.] In common law, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of felony, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance, or otherwise for the private interest of the perpetrator. Capital punishment therefore does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of felony; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus if a statute makes an attempt to commit a felony, it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death.

FELSITE, n. [See Feldspar.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure blue or green color, found amorphous associated with quartz and mica.

Kirkennan.
FELT, pret. of feel.

FELT, n. [Sax. felu; G. felt; D. vilt; Fr. feutre, rhymes, double felr, or feutre; It. feltro. This may be derived naturally from the root of fill or full, to stuff and make thick, or from the root of L. pellis, Eng. felt, a skin, from plucking or stripping, L. velo, velum, Eng. wool. In L. the word was used only in the feminine form, and its extension to the masculine form, felt, is not found in the Latin language.]

1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size.

2. A hat made of wool.

3. Skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose.

FELT, v. t. To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling.

FELT'ER, v. t. To clot or meet together like felt. Fairfax.

FELT'MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make felt.

FELUCCA, re. [It. feluca; Fr. felouque; Peculiar to the Mediterranean, this name is derived from the Arabic word feluka, meaning a small, swift, boat, and is the name of a type of sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean Sea.]

FEM'ALITY, n. The quality of the female sex.

FEM'ALITY, a. [Fr. femalite; L. feminitate, feminitas, from femur, the thigh.]

FEMALE, n. [Fr. female; L. femella; Arm. femell, or femel; Fr. femme, woman. See Feminine.]

1. Among animals, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.

2. Among plants, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

FEMALE, a. Noting the sex which produces young; not male; as: a female beaver.

3. Pertaining to females; as: a female hand or heart; female tenderness.

To the generous decision of a female mind, we owe the discovery of America. Bellman.

3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.

Female for five, a double rhymes, so called from the French, in which language they end in e feminine.

FEMALE-FLOWER, n. In botany, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, point, or female organ.

FEMALE-PLANT, n. A plant which produces female flowers.

FEMALE-Screw, n. A screw with grooves or channels.

FEMALE-COVERT, n. [Fr.] A married woman, who is under covert of her husband.

FEMALE-SOLE, n. An unmarried woman.

FEMALE-SOLE, n. [Fr.] A merchant, a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.

FEMIN'ALITY, n. The female nature.

FEMIN'ATE, a. Feminine. [Not in use.]

FEMININE, a. [Fr. feminine, L. femininus, from femina, woman. The first syllable may be and probably is from reumh or womb, by the use of f for v; the b not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from man, quasi, feman, womb-man.]

1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females, as: the female sex.

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form.

Aggie, but more soft and feminine. Milton.

3. Elitement; destitute of manly qualities.

Raleigh.

4. In grammar, denoting the gender or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the feminine gender, when they denote females, or have the terminations which express females in any given language. Thus in L. dominus, a lord, is masculine; but domina, is mistress, a female.

Milton uses feminine as a noun, for female.

FEMINITY, n. The quality of the female sex. [Not used.]

FEM'ININE, a. [Fr. feminin; L. femininus, from femura, the thigh.]

Belonging to the thigh, as: the femoral artery.

FEMINIZ'E, v. t. To make womanish. [Not used.]

More.

FEMORAL, a. [L. femoralis, from femur, the thigh.]

Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedges, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh.

A long canal the muddy fen divides.

FEN-BERRY, n. A kind of blackberry.

FEN-BORN, a. Born or produced in a fen.

FEN-CRESS, n. [Sax. fen-cyrse, cress growing in fens.

FEN-CRICKET, n. [Grêllotula].

An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground.

Johnson.

FEN-DUCK, n. A species of wild duck.

FEN-POWL, n. Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN-SUCKED, a. Suck out of marshes; as: fen-suckt fogs.

FEN-FOWL, n. Any fowl that frequents fens.

FENCE, n. [See Fend.]

A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachment. A good farmer has good fences about his farm; an insufficient fence is evidence of bad management. Broken windows and poor fences are evidences of idleness or poverty or of both.

A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; to shut off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

With fen beneath to fend the bitter cold.

Dryden.

It is usually followed by off; as, to fend off blows.

To fend off a boat or vessel, is to prevent its running against another, or against a wharf, &c., with too much violence.

FEND, v. t. [The root of defend and offend.]

The primary sense is to fall on, or to strike, to repel; to attack. To prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

To fend off, to prevent entering; to ward off; to shut out.

FEND, v. t. To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off.

Locke.

FENDED, pp. Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FENDER, n. That which defends; an umsail employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor.

To fence off a piece of timber or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf, also to preserve a small vessel from being injured by a large one.

FENDING, ppr. Keeping or warding off.

FENETER, v. t. [L. fenelure.] To put to use; to lend on interest. [Not used.]

FEN ERATION, n. The act of lending on.
2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron

FERRO-SILICATE, n. [L. ferrum and silicium. Producing or yielding iron.]

FER- agile, n. [L. ferrum and floria.]

FERRO-CYANATE, n. A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.

FERRO-CYANIC, a. [L. ferrum, iron, and cyanic, which see.] The same as ferro-prussic.

FERRO-PRISSICATE, n. A compound of the ferro-silicic acid with a base.

FERRO-PRISSIC, a. [L. ferrum, iron, and prussic. Designating a peculiar acid, formed of prussic acid and protoxyd of iron.] Core.

FERRO-SILICATE, n. A compound of ferrous silicate and a base, forming a substance analogous to a salt.

FERRO-SILICIC, a. [L. ferrum, iron, and silicic.] Designating a compound of iron and silica.

FERROGENOUS, a. [infra.] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.

FERROGENOUS, a. [L. ferrugio, rust of iron, from ferrum, iron.]

1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.

2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron.

FERRO-RULE, n. [Sp. birola, a ring or cap for a cane.] A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FERRY, v. i. [Sax. feran, ferian; Gr. φυλασσειν; L. ferre; allied to bear, and more remote to pr. pestren, to pass. See Bear and Fare, and Class Br. No. 33, 35.] To carry or transport over a river, strait or other water, in a boat. We ferry men, horses, carriages, over rivers, for a moderate fee or price called fare or ferring.

FERRY, v. t. To pass over water in a boat.

FERRY, n. A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a wherry. This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, at least in America.

The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.

3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream. A. B. owns the ferry at Windsor. [In New England, this word is used in the two latter senses.]

FERRYBOAT, n. A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FERRYMAN, n. One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FERRY, a. [Fr. ferrye; Sp. ferial; It. ferriile; L. fertili, from ferre, to bear.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; passionate; fervent; vehemence; eagerness; folly; zeal. Ardent blood. Ardent zeal.

FERTIL, adv. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth.

2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.

FERTILIZING, pp. Enriching; rendered fruitful.

FERTILIZING, pp. Enriching; making fruitful or productive. The Connecticut overflows the adjacent meadows, fertilizing them by depositing fine particles of earth or vegetable substances.

FERTILIZE, v. t. To enrich; to supply with the sublimates of plants; to make fruitful or productive; to fertilize land, soil, ground, and meadows. [Fertilize is not used.

FERTILIZED, p. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertilic acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

FERRO-CALCITE, n. [L. ferrum, iron, and calcis, lime.]

FERRO-CYANATE, a. [L. ferrum, iron, and cyanic, which see.] The same as ferro-prussic.

FERRO-FERROUS, a. [infra.] Having the quality of producing fruit in abundance; as the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields and meadows.

FERRO-SILICATE, n. A compound of the ferro-silicic acid with a base.

FERRO-CYANATE, n. A compound of iron and cyanic acid with a base.

FERRO-CYANATE, a. [Sp. birola, a ring or cap for a cane.]

FER'SEC, n. [Fr. jute, a straw; L. jutica, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]

A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read.

FER'VIDLY, ar. Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

FER'VIOLY, adv. Very hotly; with glowing

FER'VISED, n. Glowing heat; arder of mind; warm zeal.

FER'VOUR, n. [L. fervor. Heat or warmth; as the fervor of a summer's day.

2. Heat of mind; arder; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.

FER'VICE, n. [Fr. fest, for festa, a straw; L. festucca, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]

With great warmth.

FESTIVAL, a. Pertaining to Eleusinum in Italy; locational.

FER'VENCE, n. A mutual song, or a licentious song.

FER'VENCE-GRASS, n. The Festuca, a genus of grasses.

FERU'SE, n. A kind of base grain. May.

FER'SCENE, n. fest. [L. fascia, a band.] In hereditary a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries. Peacham. Ence.

FER'VENCY, n. [L. ferventia.]

1. The mirth of a feast; joyfulness; happiness.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; productive.

FERTILITY, a. [L. fertilitas.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as the fertility of genius, of fancy or imagination.

FERTILIZATION, n. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

FER'VEMENT, n. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to write upon, as a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. Fourcroy.

FERULA, n. [L. ferula, from ferula, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.]

FERУLACEOUS, a. [L. ferula.]

1. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

2. Under the Eastern empire, the ferule was a little wooden pallet or slice, used to write upon, as a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. Fourcroy.

FER'VEMENT, n. [L. ferventia.]

1. The mirth of a feast; joyfulness; happiness.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; productive.

FER'VENCE, n. A mutual song, or a licentious song.

FER'VENCE-GRASS, n. The Festuca, a genus of grasses.

FERU'SE, n. A kind of base grain. May.

FER'SCENE, n. fest. [L. fascia, a band.] In hereditary a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries. Peacham. Ence.

FER'VENCY, n. [L. ferventia.]

1. The mirth of a feast; joyfulness; happiness.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; productive.

FERTILITY, a. [L. fertilitas.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as the fertility of genius, of fancy or imagination.

FERTILIZATION, n. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

FER'VEMENT, n. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to write upon, as a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. Fourcroy.

FERULA, n. [L. ferula, from ferula, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.]

FERУLACEOUS, a. [L. ferula.]

1. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

2. Under the Eastern empire, the ferule was a little wooden pallet or slice, used to write upon, as a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. Fourcroy.

FER'VEMENT, n. [L. ferventia.]

1. The mirth of a feast; joyfulness; happiness.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; productive.

FERTILITY, a. [L. fertilitas.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as the fertility of genius, of fancy or imagination.

FERTILIZATION, n. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

FER'VEMENT, n. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to write upon, as a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. Fourcroy.

FERULA, n. [L. ferula, from ferula, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.]

FERУLACEOUS, a. [L. ferula.]

1. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.

2. Under the Eastern empire, the ferule was a little wooden pallet or slice, used to write upon, as a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as ferulaceous plants. Fourcroy.

FER'VEMENT, n. [L. ferventia.]

1. The mirth of a feast; joyfulness; happiness.

2. Rich; having abundant resources; productive.

FERTILITY, a. [L. fertilitas.]

1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as the fertility of land, ground, soil, fields and meadows.

2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as the fertility of genius, of fancy or imagination.

FERTILIZATION, n. Pertaining to, or extracted from iron. Fertile acid is the acid of iron in the state of oxyd. Kirwan.
FETCH, n. A stratagem, by which a thing is

FETCH'ER, n. One that brings.

FETICISM, among the negroes of

To bring; to obtain as its price. Wheat

To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to

To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at. We fetched the siren's isle. Shak.

To bring or draw; as, to fetch a thing

FETAL, a. [from fetus.] Pertaining to a

FETTER, v. t. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain.

FETTER, n. [Sax. fetor, from foot, feet, as in L. pedica; G. fessel. Chiefly used in the

FETERLESS, a. Free from fetters or restraint. Marston.

FETTERLING, n. Binding or fastening by

FETTER, V. t. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain.

FETTER, n. [Sax. fetor, from foot, feet, as in L. pedica; G. fessel. Chiefly used in the

FETUS, n. pl. fetus, fetuses. [L. fetus.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of ovi-parous animals in the egg, after they are perfectly formed; before which time it is called embryo. A young animal then in the womb. The time its parts are distinctly formed till it is born. Every newborn one.

Feud de joie, fire of joy, a French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

FEUD, n. [Sax. feoh, or feogh, from figan, fow, to hate. Hence also fah, a foe, and from the participle, feond, a friend; D. vy,

FEUDALISM, n. The feudal system; the

FEUDAL, a. [Sp. feudah.] Pertaining to,

FEUD, n. (Usually supposed to be composed of the Teutonic feo, goods, reward, and ead or edh, W. ega, possession, property. But if feuds had been given as rewards for services, that consideration would have vested the tude to the land, and to the deserts. Yet feud is not a Teutonic or Gothic word, being found among none of the northern nations of Europe. This word originated in the south of Europe, whether in France, Spain or Italy, may perhaps be ascertained by writings of the middle ages, which I do not possess. It probably originated among the Franks, or in Lombardy and Italy, and certainly among men who studied the civil law. In Italian, a fee is called fecondo, and to have a trust commissary; a fide commissario, is a trust commissary; during a trust estate; Sp. fidecommissario, a trust commissary. These words are the fide commissarius, fidei commissarium, of the Digest and Codex. In Spanish fido signifies security given for another bond; of fide, on trust; fideor, one who trusts: feudo, a fief, for or feud.

FEUDAL, a. [Sp. feudad.] Pertaining to,

FEUDARY, a. Holding land of a superior.

FEUDATORY, n. The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

FEUDAL, a. [Sp. feudad.] Pertaining to,
FEUDATORY, n. [Sp. feudatorio; Port. feudatorio.]
A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service or the tenant of a feud or fief.
Blackstone. Encyc.

FEUDIST, n. A writer on feuds.
Spelman.

FEUILLAGE, n. [Fr. foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.
Jervas.

FEUILLEMORT, n. [Fr. dead leaf.] The color of a faded leaf.
Massinger.

FEUER, n. [Fr. feu; Sp. fue; It. feuo; L. flare.
FEU'DATORY, n. [Sp. feudalorio; Port. compadron.]

FEVER, n. [Fr. fièvre; Sp. fiebre; L. febris.
FEU'DARY, n. A writer on feuds.
Massenger.

FEVER, n. [Fr. fièvre; Sp. fiebre; L. febris.
supposed to be so written ferbeo, ferveo, to be hot, Ar. ^Li fclass.

FEVER, n. Disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen pyrexia, Gr. πυρέσια. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into remitting fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; intermitting fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and continued or continual fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

FEVER, n. [Fr. fièvre; Sp. fiebre; L. febris.
FEU'DARY, n. A writer on feuds.
Massenger.

FEVER-SICK, a. [Sax. fester-scēt.] Diseased with fever.
Peete.

FEVER-WEAKENED, a. Debilitated by fever.

FEVER-WOODE, n. A plant of the genus Eryngium.

FEVER-WORT, n. [See Fever-root.]

FEVER, n. Affected with fever.

FEW, a. [Sax. /ēa, or feawa; Dan. fine; fīg; fīg.
FEIUILLA, n. [Fr. foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.
Jervas.

FEVER, n. [Fr. fièvre; Sp. fiebre; L. febris.
supposed to be so written ferbeo, ferveo, to be hot, Ar. ^Li fclass.

FEVER, n. Disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen pyrexia, Gr. πυρέσια. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into remitting fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; intermitting fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and continued or continual fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

FEVER, n. [Fr. fièvre; Sp. fiebre; L. febris.
supposed to be so written ferbeo, ferveo, to be hot, Ar. ^Li fclass.

FEVER, n. Disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen pyrexia, Gr. πυρέσια. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into remitting fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; intermitting fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and continued or continual fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

FEVER, n. [Fr. fièvre; Sp. fiebre; L. febris.
supposed to be so written ferbeo, ferveo, to be hot, Ar. ^Li fclass.

FEVER, n. Disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen pyrexia, Gr. πυρέσια. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigors, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into remitting fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; intermitting fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and continued or continual fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.

FIB'ROLITE, n. [from L. fib'ra, and Gr. ράβα.

FIB'RING, ppr. Telling fibs; as a noun, the telling of fibs.

FIB, n. [See Fable. Ir. mcabhra.

FIB'BER, n. One who tells lies or fibs.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.
FI'BRIN, n. [See Fiber.

FI'BRIL, n. [Fr. fibre.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, n. A slight fever.
Thomson.

FIBER, n. [Fr. fibre; Sp. fibra; It. fibra; L. fibra.

FIB, V. i. To lie; to speak falsely.
FIELD, n. [Sax. feld; G. feld; D. veld; Fr. field; It.feld; Goth. feah, to trust. See Faith.]
A bird of the genus Turdus or thrush.

FIE, pronounced fi, an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

FIEF, n. [Fr. fieff, probably a compound word, consisting of je, faith, and a word I do not understand. See Fie, Feoff and Fend.]
A fee; a fief; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.

FIDDLE, n. To play a tune on a fiddle.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, n. Trifles. [A low cant word.]

Spectator.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, a. Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Vulgar.]

FIDDLE-FOOT, n. One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

FIDDLE-STICK, n. The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

FIDDLE-STRING, n. The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FIDDLE-WOOD, n. A plant of the genus Citharexyylon.

FIDDLING, prp. Playing on a fiddle.

FIDDLING, n. The act of playing on a fiddle.

FIDJETY, a. Restless; uneasy. [Vulgar.]

Fidget, to move one way and the other; to keep the field, as shooting and hunting.

FIDUCIAL, a. [from L. fiducia, from fido, to trust.
See Faith.]
1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as a fiducial reliance on the promises of the gospel.
2. Having the nature of a trust; as fiducial power.
FIDUCIALLY, adv. With confidence.

South.

FIDUCIARY, a. [L. fiduciarius, from fiduo, to trust.]
1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.
2. Not to be doubted; as fiduciary evidence.
3. Held in trust.

Spelman.

FIDUCIARY, n. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends on faith for salvation without works; an antimosaic.

Hammond.

FIE, pronounced fe, an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

FIERCE, n. [Fr. fier; It. fiero; Sp. fiero, ferro; from L. ferus, ferox; the primary sense of which is wild, running, rushing.]
1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; tempestuous; as a fierce wind.
2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as a fierce lion.
3. Vehemence in rage; eager of mischief; as a fierce tyrant; a monster fierce for blood.
4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained.

Curst be their anger, for it was fierce. Gen. xlix.
5. Passionate; angry; furious.
6. Wild; starving; ferocious; as a fierce countenance.
7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as a man fierce for his party.

FIERCELY, adv. Fiercely; Violently; furiously; with rage; as, both sides fiercely fought.

2. With a wild aspect; as, to look fiercely.

FIERCELY, adv. Fiercely; as, to look fiercely.

FIERECE, n. Fiercely; as, to look fiercely.

FIERCE-MINDED, a. Vehement; of a furious temper.

By Wilson.

FIERCENESS, n. Fierceness; ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives fierceness to our natures.

Swift.
2. Eagerness for blood; fiery; as the fierceness of a lion or bear.
3. Quick to attack; keenness in augur and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skillful to their strength.

Fierce to their skill, and to their fierceness of a temper.

FIERINESS, n. [See Fiery, Fire.] The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; vehemence; fury; impetuosity; as the fierceness of a tempest.

FIERY, n. [Fr. fifre; G. pfiefe.] It is radically the same as pipe, W. pipr, Ir. or pip, or D. pip, Dan. pip, Sw. pippa, coinciding with L. pipus, to pip or pep, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stick, or from its sound.

A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.

FIFE, n. [Fr. fifre; G. pfiefe.] It is radically the same as pipe, W. pipr, Ir. or pip, or D. pip, Dan. pip, Sw. pippa, coinciding with L. pipus, to pip or pep, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stick, or from its sound.

A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.

FIFTH, a. [Sax. fift; L. quintus, fifth and ten.]

FIFTEENTH, n. A fifteenth part.

FIGHT, v. t. To insult with figoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [Little used.]

FIGHT, n. A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships, or navies. A duel is called a single fight or combat.

FIGHTER, n. One that fights; a combatant; a warrior.

FIGURE, n. [L. figuramentum, from fingo, to feign.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. These assertions are the figments of idle brains.

FIGURE, v. i. To play on a file. [Little used.]

FIGURABILITVE, n. The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIGURABLE, a. [from figure.] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus lead is figurable, but water is not.

FIGURAL, a. Represented by figure or delineation; as figurative resemblances.

Figural numbers, in geometry, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either linear, superficial or solid.

FIGURATION, n. The act of giving figure or determinate form.

FIGURATIVE, a. [Fr. figuratif, from figurer.] Having a determinate form.

Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not.

Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as figurate stones, stones or fossil resembling shells.

Figurative. [Not used.]

Figurate counterpoint, in music, that wherein there is a mixture of discords with concords.

Figurate descant, that in which discords are concerned, though not so much as concords. It may be called the ornamental or rhetorical part of music, containing all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, and diversities of measure.

FIGURATED, a. Having a determinate form.

FIGURATION, n. The act of giving figures or determinate form.

FIGURATIVE, a. [Fr. figuratif, from figure.]
1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical.

This they will say, was figurative, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine beauty.

2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. A figurative expression, is one in which the words are used in a sense different from that in which they are ordinarily used; as, Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword. Shak.

3. Abounding with figures of speech; as a description highly figurative. FIGURATIVELY, adv. By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used figuratively, when they express something different from their usual meaning.

FIGURE, n. figur'ur. [Fr. figure; L. figura, from figo, to fix or set; W. fugyr, from fugiatv, to feign. See Feign.] 1. The form of any thing as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. Flowers have exquisite figures. A triangle is a figure of three sides. A square is a figure of four equal sides and equal angles.

2. Shape; form; person; as a lady of elegant figure. A good figure. or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either Richardson.

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character. An officer in the English Court of Common file, an important man in the cabinet.

4. Appearance of any kind; as an ill figure; a mean figure.

5. Magnificence; splendor; as, to live in figure and indulgence. Law.

6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; as, the figure of a man in plaster.

7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person; as the principal figures of a picture; a subordinate figure.

8. In manufactures, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet and other stuffs.

9. In logic, the order or disposition of the middle term in a syllogism with the parts of the question.

10. In arithmetic, a character denoting a number; as 2, 7, 9.

11. In astrology, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. Shak.

12. In theology, type; representative. Who was the figure of him that was to come Rom. v.

13. In rhetoric, a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode indicating fruitful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; the language of the imagination and passions as, knowledge is the light of the mind; the soul mounts on the wings of faith youth in the morning of life. In strictness, the change of a word is a trope, and any allusion of a sentence a figure; but these terms are often confused. Locke.

14. In grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

15. In dancing, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.

FIGURE, v. t. figur. To form or mold into any determinate shape. Accep this goblet, rough with figured gold. Dryden.

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary.

3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to figure velvet or muslin.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter.

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

The matter of the sacraments figureth their end. Hooker.

6. To imagine; to image in the mind.

7. To prefigure; to foreshow. Shak.

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as figured expressions. [Little used.] Locke.

9. To note by characters. As through a crystal glass the figured house. Dryden.

10. In music, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations. Encyc.

FIGURE, v. i. To make a figure; to be distinguished. The envoy figured at the court of St. Cloud. Temple.

1. To prefigure; to foreshow. Shak.

2. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as figured expressions. [Little used.] Locke.

3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to figure velvet or muslin.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter.

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

The matter of the sacraments figureth their end. Hooker.

6. To imagine; to image in the mind.

7. To prefigure; to foreshow. Shak.

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as figured expressions. [Little used.] Locke.

9. To note by characters. As through a crystal glass the figured house. Dryden.

10. In music, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations. Encyc.

FIGURE-CASTER, n. A pretender to be a figure. fig'ur-a'tor, n. A machine which forms or spins threads. FIL'ATORY, n. [from L. filum, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads. This machine has three filatories, each of 640 reeds, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small filatory turned by men. Tooke.

FIGURE-BERT, n. [L. avellana, with which the first syllable corresponds; fig., vel.] The fruit of the Corylus or hazel; an egg-shaped nut, containing a kernel, that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, which is agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds. Encyc.

FIGILCH, n. [This word, like piffer, is probably from the root of file or pied, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it. In Sp. pellizcar is to piffle, as filouter, in French, is to pick the pocket.]

To steal something of little value; to piffer; to steal; to pilage; to take wrongfully from another.

Finn would they fitch that little food away. Dryden.

But he that fitches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed. Shak.

FILCHER, n. A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft.

FILCHING, ppr. Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCHINGLY, adv. By pilfering; in a pilfering manner.

FILE, n. [Fr. file, a row; filet, a thread; L. filum; Sp. hilo; Port. fiia; It. filo; filo; Russ. бед, a thread of flax. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist. W. filiwe, to twist.] 1. A thread, string or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation, and for conveniently finding them when wanted. Documents are kept on file.

2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; a file of writs. A file is a record of court.

3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; the mode of arranging and keeping papers being changed, without a change of names.

4. A roll, list or catalogue.

5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.

FILE, v. t. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. Declarations and affidavits must be filed. An original writ may be filed after judgment.

To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. This is now the more common mode of filing papers in public and private offices; perhaps connected in origin with polish, which see. Class Bl. No. 30. 32. 45.]

An instrument used in smoothing and polishing.
FIL

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.

FIL.
FILTH'INESS, n. The state of being filthy. 2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.

FILTH'Y, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILT'ERED, pp. Strained; defecated by a filter.

FILTERING, ppr. Straining; defecating.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FILTER, v. i. To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTERED, pp. Strained; defecated by a filter.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

FILTER, n. [See Filther.]

FILTER, v. t. prpt. and pp. found. [Sax. fin-, from ful, fada, fou; D. vuile. See Foul and Deble.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that pollutes or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sin.

FILTHY, a. Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.
2. To return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

2. To unriddle; to solve; as, to find out the meaning of a parable or an enigma.

4. To understand; to comprehend.

Subtle; sly; fraudulent.

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought.

11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity.

12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. He was one of the finest gentlemen of his age.

13. Accomplished in learning; excellent as a fine scholar.

14. Excellent in superior; brilliant or acute as a man of fine genius.

15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as a man of a fine mind.

16. Showy; splendid; elegant; as a range of fine buildings; a fine house or garden; a fine view.

17. Ironically, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, has the finest mad devil of jealousy in him, Master Brooke, that ever governed fancy.

Shak.

Fine Arts, or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure as poetry, music, painting and sculpture.

The use of this word is so numerous and indefinite, as to preclude a particular definition of each. In general, fine, in popular language, expresses whatever is excellent, showy or magnificent.

FINES, n. [See Fine, the adjective.] To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defeat; to free from incumbrance or foreign matter; as, to refine wine.

This is the most general use of this word.

2. To purify, as a metal; as, to refine gold or silver. In this sense, we now generally use refine; but fine is proper. Job xxviii.

PROV. XVII.

3. To make less coarse; as, to fine grass. [Not used.]

Mortimer.

4. To decorate; to adorn. [Not in use.]

Shak.

FINE, v. t. [See Fine, the noun.] To impose on one a pecuniary penalty, payable to the government, for a crime or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. The trespassers were fined ten dollars and imprisoned a month.

2. v. i. To pay a fine. [Not used.]

Oldham.

FINEDRAW, v. t. [fine and draw.] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

Johnson.

FINEDRAWER, n. One who finedrawer.

FINEDRAWING, n. Renting; as a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of clothes or stuffs.

Encyc.

FINEFINGERED, a. Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work.

Johnson.

FINESPUN, a. Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle.

Chesterfield.

FINESPUN, a. Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle.

Chesterfield.

FINESPOKED, a. Using fine phrases.

Chesterfield.

FINENESS, n. Thinness; smallness; slenderness; as the fineness of a thread or silk. Hence, as the fineness of sand or particles; the fineness of soil or mold.

Shak.
4. Cleanness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; as the fineness of wine or other liquor; the fineness of gold.
5. Niceness; delicacy; as the fineness of taste.
6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness; as the fineness of an edge.
7. Elegance; beauty; as the fineness of person.
8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as the fineness of genius.
9. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; as the fineness of dress.
10. Cleanness; as the fineness of decoration.
11. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity; as the fineness of wit.
12. Smoothness; Dryden.
FIN'ER, n. One who refines or purifies. Prov. xxv. 4.
2. a. Comparative of fine.
FIN'ERY, n. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; as the finery of dress.
2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes.
0. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; as the finery of dress.
8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as the fineness of genius.
G. FINESS', V. i. To use artifice or stratagem.
FIN'ISH, v.t. 
1. a. Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as a finished poem; a finished education.
4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work.
FIN'GER, n. To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. Busby.
FIN'GER-BOARD, n. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings. Wood.
FIN'GERED, pp. Played on; handled; touched.
2. a. Having fingers. In botany, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.
FIN'GER-BOARD, n. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings. Wood.
FIN'GERING, pp. Handling; touching lightly.
FIN'GERING, n. The act of touching lightly or handling.
FIN'LESS, a. Destitute of fins; as finless fish. Shak.
FIN'LIKE, a. Resembling a fin; as a finlike oar. Ddryden.
FIN'NY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.
FIN'LIKE, a. Resembling a fin; as a finlike oar. Ddryden.
FIN'LESS, a. Destitute of fins; as finless fish. Shak.
FIN'NY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.
FIN'NY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.
FIN'LESS, a. Destitute of fins; as finless fish. Shak.
FIN'NY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.
FIN'LESS, a. Destitute of fins; as finless fish. Shak.
FIN'NY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.
FIN'LESS, a. Destitute of fins; as finless fish. Shak.
FIN'NY, a. Furnished with fins; as finny fish; finny tribes; finny prey.
FIN'LESS, a. Destitute of fins; as finless fish.
2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in
S. The burning of a house or town; a con-
flagration.
4. Light; luster; splendor.
9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy;
5. Torture by burning. Prior
9. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as,
2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.
3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as,
12. Combustion; tumult; rage; com-
notion.
13. Trouble; affliction.
To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame; to cite
violent action.
FIRE-ARROW, n. A small iron dart, fur-
nished with a match impregnated with powder
and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships.
Encyc.
FIREBALL, n. A grenade; a ball filled
with powder or other combustibles, in-
tended to be thrown among enemies, and to
injure by explosion.
1. To inflame; to irritate; to animate;
2. To flame with anger or revenge.
3. To inflame; to give life or spirit; as,
to fire the genius.
To drive by fire. [Little used.] Shak.
To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to
fire a musket or cannon.
To cut or divide a thing in parts.
To take fire; to kindle.
To be irritated or inflamed with passion.
To discharge artillery or firearms. They
fired on the town.
FIRE, v.t. To set fire to; to kindle; as,
to fire a house or chimney; to fire a pile.
Dryden.
2. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as,
to fire with anger or revenge.
3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as,
to fire the genius.
1. To drive by fire. [Little used.] Shak.
5. To cause to explode; to discharge; as, to
fire a musket or cannon.
6. To cut or divide a thing in parts.
FIRE, v.t. To take fire; to kindle.
2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge artillery or firearms. They
fired on the town.
FIREBARREL, n. A hollow cylinder used
in fireplaces, to convey the fire to the
shrouds.
FIREBEAK, n. A bundle of brushwood;
used in fireplaces.
FIREBLAST, n. A disease in hops, chiefly
towards the later periods of their growth.
FIREBOTE, n. An allowance of fuel, to
which a tenant is entitled.
England.
FIREBRAND, n. A piece of wood kindled
or on fire.
2. An incendiary; one who inflames
actions, or causes contention and mischief.
Bacon.
FIREBRECK, n. A brick that will sustain
intense heat without fusion.
FIREBRUSH, n. A brush used to sweep
the hearth.
FIREBUCKET, n. A bucket to convey
water to engines for extinguishing fire.
FIRECLAY, n. A kind of clay that will
sustain intense heat, used in making fire-
bricks.
Cyc.
FIRECOCK, n. A cock or spout to let out
water for extinguishing fire.
FIRE-COMPANY, n. A company of men
for managing an engine to extinguish
fires.
FIRECROSS, n. Something used in Scot-
land as a signal to take arms; the ends be-
ing burnt black, and in some parts smeared
with blood.
Johnson.
FIRE, v.t. To set on fire; inflamed; kin-
dled; animated; irritated.
FIREDAMP. [See Damp.]
FIREDRAKE, n. A fiery serpent.
FIRE-ENGINE, n. An engine for throwing
water to extinguish fire and save build-
ings.
FIRE-ESCAPE, n. A machine for escape-
ing from windows, when houses are on fire.
Cyc.
FIREFLAIR, n. A species of ray-fish or
Raja.
FIREFLY, n. A species of fly which has on
its belly a spot which shimmers; and another
species which emits light from under its
wings, as it flies.
Encyc.
FIREHOOK, n. A large hook for pulling
down buildings in conflagrations.
FIRELOCK, n. A musket, or other gun,
with a lock, which is discharged by strik-
ing fire with flint and steel.
FIREMAN, n. A man whose business is to
extinguish fires in towns.
2. A man of violent passions. [Not used.]
Tatler.
FIREMASTER, n. An officer of artillery
who superintends the composition of fire-
works.
FIRENEW, a. Fresh from the forge;
bright.
Addison.
FIRE-OFFICE, n. An office for mak-
ing the insurances.
FIRE-PLACE, n. The part of a chimney
 appropriated to the fire; a hearth.
FIREPLUG, n. A plug for drawing water
from a pipe to extinguish fire.
FIREPOT, n. A small earthen pot filled
with combustibles, used in military opera-
tions.
FIRE-RAND, n. A man whose business is to
ferry people across rivers.
FIRE-SPITCH, n. A small iron dart,
shod with a point of lead, used against
dragoons, &c.
FIRESTONE, n. A fossil, the pyrite. [See
Pyrite.]
2. A kind of freestone which bears a high
degree of heat.
FIREWOOD, n. Wood for fuel.
FIREWORK, n. Usually in the plural, fire-
works.
Preparations of gun-powder, sulphur and
other inflammable materials, used for mak-
ing explosions in the air, on occasions of
public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibi-
tions. This word is applied also to vari-
ous combustible preparations used in war.
FIREWORKER, n. An officer of artillery
subordinate to the firemaster.
FIRING, pp. Setting fire to; kindling;
animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging
firearms.
FIRING, n. The act of discharging fire-
arms.
2. Fire; firewood or coal.
FIRING-IRON, n. An instrument used in
ferrars to discuss swellings and knots.
FIRK, v.t. To beat; to whip; to chastise.
[Not used.] Hudibras.
FIRKIN, n. Firkin. [The first syllable is
probably the Dan. firk, fire, and the latter,
as in kilderkin.]
A measure of capacity, being the fourth part
of a barrel. It is nine gallons of beer, or
eight gallons of ale, soup or herrings.
In America, the firkin is rarely used, except
for butter or lard, and signifies a small
vessel or cask of indeterminate size, or of
different sizes, regulated by the statutes of
the different states.
FIRLOT, n. A dry measure used in Scot-
land. The oat firlot contains 21\frac{1}{2} pints
of that country; the wheat firlot 2\frac{1}{2} cubic
inches; the barley firlot 21 standard pints.
Encyc.
FIRM, a. firm. [L. férms; Fr. ferme; Sp.
ferme; It. ferma; W. fyr.] This Welsh word
may be from the Latin. The root of
the word is probably Celta: W. fyr,
hard, solid; sfr, a solid; feru, to concre
or congeal, to fix, to freeze. This is the
root of L. ferrum, iron.]
1. Properly, fixed; hence, applied to the
matter of bodies, it signifies closely com-

pressed; compact; hard; solid; as firm flesh, firm muscles; some species of wood are more firm than others; a cloth of firm texture.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as a firm believer; a firm friend; a firm adherent or supporter; a firm man, or a man of firm resolution.

3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to fluid; as firm land.

FIRM, n. firmament. A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as the firm of Hope & Co.

FIRM, v. t. firm. [L. firmo.] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish. And Jove has firm'd it with an awful nod. Dryden.

This word is rarely used, except in poetry.

In prose, we use confirm.

FIRMAMENT, n. firmament. [L. firmamentum, from firmus, firmo.]

The region of the air; the sky or heavens. In scripture, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with region, region, and reach. The original therefore does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars appear to be placed, and are really seen.

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. Gen. i. 6.

And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament. Gen. i. 14.

FIRMAMENTAL. a. Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions. Dryden.

FIRMAN, n. An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, license, or grant of privileges.

FIRMED, pp. firm'ed. Established; confirmed.

FIRMING, ppr. firm'ing. Setting; making firm and stable.


FIRMITY, n. firmity. Strength; firmness. [Not used.] Chillingworth.

FIRMLESS, a. firmless. Detached from substance.

Does passion still the firmless mind control Pope.

FIRMLY, adv. firmly. Solidly; compactly; closely; as particles of matter firmly cohesion.

2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly. He firmly believes in the divine origin of the scriptures. His resolution is firmly fixed. He firmly adheres to his party.

FIRMNESS, n. firmness. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; as the firmness of a stone, wood, stone, cloth or other substance.

2. Stability; strength; as the firmness of a union, or of a confederacy.

3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; as the firmness of a purpose or resolution; the firmness of a man, or of his courage; firmness of mind or soul.

1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; as the first man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest.

2. Preceding all others in the order of time. Adam was the first man. Cain was the first murderer. Monday was the first day of January.

3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one; as, I is the first number.

4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity or excellence. Demosthenes was the first orator of Greece. Burke was one of the first in your affections.

FIR, v. t. To fix, [h. firmo.]. To set tie; to confirm; to establish. Let the officers enter the gate first. Before any thing else in the order of time.

Adam was first formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii.

2. Before all others in place or progression. Let the officers enter the gate first.

3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. First, let us attend to the examination of the witnesses.

4. Before all others in rank. He stands or ranks first in public estimation.

At first, at the first, at the beginning or origin. First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and loves first or last. Dryden.

FIR-BEGOTTEN, a. First produced; the eldest of children. Milton.

FIR-BORN, a. First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as the first-born son.

2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted. Christ was called the first-born of every creature. Col. i.

FIRST-BORN, n. The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.

The first-born of the poor are the wretched. Is. xiv.


FIRST-FRUITS, n. The fruit or produce.

FIRST-FRUIT, a. Mus. The fruit or produce of a matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

2. The first profits of any thing. In the church of England, the profits of every spiritual benefit for the first year.

3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as the first-fruits of grace in the heart, or the first-fruits of vice.

FIRSTLING, a. First produced; as first-lining males. Deut. xv.

FIRSTLING, n. The first produce or offspring; applied to beasts; as the firstlings of cattle.

FIR, n. [sax. firan; D. visch; G. fisch; Dan. fis; Arm. pescher; Sw. fis; W. fisg; L. piscis; Ir. iasg. This animal may be named from its rapid motion. In W. fisg is hasty, impetuous.]

An animal that lives in water. Fish is a general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, which were distributed by Lanne into six orders. They breathe by means of gills, swim by the aid of fins, and are oviparous. Some of them have the skeleton bony, and others cartilaginous. Most of the former have the opening of the gills closed by a peculiar covering, called the gill-lid; many of the latter have no gill-lid, and are hence said to breathe through apertures. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are, in popular language, called fishes, and have been also extended to other aquatic animals, such as shell-fish, lobsters, etc. We use fish, in the singular, for fishes in general or the whole race.

2. The flesh of fish, used as food. But we usually apply flesh to land animals.

FISH, n. A. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to fish for compliments.

FISH, v. t. To search by raking or sweeping; as, to fish the jakes for papers. Swift.

2. In seamen ship, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. Mar. Dict.

3. To catch; to draw out or up; as, to fish up a human body when sunk; to fish an anchor.

FISH, n. In ships, a machine to hoist and draw up the flakes of an anchor, towards the top of the bow.

2. A long piece of timber, used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged.
FISH'ER, n. One who is employed in catching fish.


FISH-ERBOAT, n. A boat employed in catching fish.

FISH'ERMAN, n. One whose occupation is to catch fish.

FISH'ERY, n. The business of catching fish.

2. A place for catching fish with nets or hooks, as the banks of Newfoundland, the coast of England or Scotland, or on the banks of rivers.

FISH'FULL, a. Abounding with fish; as a fishful pond.

FISH'ING-PLACE, n. A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

FISH'ING-FOG, n. An instrument used for striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs.

FISH'ING, n. The art or practice of catching fish.


FISH-MARKET, n. A place where fish are sold. Carew.

FISH'IKE, n. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as fishy.

FISH'Y, a. Consisting of fish.

FIS'TIFUL, a. [Lit. tiff; 1. A small lump, roughly globular, of a mass. 2. A temporary affection or attack; as a fit of melancholy, or of grief; a fit of pleasure.

5. Disorder: distemper.

FIT, a. [Flemish, vitten; G. pass, fit, and a stem of pass, to pass.] See pass, fit, suitable, right.

This is from the root of Eng. pass; D. pas, time; Sc. pas, fitting, fit, convenient; Eng. pat; Dan. pass, to be fit. In L. combat, whence compatible, signifies properly to meet or to fall off, hence to suit or be fit, from peto. This is probably the radical word. The primary sense is to come to, to fall on, hence to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To come or fall, is the primary sense of time or season, as in the Dutch. See Class Bd. No. 45. 58. and Class Bd. No. 52. 53. 70.

1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming.

2. Qualified; as men of value fit for war.

No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. Luke ix.

FIT, v. t. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable.

The carpenter — marketh it out with a line, he fitteth it with planes. Is. xiv.

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor fitts his customer with a coat.

The original phrase is, he fitts a coat to his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another.

3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to fit a ship for a long voyage.

FIT, a. To be proper or becoming.

Not fits it to prolong the feast. Pope.

2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted. His coat fits very well. But this is an elliptical phrase.

FIT, n. A chick-pea.

FITCHET, a. A pocklet; a fowret. [W. FITCHEW.]

FITFUL, a. Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.

FITLY, adv. Suitably; properly; with propriety. A maxim fittly applied. Shak.

2. Commodiously; conveniently.

FIT-MENT, n. Something adapted to a purpose.

FITNESS, n. Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; as the fitness of things to their use.

2. Propriety; meekness; justness; reasonableness; as the fitness of measures or laws.

3. Preparation; qualification; as a student's fitness for college.

4. Convenience; the state of being fit.
FITTED, pp. Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FITTER, n. One who makes fit or suitable; one who prepares.

FITTING, pp. Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

FITTINGLY, adv. Suitably.

FITZ, Norm. fiffi, fias, or fi, a son, is used in names, as in Fitzherbert, Fitzroy, Cur- tortiz.

FIVE, a. [Sax., fiti; D. eijf; G. f unst; Sw. Dan, fem; W. pam, pam; Arm. pum.]

Four and one added; the half of ten; as five men; five leaves. Like other adjectives, it is also used as a noun.

Five of them were wise, and five were foolish. Matt. XXV.

FIVEBARRED, a. Having five barred gate.

FIVEBED, a. Consisting of five lobes.

FIVES or VIVES, n. A disease of horses, meningitis, or inflammation of the brain.


FIVELEAFED, a. Having five leaves; as, a five-leafed clover, or cinquefoil.

FITTED, pp. Made suitable; adapted; as, to fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution on anything; to determine on. The contracting parties have fixed on certain leading points. The legislature fixed on Wethersfield as the place for a State Prison.

FIXABLE, a. That may be fixed, established, or fixed on a firm.

FIXATION, n. The act of fixing.

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as fixation in matters of religion. King Charles.

2. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [Little used.]

3. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed.

FIXED, pp. Established; firm; stable.

Fixed air, an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbo-naceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also aerial acid, cretaceous acid, and more generally, carbonic acid.

Fixed bodies, are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.

Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

Fixed oils, such as are obtained by simple pressure, and are not readily volatilized; so called in distinction from volatile or essential oils.

FIXEDLY, adv. Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIVEmFOLDED, a. Consisting of five leaves; as the fivefold clover.

FIVEPARTED, a. Divided into five parts.

FIVES, a. A kind of play with a ball.

FIVES or VIVES, n. A disease of horses, meningitis, or inflammation of the brain.

FIVEFOOTED, a. Having five feet.

FIVEVALVED, a. Having five valves.

FIX, v. t. [Fr. fixer; Sp. fijar; It. fissare; L. fissus, figo. Class Bg.]

1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by fixed laws.

2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince fixed his residence at York.

3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to fix a cord or line to a hook.

4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman fixed his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.

5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to fix the attention. The preacher fixes the attention of his audience, or the hearers fix their attention on the preacher.

6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platinum, are among the most fixed bodies.

7. To transfix; to pierce. [Little used.]

8. To withhold from motion.

9. In popular use, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to fix clothes or dress; to fix the furniture of a room. This use is analogous to that of the phrase, to set aazar.

FIX, v. i. To rest; to settle; or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear. Waller.

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization or to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal.

3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FITZ, n. To make a hissing sound.

FLABBINESS, n. (See Flabby). A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLABBY, a. [W. lib, a soft, lank, limber state; libusus, flaccid, lank; libus, flaccid, lank; flapping; libus, to become flabby, to drop down; libusus, to make gib or smooth. Flabby, flaps, and gib appear to be from the same root.]

Flabby, yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as flabby flesh.

FLACCID, a. [L. flaccidus, from flaccere, to hang down, to flag, to drop down; Sp. flaco, Port. frozo; Ir. flock; W. liag, and flagg, slack, slaggish, lax; ldaceu, to slacken, to relax, to droop; laco, slop, mud; ldgeus, to flag, to lag, to skulk; ldgeus, flagging, drooping, sluggish, slow. We see that flaccid, flag, slack, sluggish, slow, and lag are all of this family. See Class Lg. No. 40. 41. 42. 43.]

Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as flaccid muscle; flaccid flesh.

FLACCIDNESS, n. Softness, want of firmness or stiffness.

FLACCIDITY, n. Wiseness.

FLAG, v. i. [W. ldcu, or ldcece, to relax, to droop; ldg, to flag; L. ldcece, Sp. flaquear; Port. fraquear, to flag; Ir. lag, slack.

See FLEASE. The sense is probably etymological, and is often derived from the Latin flagrare, to burn, with regard to flags.

1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as the flagging sails.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirit flag.

3. To grow weak; to lose vigor; as, the strength flags.

4. To become dull or languid.

The pleasures of the town begin to flag. Swift.

FLAG, v. t. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop; as, to flag the wings.

PRIOR.

FLAG, n. [W. llcrc, a blade.] An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind.

FLAG, n. [G. flageze; D. flage, vlageze; Dan. flag; Sw. flagg; allied probably to the preceding word, in the sense of bending or spreading.]

An ensign or colors; a flag which on any occasion is distinguished from those of another or such an ensign or colors; a flag which an admiral distinguishes from other ships of his squadron.

In the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast.
FLAG"ON, Ji. [L. Iagnena ; Gr. 7ia-/ri'05 ; Ir.

FLAG"IOUSLY, adv. With extreme wickedness.

2. Guilty of enormous crimes ; corrupt ; as a flagitious time.

3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

2. Weak in taste ; insipid ; as ajiaggy apple.

FLAG"GED, pp. Laid with flat stones.

FLAG"GINESS, n. Laxity ; limberness ; want of tension.

FLAG"GING, ppr. Growing weak ; drooping ; laying with flat stones.

FLAG"GY, a. Weak ; flexible ; limber ; not stiff.

3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

FLAG"TIOUS, a. [L. flagitium, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of flagrant.]

1. Deeply criminal ; grossly wicked ; villainous ; atrocious ; scandalous ; as a flagitious action or crime.

2. Guilty of enormous crimes ; corrupt wicked ; as a flagitious person. Pope

3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices ; as flagitious times. Pope

FLAG"TIOUSLY, adv. With extreme wickedness.

FLAG"TIOUSNESS, n. Extreme wickedness ; villainy.

FLAG"ON, n. [L. lagena ; Gr. λαγγες ; Ir.

FLAMING, ppr. Burning in flame.

2. a. Bright; red. Also, violent; vehement; as, a flaming harangue.

FLAMING, n. A bursting out in a flame.

FLAMINGLY, adv. Most brightly; with an air of great show or vehemence.

FLAMINGO, n. [Sp. and Port. flamenco, from flammar, flame. A fowl constituting the genus Phoenicopterus, of the grailic order. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the feet palmed and four-toed. This fowl resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely red, except the quill-fathers. It is a native of Africa and America. Encyc.

FLAMINICAL, a. Pertaining to a Roman flamen.

FLAMMABILITY, n. The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability.

FLAMMABLE, a. Capable of being enkindled into flame.

FLAMMATION, n. The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMING, adv. Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

FLAMMIGO, n. [Sp. and Port. flamengo, flame, flame-flower, flame.

A fowl constituting the genus Phoenicopterus, of the grailic order. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the feet palmed and four-toed. This fowl resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely red, except the quill-fathers. It is a native of Africa and America. Encyc.

FLAMMACTION, n. The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMOUS, a. Consisting of flame; like flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, a. [L. flamma and ferre, to bring.] Producing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, a. [L. flamma and vomere, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

FLAMY, n. [from flame.] Blazing; burning; as, a flaming breath.

3. Having the nature of flame; as, a flaming brat.

3. Having the color of flame.

FLANK, n. [Fr. flance; Sp. and Port. flanco; It. fianco; G. flank; Sw. flank; Dan. flanke; Saxon. flanken; W. gwlan, from gwle, a lap; Lat. lana, flamma, flame. A soft nappy woolen cloth of loose texture.

FLAP, v. i. To move as a flap.

2. To move something broad; as, to flap the wings.

2. The thing eaten. Johnson.

FLAP, n. [from flap.] A piece of cloth, or any other thing, which can be flapped.

FLAPPABLE, a. Capable of being flapped.

FLAP, ppr. or a. Burning with a waver-

FLASH, n. [Ir. lasair, lasrach, a flame, a in-

FLASH, ppr. or a. Burning with a waver-

FLASH, v. i. To break forth, as a sudden burst; to burst or break forth with a flood of light; to burst out into any kind of violence.

FLASH, n. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; as a flash of lightning.

FLASH, v. i. To burst forth, as a sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze; as the flash of a gun.

FLASH, n. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth.

FLAX, n. A plant of the genus Linum, and of the aster family. It is a native of the Mediterranean region, and is extensively cultivated for its fibers and oil. The plant is a biennial, with a long, slender, fibrous root, and a tall, erect stem, bearing a large, flat, branched leaf. The flower is small, white, and fragrant. The fruit is a capsular, containing numerous, small, flat, black, seed-like pods. The fibers of flax are obtained from the stem, and are used for making linen, rope, and other articles. The oil is obtained from the seed, and is used for lighting purposes.

FLAX, v. i. To move, as a flap.

FLASH, n. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth.

FLAY, v. i. To peel, as a flap.

FLAY, n. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth.

FLAZZ, n. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth.

FLAX, n. A plant of the genus Linum, and of the aster family. It is a native of the Mediterranean region, and is extensively cultivated for its fibers and oil. The plant is a biennial, with a long, slender, fibrous root, and a tall, erect stem, bearing a large, flat, branched leaf. The flower is small, white, and fragrant. The fruit is a capsular, containing numerous, small, flat, black, seed-like pods. The fibers of flax are obtained from the stem, and are used for making linen, rope, and other articles. The oil is obtained from the seed, and is used for lighting purposes.

FLAX, v. i. To peel, as a flap.

FLAX, n. A plant of the genus Linum, and of the aster family. It is a native of the Mediterranean region, and is extensively cultivated for its fibers and oil. The plant is a biennial, with a long, slender, fibrous root, and a tall, erect stem, bearing a large, flat, branched leaf. The flower is small, white, and fragrant. The fruit is a capsular, containing numerous, small, flat, black, seed-like pods. The fibers of flax are obtained from the stem, and are used for making linen, rope, and other articles. The oil is obtained from the seed, and is used for lighting purposes.

FLAX, v. i. To peel, as a flap.

FLAX, n. A plant of the genus Linum, and of the aster family. It is a native of the Mediterranean region, and is extensively cultivated for its fibers and oil. The plant is a biennial, with a long, slender, fibrous root, and a tall, erect stem, bearing a large, flat, branched leaf. The flower is small, white, and fragrant. The fruit is a capsular, containing numerous, small, flat, black, seed-like pods. The fibers of flax are obtained from the stem, and are used for making linen, rope, and other articles. The oil is obtained from the seed, and is used for lighting purposes.

FLAX, v. i. To peel, as a flap.

FLAX, n. A plant of the genus Linum, and of the aster family. It is a native of the Mediterranean region, and is extensively cultivated for its fibers and oil. The plant is a biennial, with a long, slender, fibrous root, and a tall, erect stem, bearing a large, flat, branched leaf. The flower is small, white, and fragrant. The fruit is a capsular, containing numerous, small, flat, black, seed-like pods. The fibers of flax are obtained from the stem, and are used for making linen, rope, and other articles. The oil is obtained from the seed, and is used for lighting purposes.

FLAX, v. i. To peel, as a flap.
2. To strike or to throw like a burst of FLASH, V. i. To strike up a body of water.

FLASH'ER, n. A man of more appearance. [Not in use.]

FLASH'Y, a. Showy, but empty; dazzling. [In this sense I believe this word is not used in America.]


2. A vessel for powder.

FLASKET, >i. A vessel in which viands are served up. Pope. Ray.

FLAT, a. Evenly; without elevations and depressions. [L. flatus, from flo, to blow.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated. King Charles.

3. To make dull or unanimated. Bacon.

2. To make vapid or tasteless. Bacon.

3. To make dull or spiritless.

2. To make vapid or tasteless. Bacon.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

2. A surface without relief or prominences. Bentley.

2. To make insipid, or dull and unanimated.

2. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed. A flat-bottomed boat is constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages, and baggage.

FLAT, v. t. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to flatten.

3. To make dull or insipid; to make spiritless.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage.

FLAT'STONE, n. A stone in which viands are served up. Pope. Ray.

2. A long shallow basket.

FLAT, a. [D. plat; G. platt; Dan. flad; Sw. flaske; Fr. flaet; Sp. flaeta; Port. frasco; It. fiasco; W. plaest; a basket.

2. To please; to gratify; as, to flatter one's vanity or pride.

2. To please falsely; to encourage by false notice; as, to flatter vices or crimes.

2. To encourage by favorable representations or indications; as, to flatter hopes.

We are flattered with the prospect of peace.

5. In music, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp.

FLAT'TEN, v. i. flat'n. To grow or become even on the surface.

2. To become dead, stale, vapid or tasteless.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

2. The broad side of a blade. Dryden.

2. Depression of thought or language. Dryden.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

2. The broad side of a blade. Dryden.

5. A surface without relief or prominences. Dryden.

2. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.

2. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.

Notes any land of even surface and of some extent.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

2. The broad side of a blade. Dryden.

2. Depression of thought or language. Dryden.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

2. The broad side of a blade. Dryden.

5. A surface without relief or prominences. Dryden.

2. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level.

2. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.

Notes any land of even surface and of some extent.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.

2. The broad side of a blade. Dryden.

2. Depression of thought or language. Dryden.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

2. A vessel for powder.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage.

2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.
FLATTERINGLY, adv. In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter.

2. In a manner to favor; with partiality.  [Cumb. and Yorks.]

FLATTERY, n. [Fr. flatterie.] False praise; commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favor and influence, or to accomplish some purpose. Direct flattery consists in praising a person himself; indirect flattery consists in praising a person through his works or his connections. Simple pride for flattery makes demands.  Pope

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present for flattery.  Rambler

2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling.  Rowe

3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.  Pease are a flatulent vegetable.

FLATTISH, a. [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.  Woodward

FLATITUDE, n. [See Flatulent.]

FLATULENCY, n. Windiness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion, occasioning distension, uneasiness, pain, and often belchings.  [Not used.]

FLAT'URED, a. Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as, high-flavored wine, having the quality in a high degree.  Dryden

FLAVELLOUS, a. Without flavor; tasteless; having no smell or taste.  Engey

FLAVOROUS, a. Pleasant to the taste or smell.  Dryden

FLAV'OUS, a. [L. flavus.] Yellow.  [Not used.]

FLAW, n. [W. flaw, a piece rent, a splinter, a ray, a dart, a flaw; flaw, a spreading out, radiation; flu, a parting from; also flocen, a splinter; floc, a flying about; floci, to dart suddenly; flaccity, to break out abruptly. The Gr. φλως seems to be contracted from φλως or φλως.]

2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by defect.  Boyk.

3. A defect in a will, or in a statute.  [Not used.]

4. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy; as, a flatulent writer; flatulent vanity.  Dryden

FLAT'TISH, a. 

3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLATTEN, v. t. To spread out; to stretch out; to streighten; to flatten.  [See flatten.]

You flatten the streets in your new gig-chariot.  Arbuthnot

One flatuents in ras, one flatuents in breast.  [This correctly expresses the author's meaning, which is, that the proud often attempt to make a show and parade of their importance, even in poverty. Johnson's remark on the use of the word seems therefore to be unfounded.]

2. To carry a port or saucy appearance.  Boyle

FLAUNT, n. Any thing displayed for show.  Shak.

FLAUNITING, ppr. Making an ostentatious display.
FLEECE, n. A flexor, which see.

FLEDGE, v. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEET, n. 1. A compound substance forming a large part of the body. 2. A body of vessels in company, whether ships of war, or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEET, v. t. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to move with velocity.

FLEET, a. [Ice. fliot; Ir. luath, swift; Sw. flott; Dan. flette; Fr. flotte.] 1. Moving with velocity; as fleet winds.

FLEET, in English names, [Sax. flet,] denoting a fleet, a company, whether ships of war, or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEETING-DISH, n. A skimming bowl.

FLEETING, ppr. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity.

Flee fornication; flee from idolatry. 1 Cor. vi. 11.

Flee fornication; flee from the question, in attempting to escape; to hasten from danger when a question is to be put to the house.

FLEDGE, t. To furnish with feathers; to provide with the necessary feathers for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Fledged with wool, with down, as a fleecy flock.

FLEGED, t. To furnish with feathers; to provide with the necessary feathers for flight.

FLEGED, pp. Fledged with wool; woolly.

FLEER, v. i. [Scot. flyre, or fleer, to make wry faces, to leer, to look sourly; icey, flyea. In D. glueuren signifies to leer, to peep; Sw. pilra, Dan. pilrende, ogling, leering. This word seems to be leer, with a prefix, and leer presents probably the primary sense.]

FLEER, t. i. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEET, i. To leer; to grin in contempt, or to grin in scorn; as, to flee and flout.

FLEETLY, adv. Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.

FLEETING, ppr. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity.

FLEETINESS, n. Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as the fleetness of a horse or a deer.

FLEETING, ppr. With regard to the sense of stripping.

FLEET, a. [Ice. fliot; Ir. luath, swift; Sw. flott; Dan. flode; Fr. flotte.] 1. Moving with velocity; as fleet winds.

FLEES, n. [Sax. fleas, fles, flece; D. vlees; G. fleisch; most probably from wan; D. vleesch; Dan. vlese; Fr. fleesch.] In Danish, the word signifies the flesh of swine. I know not the primary sense; it may be soft.

FLEET, t. To fly, to speed away; to flee away; to drive out, as flies.

FLEET, a. [Ice. fliot; Ir. luath, swift; Sw. flott; Dan. flode; Fr. flotte.] In English names, [Sax. flet,] denoting a fleet, a company, whether ships of war, or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEET, a. [Ice. fliot; Ir. luath, swift; Sw. flott; Dan. flode; Fr. flotte.] In English names, [Sax. flet,] denoting a fleet, a company, whether ships of war, or of commerce. It more generally signifies ships of war.

FLEET, a. Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; as the fleetness of a horse or a deer.

FLEET, t. To flee, to fly, to rush away; to run away; to journey; as, to flee from danger.

FLEET, t. To fly, hurry, or run away; to fly swiftly; to hasten.

Flee, v. i. [Sc. flion, flcon, fleogan; G. fliegen, fliegen, D. vligen, Sax. fleogan, to fly.]

FLEET, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEET, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, a. [G. fleige; D. vlug, fledg, quick, nimble; connected with G. fleggen, D. vligen, Sax. fleogan, to fly.]

FLEET, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEET, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEET, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.

FLEET, t. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGE, pp. Furnished with feathers.
4. Full of pulp; pulpy; plump; as fruit. 

FLET, pp. of flct. Skinned. [Not used.]

FLETCH, v. t. [Fr. flechir.] To feather an arrow. Buscarmon.

FLETCHER, n. [Fr. fleche, an arrow.] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of Fletcher. But the use of the word as an appellative has ceased with the practice of archery.

FLETZ, a. [G. flöz, a layer.] In geology, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class. These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, calcite, chalk, coal, and clay. They contain abundance of petrifactions, both of animal and vegetable origin. Good.

FLEW, pret. of fly.

The people fled upon the spoil. 1 Sam. 

FLEW, n. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hunner.

FLEWED, a. Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed. Shak.

FLEXAN'IMOUS, a. [from L.] Having the power to change the mind. [Not used.]

FLEXIBILITY, n. [See Flexible.] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; as the flexibility of rays of light.

1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; plant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a flexible rod; a flexible column.

2. Capable of yielding to intreaties, arguments or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invidiously rigid or obstinate; not inexorable. Phocion was a man of great severity, and no flexibility in his resolutions; one that flies or flees.

3. That may be turned or accommodated. This was a principle more flexible to their purpose. Rogers.

FLEXIBLENESS, n. Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; plianthiness; pliancy; flexibility.

1. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as the flexibility of a courtier.

2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as the flexibility of a courtier.

FLEXION, n. [L. flexio.] The act of bending.

1. A bending; a part bent; a fold. Bacon.


3. A bending; waving; not steady; as a flexuous flame. Digby.

FLEXOR, n. [See Fly. It ought to be flyer.] That may be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; plant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a flexible rod; a flexible column.

1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away; a hasty departure.

2. To put to flight, to turn to flight, is to compel to run away; to force to escape.

3. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volation; as the flight of birds and insects.

4. The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular flight; the flight of the eagle is high; the flight of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.

5. Removal from place to place by flying.

6. The sole of his foot is fleshy. Ray.

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a fleshy man. 

FLIGHT, n. — [D. flenter, a splinter, a tatter.]  
FLINCHING, ppr. — Failing to undertake, or cast; to abandon; as, to fling up a design.

FLINCHER, n. — One who flinches or fails.

FLING, v. i. — prot. and pp. flung. — [Ir. lingim, to fling, to dart, to fly off, to skip.]  
If n is not radical, as I suppose, this may be the W. luicwa, to fling, to throw, to dart, and L. lego, legare.]

1. To cast, send or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to fling a stone at a bird.
2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.
3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.
4. To throw; to drive by violence.
5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate.
6. To chase; to drive; as, to fling a party in flight.

FLING, n. — A throw; a cast from the hand.

To fling down, to demolish; to ruin.
To fling off, to baffle the chase; to defeat of prey.
To fling out, to utter; to speak; as, to fling out words against another.
To fling in, to make an allowance or deduction; or not to charge in an account.
In settling accounts, one party flings in a small sum, or a few days work.
To fling open, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to fling open a door.
To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to fling up a design.

FLING, n. — A throw; a cast from the hand.

To fling away, to reject; to discard.
To fling down, to demolish; to ruin.
To fling off, to baffle the chase; to defeat of prey.
Addison.

To fling out, to utter; to speak; as, to fling out words against another.
To fling in, to make an allowance or deduction; or not to charge in an account.
In settling accounts, one party flings in a small sum, or a few days work.
To fling open, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to fling open a door.
To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to fling up a design.

FLIGHT, a. — Pert; wanton. Shak.

A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.
1. Who love to have a fling, both at senate house and king. Swift.

FLIGHT, n. — A flight or cast; a darting motion.

In natural history, a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray, or grayish black color. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a kind or crust, either calcareous or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient of glass.
Kew. Encycl.

2. A piece of the above described stone used in firearms to strike fire.

3. Any thing proverbially hard; as a heart of flint.

FLINT-HEARTED, a. — Having a hard heart.

FLINT, n. — Consisting of flint; as a flinty rock.

1. Like flint; very hard; not impressible; a, /?in/i heart.

2. A piece of the above described stone used in firearms to strike fire.

FLINTY, a. — Consisting of flint; as a flinty rock.

1. Very hard; not impressible; a, /?in/i heart.

2. A piece of the above described stone used in firearms to strike fire.

3. In certain lead works, a substance that occurs in blench, and not improbably it is the same root of splen-.

FLINTY-STATE, a. — Consisting of flint; as a flinty rock.

To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to fling up a design.

FLIT, v. t. — flitted; flitting. — [D. vlleden, to fly or flee; Dan. vilde, wild; Lat. volatus, a flight.]  

1. To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.
2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, n. — A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, n. — A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

FLIT, v. i. — To fly; to dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.
1. Fat; fleshy.
2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

FLESH'DIET, n. Food consisting of flesh.

FLESH'HOOK, n. A hook to draw flesh.

FLESH'COLORED, a. Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH'BROTH, n. Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH'ED, pp. of fleet. Skimmed. [Not used.]

FLESH'FLY, n. A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits its eggs in it.

FLESH'HOOK, n. A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 Sam. ii.

FLESH'INESS, n. [from fleshly.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESHING, pp. Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESH'LESS, a. Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESH'LINESS, n. Carnal passions and appetites.

FLESH'LY, a. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

FLESH'MONGER, n. One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [Little used.]

FLESH'POt, n. A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions. Ex. xvi.

FLESH'QUAKE, n. An arm of flesh, human strength or aid.

FLESH'QUAKE, n. A trembling of the flesh. [Not used.]

FLESH'Y, a. Full of flesh; plump; muscular.

The sole of his foot is fleshly. Roy.

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a fleshly man. Ecles.

3. Fat; food consisting of flesh; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.

FLESH'POT, n. A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions Ex. xvi.

FLESH'QUAKE, n. A trembling of the flesh. [Not used.]

FLESH'Y, a. Full of flesh; plump; muscular.

The sole of his foot is fleshly. Roy.

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a fleshly man. Ecles.
2. To fail. Shak.

3. Thin; of loose texture; as my cloth or

FLIN'DER, n. [D. flenter, a splinter, a tatter.

Q. Without strength or force; spiritless.

FLINCH'ER, n. One who flinches or fails.

FLINCH'ING, pp. Failing to undertake, to perform or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.

FLIND'ER, n. [D. finter, a splinter, a tatter.

A small piece or splinter; a fragment.

New England.

[(This seems to be splinter, without the prefix.)

FLING, v. t. pret. and pp, flung. [Ir. fingim, to fling, to dart, to fly off, to skip. If n is

not radical, as I suppose, this may be the

W. lluciew, to fling, to throw, to dart, and

L. lego, legere.

1. To cast, send or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to fling a stone at a bird.

Dryden.

2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

He, like Love, his lightning flung.

Dryden.

3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.

Every beam new transient colors flings.

Pope.

4. To throw; to drive by violence.

5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate.

The wrestler flung his antagonist.

6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to fling a party in litigation.

To fling away, to reject; to discard.

Cromwell. I charge thee, fling away ambition.

Shak.

To fling down, to demolish; to ruin.

2. To throw to the ground.

To fling off, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey.

Addison.

To fling out, to utter; to speak; as, to fling

out hard words against another.

To fling in, to throw in; to make an allow-

ance or deduction, or not to charge in an account.

In settling accounts, one party flings in a small sum, or a few days work.

To fling open, to throw open; to open sud-

dently or with violence; as, to fling open a door.

To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon; as,

to fling up a design.

FLING, v. i. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The horse began to kick and fling.

To fling open, to throw open; to open sud-

dently or with violence; as, to fling open a door.

To fling up, to relinquish; to abandon; as,

To fling up a design.

FLING, n. A throw; a cast from the hand.

FLINT'HEART, n. Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

FLINT'HEARTED, a. Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

FLINT, n. Consisting of flint; as a flinty rock.

1. Like flint; very hard; not impressionable; as a flinty heart.

3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. Shak.

FLINTY-slate, a mineral of two kinds, the com-

mon and the Lydian stone. Ure.

FLIP, n. A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit-sweetened.

FLIP-DOG, an iron used, when heated, to warm flap.

FLIP'PANCY, n. [See Flippancy.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIP'PANT, a. [W. llipan, to make smooth or glossy, from llib, llipa, flaccid, soft, limber; allied to flabby, and to glib, and probably to L. labor, to slide or slip, and to liber, free. Class Lb.]

1. Of smooth, fluent and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.

2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

With away with flippancy epilogues. Thomson.

FLIP'PANTLY, adv. Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIP'PANTNESS, n. Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

[Tnism is not a low, vulgar word, but well authorized and peculiarly expressive.]

FLIRT, v. t. flirt. [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. flere, or ploro, sighing, to sigh, and coinciding with burt. Qu. Sax. flerdian, to trifle.]

1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys flirt water in each other's faces. He flirted a glove or a handkerchief.

2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly; as, to flirt a fan.

FLIRT, v. i. To jeer or gib; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain.

2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or flittering. The girls flirt about the room or the street.

FLIRT, n. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

In unmasking the fun are several little flirt and vibrations.

2. A young girl who moves hastily or frequently from place to place; a pert girl.

Several young flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.

FLIRTED, pp. Thrown with a sudden jerk.

FLIRT'ING, pp. Throwing; jerking; toss-

ing; darting about; rambling and chang-

ing place hastily.

FLIT, v. t. [D. wieden, to fly or flee; Dan. flyt; Sw. flita, to fly, to glide away; Dan. flytter, Sw. flyttan, to remove; Ice. flittur, swift. This word coincides in elements with Heb. Ch. Syr. מַב. Class Ld. No. 43. It is undoubtedly from the same root as fleet, which see.]
14. In botany, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

One flesh, denotes intimate relation. To be one flesh is to be closely united, as in marriage. Gen. ii. Eph. v.

After the flesh, according to outward appearances, John viii.

Or according to the common powers of nature, Gal. iv.

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations, Rom. viii.

An arm of flesh, human strength or aid.

FLESH, v. t. To initiate; a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take or other flesh.

2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men fleshed in cruelty; women fleshed in malice. Sidney.

3. To glut; to satiate.

The wild dog. Shall flesh his tooth on every innocent. Shak.

FLESH, n. Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH BRUSH, n. A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

FLESH COLOR, n. The color of flesh; carnation.

FLESH-Colored, a. Being of the color of flesh.

FLESH DIET, n. Food consisting of flesh.

FLESH ED, pp. Initiated; accustomed; glutted.

2. Fat; fleshy.

FLESH FLY, n. A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. Roy.

FLESH-HOOK, n. A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron. 1 Sam. ii.

FLESHNESS, n. [from fleshly.] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

FLESHING, pp. Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESHLESS, a. Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESHLINESS, n. Carnal passions and appetites.

FLESHLY, a. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.


3. Animal; not vegetable. Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine. Vain of fleshly aims. Milton.

FLESHY, a. Full of flesh; plump; muscular.

The sole of his foot is fleshly. Roy.

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as a fleshy man.

3. Corporeal.

FLEXIBLE, a. [L. flexibilis, from flecto, to bend.] Pliant; pliable; yielding or complying; wavering; inconstant; not firm.

2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness; as the flexibility of youth.

3. Dueltuality; manageableness; tractableness; as the flexibility of youth.

FLEXIBLE, a. [L. flexilis.] Plant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse or moral force. Thomson.

FLEXION, n. [L. flexio.] The act of bending.

2. A bending; a part bent; a fold. Bacon.

3. A turn; a cast; as a flexion of the eye. Bacon.

FLEXOR, a. In anatomy, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the extensor.

FLEXUOUS, a. [L. flexuosus.] Bending; having turns or windings; as a flexuous rivulet.

2. Bending: winding; waving; not steady; as a flexuous flame. Digby.

FLEXURE, n. [L. flexura.] A bending or bending; the form of bending; as the flexure of a joint.

2. The act of bending. Shak.

3. The part bent; a joint. Sandy's.

4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe. Shak.

FICKER, a. [Sax. fikierian; Scot. flicker, to quiver; D. flitkern, to twinkle; probably a diminutive from the root of fly.]

To flicker; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings.

And flickering on her nest made short songs to sing. Dryden.

2. To fluctuate. Burton.

Flickering, ppr. Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.


Flickering, n. A fluttering; short irregular movements.

Flickermouse, n. The bat. B. Johnson.

Flier, n. [See Fly. It ought to be flyer.] One that flies or flees.


3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, regulates and regulates the motion of the whole; as the flier of a rack. Bacon.

Flight, n. Flet. [Sax. fléthi; G. flugt; Sw. fligt; Dan. fligt; Eng. fly.] The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volation; as the flight of birds and insects.

The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular flight; the flight of the eagle is high; the flight of the swallow is rapid, a sudden turn.

1. Removal from place to place by flying.

2. A flock of birds flying in company; as a flock of pigeons or wild geese.

3. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as a flight of angels. Milton.
FLINT, n. [D. flinter,  a splinter,  a tatter.]
2. Without strength or force; spiritless.

FLIMSY, a. [W. llymsi, having a fickle motion; llymu, to make sharp, quick, pungent. Owen.]
FLIMSYNESS, n. Slate or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.
2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination.

FLIGHT, n. The distance which an arrow flies.
10. The space passed by flying. TiUotson.
12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant account. In settling accounts, one parry to battle; to defeat; as, to fling a party.

FLIGHT-SHOT, n. The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHTY, a. Fleeting; swift.
FLIGHTYLY, adv. Fleetingly; swiftly.

FLING, n. A throw; a cast from the hand.
FLING, v. i. To flounce; to wince; to fly out; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to fling open a door.

FLING, v. t. To fling open, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to fling open a door.

FLINT, n. Having a hard, unfeeling heart.
FLINTY, a. Consisting of flint; as a flinty rock.
2. Like flint; very hard; not impressionable; as a flinty heart.
3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. Shak.

FLINT-SKIRL, n. Full of flint stones; as flinty ground.

FLINTY-SKIRL, n. A mineral of two kinds, the common and the Lydian stone. \-ure.

FLIP, n. Mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened.
FLIP DOG, n. An iron used, when heated, to warm flip. 

FLIP SHOT, n. [See Flip.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIP-PANT, a. [W. llipanu, to make smooth or glib, from lip, llipan, flaccid, soft, limber; allied to flatbys, and to glib, and probably to L. labor, to slide or slip, and to liber, free. Class Lb.]
1. Of smooth, fluent and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.
2. Pert; peevish; waggish.

FLIP-PANTLY, adv. Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIP-PANTNESS, n. Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; volubility and volubility of speech.

[This is not a low, vulgar word, but well authorized and peculiarly expressive.]
FLIRT, n. t. flirt. [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. floreo, or ploro, signifying to throw, and coinciding with hurl.] Qu. Sax. Fr. flirtan, to trifle.
1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys flirt water in each other's faces. He flirted a glove or a handkerchief.
2. To toss; to move suddenly; as, to flirt a fan.

FLIRT, a. To jeer or gib; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain.
2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or flitting. The girls flirt about the room or the street.

FLIRT, n. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion.

FLIRTING, ppr. Throwing; jerking; tossing;darting about; rambling and changinig place hastily.

FLIRT, v. i. [D. vlieden, to fly or flee; Dan. flyde, to fly away; flyde, to fly away; D. flytten, to glide away; Dan. flytter, Sw. flytta, to remove; Ice. fristur, swift. This word coincides in elements with Heb. Ch. Syr. ʃyf. Class Ld. No. 43. It is undoubtedly from the same root as fleet, which see.]
3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, to flutter; to rove on the wing.

4. In Scotland, to remove from one habitation to another.

5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

FLO, n. An arrow. [See Flot, flotan; G. flottan; D. floten; Fr. floter; E. float.]

FLIX, n. [Qu. from flax.] Down; fur. [Not used.]

FLIX'WEED, n. The Sisymbrium sophia, a species of water-cresses, growing on walls and waste grounds. Encyc.

FLO'ATE, pp. Flooded; overflowed. Borne on water.

FLO'ATED, pp. Flooded; overflowed. Borne on water.

FLO'ATING, pp. Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing.

FLAT, a. Nimble; quick; swift. Obs. [See Flett, flit, flit, and Flittermouse.]

FLOAT, n. Anything that floats on the water. Encyc.

FLOAT-BOARD, n. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven.

FLOATED, pp. Flooded; overflowed.

FLOATED, pp. Flooded; overflowed.

FLOATATION, n. Any preternatural disturbance of any fluid substance; as a flood of light; a flood of lava. Hence, figuratively, a flood of vice.

4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to ebb. The ship entered the harbor on the flood. Hence flood-tide; young flood; high flood.

5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as a flood of bank notes; a flood of paper currency.

6. A great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. Before the flood, men lived to a great age.

7. A river; a sense chiefly poetical.

8. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to ebb. The ship entered the harbor on the flood. Hence flood-tide; young flood; high flood.

9. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as a flood of bank notes; a flood of paper currency.
2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a FLORETT, n. [fleurette; floriato.] A little flower; the partial or separate little florets with funnel-shaped petals, as in burdock, thistle and artichoke. This is the flower of arragonite, called by the name of its being abundant in the consolations of religion.

3. To grow in grace and in good works; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant. Martinez.

4. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery. Swift.

5. Cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king.

English Law. Blackstone.

FLOTTEN, pp. Skimmed. [Not in use.]

FLOUŚCE, v. i. florins. [D. florians. See Flower.] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle as a horse in mire.

You neither flame, nor fret, nor flourish.

Swift.

2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCING, v. t. To deck with a flour; as, to flour a petticoat or frock. Pope.

FLOUNCH, n. A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading. The present is the age of flounces. 1807.

FLounder, n. [Sw. fändra; G. fländer.] A flat fish of the genus Pleuronectes.

FLOUNDER, v. i. [This seems to be allied to flounce and floundre.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss and tumble. Pope.

FLOUNDERING, pp. Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, n. [originally flower; Fr. flour; It. farina.] A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries. It is also used as a money of account.


FLORENTIA, n. A kind of silk cloth, so called.

FLOOR, n. The floor or earthen floor is still used in many houses.

FLOOR, v. t. To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to floor a house with pine boards.

FLOORING, n. A platform; the bottom of timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.

FLOOR-TIMBERS, n. The timbers of a house.

FLOOR, a. 1. A floor or earthen floor is still used in some kinds of business, made of loam, or of lime, sand and iron dust, as in malting.

2. A story in a building; as the first or second floor.

3. A story in a building; as the first or second floor.

4. To give pleasure; to amuse; to embellish with flowers of rhetoric; to enrich with lively figures; to splendify; to embellish; as a florid style; florid eloquence.

5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery. They dilate and flourish long on little incidents.

WASHINGTON. Journal of Science.
4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; To adorn; to embellish. Shak.

3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to flourish with the pen.

9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as the flourish of a sword.

7. To move or play in bold and irregularly.

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to flourish on an organ or violin.

9. To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

FLOUT, n. A mock; an insult.

FLOWER, n. [Fr. fleur; Sp. flor; It. fior, fioro. Basque, lora; W. flwr, bloom; florwe, to bloom, to be bright; L. flōs, flōrīs, a flower, flow, to blossom. See Flourish.]

1. In botany, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings. A flower, when complete, consists of a calyx, corol, stamen and pistil; but the essential parts are the flower-buds, which are sufficient to constitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or separate in male and female flowers. Martyn. Milne.

2. In vulgar acceptation, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded; open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in botany, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower.

3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth; as the flower of age or of life.

4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the flower of the troops. Young, vigorous and brave men are called the flower of a nation. Addison.

5. The finest part; the essence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. Hooker.

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the flower of the country.

7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this and other cases, it is now always written flour, which see.

Flowers, in chemistry, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels, in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as the flowers of sulphur. Ence.

A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called efflorescence.

2. In rhetoric, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.


FLOWER, v. i. [from the Noun. The corresponding word in L. is fio, Fr. fleurir, It. fiore, Sp. Port. floreare, W. flāraste.] To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. In New England, peach-trees usually flower in April, and apple-trees in May.

2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh and vigorous.

When flowered my youthful spring. Spenser.

3. To truth; to ferment gently; to mantle; as new beer.

The beer did flower a little. Bacon.

4. To come as cream from the surface. Milton.

FLOWER, v. t. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOWER-DE-LYS, n. [Fr. fleur de lys, flower of the lily.]

1. In heraldry, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty. Ence.

2. In botany, the Iris, a genus of monographian
trianders, called also flag-flower, and often written incorrectly flower-de-luce. The species are numerous.

FLOWERED, pp. Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOWERET, n. [Fr. fleurette] A small flower; a floweret.


[In botany, flower is solely used.]

FLOWER-FENCE, n. The name of certain plants. The flower-fence of Barbados is of the genus Pemponima. The bastard flower-fence is the Adenanthera.

Fam. of Plants.

FLOWER-GARDEN, n. A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOWER-GENTLE, n. A plant, the amaranth.

FLOWERLESS, a. Having no flower.

2. The art of adorning with flowers.

FLOWERING, ppr. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOWERING, n. The season when plants blossom.

3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as a florid style.

FLOWERING, ppr. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOWERING, n. The season when plants blossom.

3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as a florid style.

2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.

FLOWER-STALK, n. In botany, the pedestal on which the flower stands.

2. To float backward and forward, as on waves.


FLUCTUATE, v. i. [L. fluctuo, from flue- tus, a wave, from fluo, to flow.]

1. To move as a wave, to roll thicker and thinner; to wave; as a fluctuating field of air.

L'Estrange.

2. To fluctuate, moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

L'Estrange.

3. A rising and falling suddenly; as fluctuation of the sea.

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; coquettish.

2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; smoothness; freedom from harshness; as fluency of numbers.

2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; as fluency of speech; a speaker of remarkable fluency.

3.Affluence; abundance: Obs. Sandys.

FLUENCY, n. [See Fluency.] Liquid; flowing.

2. Flowing; passing.

Motion being a fluent thing, Ray.

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as a fluent speaker.

4. Flowing; voluble; smooth; as fluent speech.

FLUENT, a. [See Fluent.] A stream; a current of water.

[Little used.]

2. The variable or flowing quantity in fluxions.

Berkeley.
cubed, often perfect, sometimes truncated on its edges by planes, which form with the sides of the cube an angle of 135°. The colors are very numerous and beautiful.

The leaves of lime, flour, was so named from its use as a flux for certain ores.

Cleveland.

FLU'OR-ACID, n. The acid of flour.

FLUORIC, a. Pertaining to or containing fluor; obtained from flour; as fluoric acid.

FLUORIN, n. The supposed basis of fluoric acid.

FLU'ORINE, n. Floric acid.

FLUOR'I€, a. Pertaining to fluor; obtained from flour.

FLUOR'ATE, a. Combined with fluoric acid.

FLUOROUS, a. The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxidation.

FLUOSILICITE, a. Composed of or containing fluoric acid, in chemistry, a compound of fluoric acid, containing silex, with some other substances.

FLUOSILICIC, a. Composed of or containing fluoric acid and silex.

FLUR'RY, v. t. To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

FLUSH, v. t. To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.

FLUSH, v. t. To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUS'TER, v. t. To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUS'TER, n. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUS'TER, n. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUS'TERED, pp. Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUTTERING, v. p. Flapping the wings without flight with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion.

FLUTTERING, n. The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering, agitation.

FLUVIAL, a. [L. fluvialis, from fluvius, a river; fluo, to flow.

FLU'VIAT'I€, [L. fluviatricvs, from fluvius, a river; fluo, to flow.

Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as a fluviatile plant.

FLU VIATILE, a. [L. fluviatilis. Belonging to rivers.

Fluviatile is the proper word.

FLUX, n. [L. fluxus; Sp. fluxo; Fr. flux; It. flusso; From L. fluxus, fluxus.

1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.

2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. Things in this life, are in a continual flux.

3. Any flow or issue of matter. In medicine, an evacuation from the bowels or other part; as the bloody flux or dysentery, hepatic flux, &c.

4. In hydrography, the flow of the tide. The ebb is called reflux.

5. In metalurgy, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar and other saline matter, or in large operations limestone or flour. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white or the black flux.

6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat.

7. That which flows or is discharged.

8. Concourse; confluence. [Little used.

Shak.

FLUX, a. Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inequivalent; variable. [Not well authorized.

FLUX, v. t. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will flux two of silicous earth with effervescence.

Kirwan.

2. To liqueenate. [Little used.

South.

FLUXATION, n. A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

Leslie.
FLUXION, n. [L. fluxio, from fluere, to flow.]
FLUXION, n. [L. fluxus, from fluere, to flow.]

FLUXIONARY, a. Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

FLUXIONIST, n. One skilled in fluxions.

FLUXIVE, a. Flowing; wanting solidity, [Not used.]
FLUXIVE, a. Flowing; wanting solidity. Berkeley

FLUXURE, n. A flowing or fluid matter. [Not used.]

FLY, n. [Sax. fleoge; Sw. fluga; Dan. flue; G. fliege; D. vlieg; from the verb, fleogan, to fly.]
FLY, v. t. [This is used for flee, and from is understood after fly, so that it can hardly be called a transitive verb.]

FLY-BITE, a. Marked by the bite of flies.

FLY-FISH, v. i. To angle with flies for fish. Bailey.
FLY-FISHING, a. Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait. Bailey.


FLY-FLOWER, n. A plant, the Lonicera. Bailey.

FLYING-PINION, n. The part of a clock, which is that the wings are transparent. Bailey.
FLYING, ppr. Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding.

FLYING, a. Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion; as a flying catnap.
FLYING COLORS, a phrase expressing triumph.
FLYING-BIFID, a. A bridge composed of two parts.
FLYING-FISH, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING, ppr. Moving in air by means of wings.

FLYING, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.
FLYING, ppr. Moving in air; flying in the air.
FLYING, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, n. A flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.

FLYING-PIG, a. Flying pig; a flying beast of burden.
FLYING-PIG, v. t. To carry on the back of a flying pig.
FLYING-PIG, v. i. To fly in the air.
FLYING-PIG, a. Floating; waving; as flying colors.
fix. *Foa* is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast off, or which falls.

The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds: *Foal*.


FOAM, *n.* [Sax./oBm., fam., G. *faum,* foam; sfoam-i, to smoke, to foam.]

FOAMINGLY, *adv.* Frothily.

FO'CAL, *a.* [from L. *focus.*] Belonging to; a focus; as a focal point; focal distance.

FO'CUS, *n.* plu./ociwM, or foci. [h. *focus,* t fire, the hearth; Sp. *fuego;* Port, fogo.]

*Foal* is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of putrescent matter.

FO'AM, *n.* To froth. The billows foam at the mouth, and certain other beasts.

FOAM, *v.* To froth. The billows foam at the mouth, and certain other beasts.

FOAM, *v.* To froth. The billows foam at the mouth, and certain other beasts.

FOAM, *v.* To froth. The billows foam at the mouth, and certain other beasts.

FOAMY, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Behold how high the foamy billows ride! *Dryden.*

FOB, *n.* [Qu. *G. *fupp.* I have not found the word.] A little pocket for a watch.

FOB, *v.* [G. *fuppen.*] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. *[A low word.]*

FOB BED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOB, *v.* pp.; imposing on.

FO'CAL, *a.* [from L. *focus.*] Belonging to; as a focal point; focal distance.

FO'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *foicil.*] The greater focus is the umbo or thia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser focus is the radius or flabula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.

FOCUS, *n.* plu./focuses, or froi. [L. *focus,* a fire, the hearth; Sp. *fuego;* Port. *fogo;* It. *fuoco;* Fr. *fus;* Arm., *flam.*]

1. In optics, a point in which any number of rays of light, after being reflected or refracted; as the focus of a lens.

ENCYC. Newton.

2. In geometry and conic sections, a certain point in the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves, converge or meet. ENCYC.

The focus of an ellipsis, is a point towards each end of the longer axis, from which two right lines drawn to any point in the circumference, shall together be equal to the longer axis.

HARRIS.

The focus of a parabola, is a point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by the fourth part of the parameter. HARRIS.

The focus of an hyperbola, is a point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

3. A central point; point of concentration.

FO'DER, *n.* [Sax. *fodder,* or *foder,* G. *futter,* D. *ader,* Dan. *feder,* Sw. *foder,* from the root of *ford,* the sense of which is to thrust in, to stuff. Hence in German, *futter* is a feeding as well as fodder.]

1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses and sheep, as hay, straw and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasturage.

2. In mining, a measure containing 20 hundred, or 224 hundred. *ENCYC.*

FO'DERER, *v.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. Farmers foderer their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

FO'DERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; as, to foderer cows.

FO'DERER, *n.* He who foderers cattle.

FO'ERING, *pp.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FO'DIENT, *a.* [L. *fodio,* to dig.] Digging: to make a little pocket for a watch.

FOE, *n.* fo. [Sax. *fah,* from *fean,* *feon,* Jigan.]

FOE, *v.* t. To treat as an enemy. *Obs.*

FOE, r. t. To treat as an enemy. *Obs.*

FOEMAN, *n.* An enemy in war. *Obs.*

FOEPOD, *71.* Enmity. *[Not in use.]*


FOETUS. *[See Fetus.]*

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from mist, which is rain in very small drops.

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, *n.* In Sp. *vaho* is steam; *vahar,* to exhale. In Italian, *sfofaro* is exhalation; *sfofaro,* to exhale. In Scot, *fog* is moss. Italian, *affogare* is to succinate, *sp. abovere.* The sense probably is thick or that which it exhaled.

1. A dense watery vapor, exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from mist, which is rain in very small drops.

2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, *n.* [W. *fugel,* a driving, an impulsion, a gust.] A sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; used in fencing.

FOG, *v.* t. To blunt; to dull.

Light wing'd toys of feathered cup. *Shak.*

3. To defeat, or to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to foil the scent in a chase.

ADDITION.

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; mismanagement.

Death never won a state with greater toil, Nor e'er was fate so near a foil. *Dryden.*

FOIL, *v.* t. [In Norm., *affole,* rendered clipped; and *ofoula,* damaged, wasted. If the primary or true literal sense is, to blunt, this word may be from the same root as *foef,* to render vain, it would naturally be allied to *foil.*]

1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The enemy attempted to pass the river, but was foiled. He failed his adversaries.

And by a mortal man at length was foiled. *Dryden.*

2. To blunt; to dull.

Foil'd, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOIL'ING, *pp.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOILING, *n.* Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

TODD.
In composition, the same quantity added to make a folia, n. The right of folding sheep.

2. To double or lay together, as the arms.

2. A flock of sheep. Hence in a scriptural sense, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.

1. To double; to lay or place in plaits; as, to fold a letter.

1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter.

2. To double; to lay or place in plaits; as, to fold a letter.

1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned over and laid on another; as a fold of linen.

2. In composition, the same quantity added; as, a fold, four fold, ten fold, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.

FOLDING, n. A fold; a doubling.

2. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c.

FOLIACEOUS, a. [L. foliaceus, from folium, a leaf; See Fold.]

1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers, as a foliaceous spike. Foliaceous glands are those situated on leaves.

2. Consisting of leaves or thin lambs; having the form of a leaf or plate; as foliaceous spar. Woodward.

FOLIAGE, n. [Fr. feuillage, from fréule, folium, a leaf; It. fogliace; Sp. foliage. See Fold.]

1. Leaves in general; as a tree of beautiful foliage.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches; particularly, the representation of leaves, flowers and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.

FOLIACEOUS, a. [L. foliatus, from folium, a leaf; See Fold.]

1. To beat into a thin leaf or plate of tin. Bacon.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to fold a looking-glass.

FOLIATED, a. Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATED, a. Spread or covered with a leaf or leaves as a fold.

FOLIATION, n. The act of beating a metal into a thin sheet, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.

FOLIAGE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATION, n. Plenty; abundance. [Not used.] Tusser.

FOLIACIOUS, a. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers, as a foliaceous spike. Foliaceous glands are those situated on leaves.

FOLIACEOUS, a. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers, as a foliaceous spike. Foliaceous glands are those situated on leaves.

FOLIAGE, n. The covering of a leaf or leafy material.

FOLIATED, a. Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATED, a. Spread or covered with a leaf or leaves as a fold.

FOLIATION, n. The act of beating a metal into a thin sheet, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.

FOLIATED, a. Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATED, a. Spread or covered with a leaf or leaves as a fold.

FOLIATION, n. The act of beating a metal into a thin sheet, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.

FOLIATE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATED, a. Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATED, a. Spread or covered with a leaf or leaves as a fold.

FOLIATION, n. The act of beating a metal into a thin sheet, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.

FOLIATED, a. Furnished with foliage.

FOLIATE, v. t. To work or to form into leaves. Drommund.

FOLIATED, a. Spread or covered with a leaf or leaves as a fold.

FOLIATION, n. The act of beating a metal into a thin sheet, &c.; as, to foliate a looking-glass.
effect from a cause. Intemperance is often followed by disease or poverty, or by both.

7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. But followed from these facts that the accused is guilty.

8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. He followed or his eyes followed the ship, till it was beyond sight.

He followed with his eyes the fleeting shade.

Dryden.

9. To imitate; to copy; as, to follow a pattern or model; to follow fashion.

10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to embrace the same system; as a follower of Plato.

11. To obey; to practice; to act in conformity to. It is our duty to follow the example of Christ. Good soldiers follow the orders of their general; good servants follow the directions of their master.

12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain.

Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii.

13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business; as, to follow the trade of a carpenter; to follow the profession of law.

14. To adhere to; to side with.

The house of Judah, followed David. 2 Sam. ii.

15. To adhere to; to honor; to worship; to serve.

If the Lord be God, follow him. 1 Kings xviii.

16. To be led or guided by.

Wo to the foolish prophets, who follow their own device, and have nothing. Ezek. xiii.

17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by; as, to follow a track or course.

FOLLOW, v. t. To come after another. The famine—shall follow close after you. Jer. xii.

2. To attend; to accompany.

Shak.

3. To be posterior in time; as following ages.

Shak.

4. To be consequent, as effect to cause. From such measures, great mischief must follow.

Heb. vi.

5. To result, as an inference. The facts may result from a cause. Intemperance is often followed by disease or poverty, or by both.

6. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependant. The warrior distributed the plunder among his followers.

No follower, but a friend. Pope.

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOLLOWING, pp. Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from, as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practicing; proceeding in the same course.

FOL'LY, n. [Fr. folie, from fol, fou; Arm. follez; h. folia. See Fool.]

1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding.

A fool layeth open his folly. Prov. xiii.

2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an act which is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, or with the ordinary rules of prudence. In this sense it may be applied only to the singular, but generally in the plural. Hence we speak of the follies of youth.

Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please.

Pope.

3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; that which violates moral precepts and dishonors the offender. Shechem wrought folly in Israel. Achan wrought folly in Israel. Gen. xxxiv. Josh. vii.

4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Johnson.

5. FOMAHANT, n. A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquarius.

Encyc.

FOMENT', v. t. [L. fomento, from foveo.]

1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquors, or with flannel wrapped about the parts.

FOMENTE, n. [L. fomento, from foveo.]

2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. 

[Not usual.] Milton.

3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; to aid or assist. We were long searching for Fomenters. Locke.

So we say, to foment troubles or disturbances; to foment intestine broils.

FOMENTATION, n. The act of applying warm lotions to a part of the body, by means of flannels dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of destroying tumors. Encyc. Quinque.

2. The lotion applied, or to be applied to a diseased part.

Arbutn.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

Wotton.

FOMENTED, pp. Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FOMENTER, n. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as a fomenter of sedition.

FOMENTING, pp. Applying warm lotions.

2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.

FON, n. [Chaucer, fonte, a fool; Ioc. fonte, a fool; font, a fool; font, an idiot; Obs. Spencer.]

FOND, a. [Chaucer, fonte, a fool; Scot. font, to play the fool; fon, to fondle, to toy; Fr. fondu, de~t, delight, desire, a longing. Qu. Ar. 3 which signifies to diminish, to impair mental powers, to make foolish, to be destitute of sense; and 2 is to fail. These are the most probable affinities I have been able to find.]

1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.

Grant I may never prove so fond To trust man on his oath or bond. Shak.

Fond thoughts may fall into some little brain. Dryden.

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as a fond mother or wife.

Addison.

3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. A child is fond of play; a gentleman is fond of his sports, or of his country seat.

In present usage, fond does not imply weakness or folly.

4. Relishing highly. The epicure is fond of high-priced food. Multitudes of men are too fond of strong drink.

5. Trilling; valued by folly. [Little used.] Shak.

FOND, v. t. To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cokker.

The Tyman hugs and fonds thee on her breast. Dryden.

Fond is thus used by the poets only. We now use fondle.

FOND, v. i. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. [Little used.] Shak.

FOND, v. t. To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse fondles a child.

FONDLED, pp. Treated with affection; caressed.

FONDLER, n. One who fondles.

FONDLING, pp. Caressing; treating with tenderness.

FONDLING, n. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

L’Estrange.

FONDLY, adv. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection.

Fondly we think we merit honor, when we but praise ourselves in other men. Pope.

2. With great or extreme affection. We fondly embrace those who are dear to us.

FONDNESS, n. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment. Obs. Spencer.

2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Tender passion; warm affection.

Her fondness for a certain earl.

Began when I was but a girl. Swift.

1. Strong inclination or propensity; as a fondness for vice or sin.

Hammond.

5. Strong appetite or relish; as fondness for vice or sin.

It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.

FONT, n. [Fr. fonte; Sp. fuente; Ic. fonte; L. fonts; W. fynnon, a fountain, and fynlaw, to produce, to abound; allied to L. fonte, to pour out.]

A large basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing children or adults. A font. A bason; an alabaster vessel. A basin for holy water. Spenser.

FON'T, n. [Fr. fonte, from fonte, to melt or vitrify; fonte, a basin; fonte, a basin, a bason.

See Above. Spenser.
3. In scripture, fool is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.

The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. Ps. xiv.

4. A weak christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief. O fools, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets have not the word of God. Luke xx. Also, one who is accounted or called a fool by ungodly men. 1 Cor. iv. 10.

5. A term of indignity and reproach. To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all mankind. Milton.

6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. To play the fool, to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.

To act like one void of understanding. To put the fool on, to impose on; to delude. To make a fool of, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

7. To foolishly; sinfully.

8. Foolishness, n. Folly; want of understanding.


11. Fooling, pp. Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

12. Foolish, a. Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; applied to general character.

13. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.

14. Proceeding from depravity; sinful; as foolish lusts. 1 Tim. v. 5.

15. Foolishly, adv. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscriminately.

16. Wickedly; sinfully.

17. Proceed very foolishly. 2 Sam. xxiv.

18. Fool's hardness, n. Foolishness; want of understanding.

19. Foolishness.

20. Foolish promise; want of wisdom or good judgment.

21. In a scriptural sense, absurdity; folly.

22. The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness. 1 Cor. i.


24. Fools' stones, n. A plant, the Orchis.

25. Fools' parsley, n. A plant, of the genus Anthriscus.


27. A plant, of the genus Anchusa.


29. Fool's trap, n. A trap to catch fools; as a fly trap.

FOOT, v. t. To dance; to tread measure or music; to skip.

FOOT, v. t. To walk; opposed to ride or fly. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by on.

If you are for a merry junt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it farthest.

FOOT, v. t. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn.

To settle; to begin to fix.

Shaks.

3. To tread; as, to foot the green. Tickel.

4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to foot an account.

5. To seize and hold with the foot.

Herbert.

6. To add or make a foot; as, to foot a stockin; or boot.

FOOTBALL, n. A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot.

The sport or practice of kicking the football.

Arbuthnot.

FOOTBALL, n. A band of infantry.

FOOTBOY, n. A menial; an attendant

FOOTBREADTH, n. The breadth of the foot.

Deut. ii.

FOOTBOY, n. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOTED, a. Shaped in the foot; as footed in livery.

FOOTED, pp. Kicked; trod; summed up furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOTBREADTH, n. The breadth of the foot. Deut. ii.

FOOTBOY, n. A menial; an attendant

FOOTBAND, n. A band of infantry.

FOOTED, a. Shaped in the foot; as footed in livery.

FOOTED, pp. Kicked; trod; summed up furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOTBRIDGE, n. A narrow bridge for crossing a stream.

Sidney.

FOOTCLOTH, n. A sampter cloth. Shak.

FOOTED, pp. Kicked; trod; summed up furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOTED, a. Shaped in the foot; as footed in livery.

FOOTFALL, n. A trip or stumble.

Shakes.

FOOTFIGHT, n. A conflict by persons standing or moving; that on which one may err or plus securely.

L'Estrange.

FOOTGUARDS, n. pl. Guards of infantry.

FOOTING, v. t. To make enemies a footstool, is to reduce them to entire subjection.

Ps. ex.

FOOT-WALING, n. The whole inside of a shoe, which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. [Lillie used.

FOOTPOST, n. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

Shakes.

FOOTPLANE, n. A kind of swing-plow.

FOOTPLOUGH, n. A kind of swing-plow.

FOOTPOST, n. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

Shakes.

FOOTPRATE, n. A slow step, as in walking.

FOOTPAGE, n. A highwayman or robber on horseback.

FOOTPATH, n. A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

FOOTPAD, n. A highwayman or robber on horseback.

FOOTPATH, n. A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

FOOTPAD, n. A highwayman or robber on horseback.

FOOTSWOLO, n. A stool for the feet; that on which the feet are placed to rest securely.

Shakes.

FOOTSTOOL, n. A stool for the feet; that on which the feet are placed to rest securely.

Shakes.

FOOTSTOOL, n. A stool for the feet; that on which the feet are placed to rest securely.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWELL, n. A woman's stirrup.

Johnson.

FOOT'SWELL, n. A woman's stirrup.

Johnson.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOTSWOLO, n. A stool for the feet; that on which the feet are placed to rest securely.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWELL, n. A woman's stirrup.

Johnson.

FOOT'SWELL, n. A woman's stirrup.

Johnson.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOTSWOLO, n. A stool for the feet; that on which the feet are placed to rest securely.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWELL, n. A woman's stirrup.

Johnson.

FOOT'SWELL, n. A woman's stirrup.

Johnson.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOT'SWART, n. A somber shade.

Shakes.

FOOTSWOLO, n. A stool for the feet; that on which the feet are placed to rest securely.

Shakes.
FOR

If a man can be fully assured of any thing for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? Locke.

But let her go for an ungrateful woman.

I hear for certain, and do speak the truth.

He quivered with his feet and lay for dead.

Towards; with the intention of going to.

We sailed from Peru for China and Japan. Bacon.

We sailed directly for Genoa, and had a fair wind.

So we say, a ship is bound for or to France.

In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, towards, noting use.

Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of.

Noting arrival, meeting, coming or possession. Wait patiently for an expected good.

Against; in opposition to; with a ten for the head-ache or tooth-ache. Alkalies.

France.

benefit or purpose.

xng for.

So in the phrases, looking for, sly for a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth? I judge, he makes his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.

In such sentences, for has the sense of because, by reason that, as in No. 14; with this difference that in No. 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause: but the phrase is plain enough, and no elliptical, for this cause or reason, which, following, he makes his sun to rise, &c. In Romans, xiii. 6, we find the word in both its applications, "For, for this cause ye pay tribute also—" the first for referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun cause.

2. Because, on this account that; properly, for that.

For as much, compounded, forasmuch, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. Forasmuch as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.

For sey, Fr. pour quoi, [per quod, pro quo] because; for this reason.

FORAGE, n. Fr. fourrage; Arm. fourrach; It. foraggio; Sp. forraj; Port. forragem; D. voerage. If this word signifies to provide for food or fodder, it is connected with W. por, to feed, and L. poro. But I take it to be from the root of Sax. faran, to go, and primarily to signify that which is collected in wandering, roving, excursions. In Port. foragido is a vagabond, and forrage is to waste, to ravage.

1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle; as grass, pasture, hay, corn and oats.

2. The act of providing forage.

Col. Wall southwestern had completed his forage unmolested. Marshall.

The forage is to be made at a distance from the camp—Eneey.

3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

Milton.

FORAGE, v. i. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country. Marshall.

2. To wander far; to rove. Obs. Shak.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. Shak.

FORAGE, v. t. To strip of provisions for horses, &c. Eneey.

FORAGER, n. One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FORAGING, ppr. or a. Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a foraging party, with a guard.

FORAGING, n. An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder. Bp. Hall.

FORAMINOUS, a. L. foramen, a hole, from foro, to bore.

Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [Little used.]

Bacon. For as a prefix to verbs, has usually the sense of a negative or privative, denoting against, that is, before, or away, aside.

FORBAD, pret. of forbid.

FORBA THE, v. t. To bathe. [Not in use.]

Sackette.

FORBEAR, v. i. pret. forborne; pp. forborne.

[Sax. forboran; for and bear.]

1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; as, forbear to repeat these reproachful words.

To pause; to delay; as, forbear a while.

3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair.

Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I forbear? 1 Kings xxii.
FORBID, v. t. To prohibit; to interdict; to annul.

FORBID, n. 1. To compel; to constrain to do or forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. Masts force their slaves to labor.

2. To overpower by strength.

I should have forced thee soon with other arms. Milton.

3. To compel by strength; as, to force conviction on the mind; to force one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.

4. To storm; to assault and take by violence; as, to force a town or fort.

5. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.

6. To overstrain; to distort; as, a forced conceit.

7. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit.

8. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. Obs. Shak. Raleigh.

9. To force seisin, to fix it by a short process, or in a short time.

To force plants, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.

To force ment, is to stuff it. Obs.

10. A forced style. Forcible, a. Impelled by violence; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.

Fسكر, pp. Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.

Fسكر, adv. Violently; constrainedly, unnaturally. [Little used.]

Fسكر, n. The state of being forced; a forced condition.

Fسكر, n. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.

Against the steed he threw His forcible spear. Dryden.

2. Violent; impetuous.

Fسكر, adv. Violently; impetuously.

Fسكر, a. Having little or no force; feeble; impotent. Shak.

Fسكر, n. A kind of stuffing in cookery.

Fسكر, n. [L.] Literally, a pair of pinchers or tongs.
2. A stream; a current.

FORCER, n. He or that which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FORCING, n. In gardening, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial means. Cyc.

FORCIBLE, a. Powerful; strong; mighty; as a punishment forcible to bruilde slaves. Hooker.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to be forcible means.

7. Valid; binding; obligatory. [Not used.]

6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been forcible.

2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as a forcible stream.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken. Bacon.

1. Powerful; acting with force; impressively.

FORCIBLENESS, n. Force; violence.
FOREHAND, n. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHAND, a. Early; timely; seasonable; as a forehand care. Taylor.

FOREHAND, v. t. To seize. [Not in use.]

FOREFEET, n. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

FOREFOOT, n. One of the anterior feet in a ship, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.

FOREGO', v. t. [See Go.] To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us forego the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.

FOREGO'ER, n. An ancestor; a progenitor.

FOREHAND, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHAND, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of the face which extends from the eyes.

FOREHEAR, v. i. To be informed before.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.

FOREHEAD, a. Done sooner than is regular.

FOREHEAD, n. The part of a horse which goes foremost.
thing to follow. Certain pains in the head, back and limbs are the forerunners of a fever.

Foreseen, a. Spoken before. [See Before said.]

Foreseen, n. A sail extended on the forecastle, which is supported by the foremost.

Foreseeing, v. t. To predict; to foretell.

Foreseeing, n. A prediction.

Foresee, v. t. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man foresaw the evil and hideth himself. Prov. xxii.


Foreseen, n. PP. Seen beforehand.

Foreseer, n. One who foresee or foreknow.

Foresee, v. t. To seize beforehand.

Foreseize, v.t. To seize beforehand.

Foreshade, v. t. To shadow or typify beforehand.

Foreshade, n. The shadow or typification.

foreseem, v. t. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.


foresaw, v. t. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.


Foresay, v. t. To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. Camden.

Foretell, v. t. To foretell or predict. 

Forespeech, n. A prediction; also, a preface. [Not used.]

foresaid, a. Named or recited before. Shak.

Forerected, v.t. To order or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine. Hooker.

Foreordination, n. Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination. Jackson.

forepoat, n. The part first in time; as the foapart of the day or week.

2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part; as the foapart of any moving body.

3. The beginning; as the foapart of a series.

forepast, a. Past before a certain time; as foapast sins. [Little used.]

Forepassible, a. Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged. Sanderson.

Foreprize, v.t. To prize or rate beforehand.

Forepromised, a. Promised beforehand; preengaged.

Forequoted, a. Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

Forerank, n. The first rank; the front.

Fooreach, v. t. Upon v. t. In navigation, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion. Mur. Dict.


Forerank, n. The first rank; the front.

Forerated, a. Named or recited before. Shak.

foteremenbered, a. Called to mind previously. Montague.

Foreright, a. Ready; forward; quick. Massinger.

Foreright, a. Right forward; onward. Browne.

Forerun, v.t. To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger. Heaviness foreruns the good event. Shak.

2. To precede; to have the start of.

Forerunner, n. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

My elder brothers, my forerunners came. Dryden.

2. An ancestor or predecessor. Obs.

3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing some-

FORETACK'LE, n. The tackle on the

FORESTER, n. In England, an officer ap-}

jicted to watch a forest, preserve the

FORETASTING, ppr. Tasting before.

FORESVAT, a. [See Sweat.] Exhausted

by heat. Obs. Sidney.

FORESTALL'ING, n. Anticipation; pre-

vention; the act of buying provisions be-

tween another.

FORESTALL'ING, ppr. Anticipating; hin-

ting to raise the price. Locke.

FORETEASE, v. t. To taste before pos-

session; to have previous enjoyment or

FORETELL', i'. i. To utter prediction or

forewarn. Warton.

FORETELL'ER, n. One who predicts or

forewarn. Sidney.

FORETELLING, n. Prediction.

FORETELL', v. t. To predict; to tell be-

fore an event happens; to prophesy.

FORETELL', v. t. To utter prediction or

prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that

follow after, as many as have spoken, have like-

wise foretold these things. Acts ii.

FORETELLER, n. One who predicts or

prophesies; a forseer. Boyle.

FORETELLING, n. Prediction.

FORETHOUGHT', v. t. To think beforehand;

psychos. To anticipate in the mind.

FORTELL', v. t. To predict; to tell before-

an event happens; to prophesy.

Milton. Pope.

FORETELL', v. t. To contrive beforehand.

Bp. Hall.

FORETHOUGHT', v. i. To contrive before-

hand. Smith.

FORETHOUGHT', forethought. pret. of fore-

thought.

FORETHOUGHT, n. To contrive beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.


FORETO KEN, v. t. To foreswear; to pre-

signify; to protestasitively.

Whilst strange prodigies signs forsworn

blood. Daniel.

FORETO KEN, n. Prognostic; previous

signs. Sidney.

FORETOOTH, n. plu. forneeth. One of

the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an

incisor.

FORETOP, n. The hair on the forepart of

the head.

2. That part of a woman's headress that is

forward, or the top of a periwig.

3. In ships, the platform erected at the head of the forest. In this sense, the accent

on the two syllables is nearly equal.

FORETOP-MAST, n. The mast erected

at the head of the forest, and at the head of

which stands the foretop-gallant-


FOREVOUCH'ED, pp. Affirmed before:

formerly told. Shak.

FOREWARD, n. The van; the front. I

Maccabees.

FOREWARN', v. t. forewarn'. To admon-

ish beforehand.

Knares. 

forewarn. Sidney.

FOREWARNED, pp. Admonished, caution-

ed or informed beforehand.

FOREWARN'ING, n. Precious admoni-

tion; or informing.

FOREWARN'ING, n. Previously admoni-

ting or informing.

FOREWARN', v. t. To go before. Obs.

FOREWISH', v. t. To wish beforehand.

FOREWOMAN, n. A woman who is chief;

the head woman. Tallar.

FOREWISH', v. t. To wish beforehand.

FOREWEND', v. i. To go before. Obs.

FOREWEND', v. t. To wish beforehand.

FOREWISH', v. t. To wish beforehand.

FOREWATCH, v. t. To foreshow. Warton.

FOREWATCH, n. An officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses.

FORESTAY, n. a ship's rigging, and the strong rope reaching from the foremast.

To the head of the mast or forestay. In this sense, the accent on the lower syllable is

higher.

FORESTALL'ING, ppr. Anticipating; hin-

ting to raise the price. Locke.

FORESTALLER, n. One that foreshows or

informs.

When a statute creates a penalty for a

transgression, either in money or in corpo-

rate punishment, or the other; who, on con-

viction, pays the money or suffers the punish-

ment, pays the forfeit.

2. One whose life is forfeited. [Not used.]

Shak.

FOREFEIT, part. a. used for forfeited. Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

And his long toils were forfeit for a look.

Dryden.

FOREFEITABLE, a. LIABLE to be forfeited;

subject to forfeiture.

—For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and forfeitable like the

lands themselves. Blackstone.

FOREFEIT, pp. Lost or alienated by an

offense, crime or breach of condition.

FOREFEITING, ppr. Anticipating; hinting to raise the price. Locke.

FOREFEIT, v. t. To make; to falsify; to counterfeite.

When a statute creates a penalty for a

transgression, either in money or in corpo-

rate punishment, or the other; who, on con-

viction, pays the money or suffers the punish-

ment, pays the forfeit.

2. One whose life is forfeited. [Not used.]

Shak.
FOR

consist in counterfeiting a writing, or in setting a false name to it, to the prejudice of another person.

3. That which is forged or counterfeited. Certain letters, purporting to be written by Gen. Washington, during the revolution, were forgeries.

FORGET, v. t. pret. forgot, [forget, obs.] pp. forgotten, forgotten. [Sax. forgelan, forgian; Goth. forgjan; G. vergessen; D. vergessen; Sw. forgota; Dan. forgive; for and get.] To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Ps. ciii.

1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the mind.
2. To slight; to neglect. Can a woman forget her sucking child?—Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Is. lxxxiv.

FORGETFUL, a. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A forgetful man should use helps to strengthen his memory.

2. Headless; careless; neglectful; inattentive. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii.
3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblious; as forgetful draughts. Dryden.

FORGETFULNESS, n. The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.

1. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion. A sweet forgetfulness of human care. Pope.
2. A point; as a thunderbolt with three or more points or prongs, used for lifting or pitching. Forks are, also made of ivory, wood or other material.

FORGETTING, pp. Losing the remembrance of.

FORGETTINGLY, adv. The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FORGETTINGLY, adv. By forgetting or forgetfulness. B. Jonson.

FORGET'TING, n. The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FORGET'TING, n. The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention. The D. vormen, is rendered, to form, this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to impart a form.

FORK, n. [Sax. for; B. vork; W. for; Fr. fourche; Arm. fork; Sp. horca; Port. fórca; It. forca; Ir. for; G. stircken; Sw. slige.] 1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more parts or prongs, used for lifting or pitching any thing; as a tablefork for feeding; a pitchfork for feeding a dungfork, &c. Forks are also made of ivory, wood or other material.

2. A point; as a thunderbolt with three forks. Shakespeare uses it for the point of an arrow.

3. Forks, in the plural, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a fork.

FO'K HEAD, n. The point of an arrow. Spenser.

FO'K TAIL, n. A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. (Local.)

FO'KY, a. Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots or points; divided, as a forked road. Hooker.

FO'K ROE, a. Forkorn. [Not in use.]

FO'KORN, a. [Sax. forlen, from forloran, to send away, to relinquish, to desert, to lose; leoran, to pass, to migrate; D. verlooren; Dan. forloren, from forloran, to lose, to forsake. Chas. L.]

1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

2. Taken away. Obk. When as night hath us of light forlorn.

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense. Shak. Forlorn hope, properly, a desperate case; hence in military affairs, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a countercap, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FO'KORN, n. A lost, forsaken, solitary person.

FO'KORNNESS, n. Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

FORKE, v. i. To lye before. [Not used.]

FORM, n. [L. forma; Fr. forme; Sp. forma, horno; It. forma; Ir. for; D. form; G. form; Sw. and Dan. form. The root of this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to impart a form.

1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles, that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the form of a circle, the form of a square or triangle, a circular form, the form of the head or of the human body, a handsome form, an ugly form, a frightful form.

2. Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies; form is the particular disposition of matter in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

3. We speak of the form of a circle, the form of a square or triangle, a circular form, the form of the head or of the human body, a handsome form, an ugly form, a frightful form.

4. The form of his visage was changed. Dan. iii. After that he appeared in another form to two of them, as they walked. Mark xvi.

5. The form of this visage was changed. Dan. iii.

6. The form of this visage was changed. Dan. iii.

7. After that he appeared in another form to two of them, as they walked. Mark xvi.

8. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as a form of words or expressions.

9. Model; draught; pattern.

10. Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me. 2 Tim. i.


12. Regularity; method; order. This is a rough draught to be reduced to form.
the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.

FORMERLY, adv. In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any in definite distance; of old; heretofore. We formerly imported slaves from Africa. Nations formerly made slaves of prisoners taken in war.

FORMULA, n. [L. formula, a rule or model.]
1. To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.
2. To forsake; to depart from; to leave; to withdraw from.
3. To abandon; to renounce; to reject.

FORMULARY, n. Stated; prescribed; ritual. Johnson.

FORAGE, n. [Q. forage.]
1. A neutral salt, composed of the formic acid and a base.
2. To forage; to ravage.
3. To forsake; to depart from.

FORAY, n. The act of ravaging.

FORSAKE, v. t. To forsake; to depart from; to leave; to withdraw from.
1. To forsake; to depart from.
2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject.
3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail.

FORSAKEN, pp. Deserted; left; abandoned.

FORTED, a. Furnished with forts; guard-

FORT, n. [Fr. fort; It. Forte; Sp. fuerte; G. fortis, strong.]
1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a place surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle.
2. A strong side, opposed to weak side or fickle.

FORTÉ, adv. [Ital.] A direction to sing with strength of voice.

FORTED, a. Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.

FORTH, adv. [Sax. forth; G. fort; D. voort; from fore, farvan, to go, to advance.]
1. Forward; onward in time; in advance; as, from that day forth; from that time forth.
2. Forward in place or order; as, one, two, three, and so forth.
3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; as, the plants in spring put forth leaves.
When winter past, and summer scarce begun, invites them forth to labor in the sun.

FORTH, prep. Out of.
From forth the streets of Pomfret. Shak.

FORTHCOMING, a. [See Come.]
Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be forth-coming.

FORTHWITH', adv. [forth and with.]
Immediately; without delay; directly.

FORTHROUGH, adv. [See Right.]
Straight forward; in a straight direction.

FORTITUDE, n. A straight path.

FORTIETH, n. [See Forty.]
The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty ninth.
FOR'TIFIABLE, a. That may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, n. [See Fortify.] The act of fortifying.

1. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy, by means of moats, ramparts, parapets and other defensive works. Engr.

2. The works erected to defend a place against attack.

3. A fortified place; a fort; a castle.

4. Additional strength.

FORTIFIER, n. One who erects works for defense.

FORTIFY, v. t. [Fr. fortifier; Sp. fortificar; It. fortificare.]

1. To strengthen against any attack; as, to fortify a city, town, or harbor.

2. To strengthen against any attack; as, to fortify a country against sudden calamity.

3. To confirm; to add strength or firmness to; as, to fortify an opinion or resolution; to fortify hope or desire.

4. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence or assault.

FOR'TIFY, v. i. To raise strong places.

FORTILAGE, n. A little fort; a blockhouse. [Not used.]

FORTIN, n. [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort.

FORTITUDE, n. [L. fortitudo, from /or/is, the act of fortifying. "

1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. The English have a strong fortress on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a fortress.

2. Defense; safety; security.

The Lord is my rock, and my fortress. Ps. xviii.

FOR'TRESS, n. [Fr. fortresse; It. ferretza; from fort, forte, strong.]

1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. The English have a strong fortress on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a fortress.

2. Defense; safety; security.

The Lord is my rock, and my fortress. Ps. xviii.

FOR'TRESS, v. t. To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify.

FORT'RESS, a. Defended by a fortress; protected; secured. Spenser.

FORTU'TOUS, a. [L. fortuitus, from the root of fortis, forte, fortuna; Fr. fortuit; It. sp. fortuito. The primary sense is to come, to fall, to happen. See Fare.]

Accidental; casual; happening by chance; occurring or coming unexpectedly, without any known cause. We speak of fortuitous events, when they occur without our foreknowledge or expectation, and from a fortuitous concourse of atoms, when we suppose the concourse not to result from the design and power of a controlling agent. But an event cannot be in fact fortuitous. [See Accidental and Casual.]

FORTU'I'TUOUSLY, adv. Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FORTU'I'TUOUSNESS, n. The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FORTUNATE, a. [L. fortunatus. See Fortune.]

1. Successful; happy; prosperous; as, a fortunate navigator, an fortunate adventurer in a lottery. I was most fortunate thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.

3. Successful; happy; prosperous; receiving or enjoying some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain, and not absolutely in one's power. The brave man is usually fortunate. We say, a fortunate competitor for a fair lady, or for a crown.

FORTUNATELY, adv. Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FORTUNATENESS, n. Good luck; success. Sidney.

FORTUNE, n. [Fr. from f.or/a; Sp. fortune; It. fortuna; Ann. forlun; from the root of /car; gebeurtenis, an event; a fortunate concurrence of circumstances; a fortunate ticket in a lottery.

1. The good or ill that befalls man.

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Shak.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Fortunatus, a. Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FORTUNETELL, v. t. To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. Shak.

FORTUNETELLER, n. One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FORTUNETELLING, prp. Telling the future events of one's life.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, n. A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.

FORTUNELESS, a. Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FORTUNETELL, v. t. To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. Shak.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, n. A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.

FORTUNELESS, a. Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FORTUNE-TELL, v. t. To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity. Shak.

FORTUNE-TELLER, n. One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FORTUNE-TELLING, prp. Telling the future events of one's life.

FORTUNATELY, adv. Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FORTUNATENESS, n. Good luck; success. Sidney.

FORTUNE, n. [Fr. from f.or/a; Sp. fortune; It. fortuna; Ann. forlun; from the root of /car; gebeurtenis, an event; a fortunate concurrence of circumstances; a fortunate ticket in a lottery.

1. The good or ill that befalls man.

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Shak.

FORTUNE, n. [Fr. from f.or/a; Sp. fortune; It. fortuna; Ann. forlun; from the root of /car; gebeurtenis, an event; a fortunate concurrence of circumstances; a fortunate ticket in a lottery.

1. The good or ill that befalls man.

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Shak.
2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, 
4. A state of advance beyond the usual de-
3. To send forward; to send towards the 
FOR'WARDLY, adv. Eagerly; hastily; quickly. Matthew. 
FOR'WARD, v. t. To advance; to help on-
ward; to promote; as, to forward a good 
FORWARDING, ppr. Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onwards; transmitting. 
FORWARDLY, adv. Eagerly; hastily; quickly. 
FOR'WARDNESS, n. Cheerful readiness; promptness. It expresses more than willingness. We admire the forwardness of christians in propagating the gospel. 
2. Eagerness; ardor. It is sometimes diffi-
cult to restrain the forwardness of youth. 
3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty. 
In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance. Addison. 
4. A state of advance beyond the usual de-
gree; as the forwardness of spring or of corn. 
FORWA'TE, v. t. To waste; to desolate. 
[Not in use.] Spenser. 
FOR'WEARY, v. t. To dispirit. 
[Not in use.] Spenser. 
FOR'WEEP, v. i. To weep much. Chaucer. 
FOR'WARD, a. Near or at the forepart; in advance of something else; as the for-
ward gun in a ship, or the forward ship in a fleet; the forward horse in a team. 
2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined. 
Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was forward to do. Gal. ii. 
3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent. 
FOS'SILIZE, v. t. To convert into a fossil; 
FOS'SILIZING, ppr. Changing into a fos-
sil. 
FOS'SILIZED, pp. Converted into a fossil. 
FOS'SILIZE, ?'. i. To become or be chang-
ed into a fossil. 
FOS'SILIZATION, n. The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction. 
FOS'SIL, n. A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthly or metallic particles. 
Fossils are native or extraneous. Native fos-
sils are minerals, properly so called, as, earths, salts, combustibles and metallic bodies. Extraniong fossils are bodies of vegetable or animal origin accidentally buried in the earth, as, plants, shelles, bones and other substances, many of which are petrified. Encyc. 
FOS'SIL-COPAL, n. Highgate resin; a 
sils are minerals, properly so called, as 
FOS'TER, V. i. To be nourished or trained 
up together. Spenser. 
2. To speak in public. Prudence directs 
FOS'TER-MOTHER, n. A nurse. 
FOS'TER-NURSE, n. A nurse. [Paralogi-
omy.] 
FOS'TER-SISTER, n. A female nurse 
by the same person. Swift. 
FOS'TER-SON, n. One fed and educated, 
like a son, though not a son by birth. Dryden. 
FOS'TRESS, n. A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse. 
FOTH'ER, r. I. [from stuffing. See the pre-
ceding word.]

FORTH, n. The operation of stop-
ning a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a 

FOUL, a. [Sax. feuol; M.foul; G.faul; 
Fought, pret. and pp. of fight; pron. fault. [See Fight.]

FOUGADE, n. [Fr. fougade; Sp. fogada: from L. focus.]

FOUGERIE, n. [French forugerie; Sp. fogadera: from L. focus.]

FOUGERIE, n. A little mine, in the form of 
a well, 8 or 10 feet wide, and 10 or 12 
deep, dug under some work, fortification or post, charged with sacks of powder and covered with stones or earth; for destroying the works by explosion. Encyc. 
FOUT, n. [Sax. ful, fault; D. vult; G. faul; 
Dan. ful. In Ch. with a prefix, &quot;na" 
rail, to defile. The Syr. with a different 
prefix, tafel, to defile. It coincides
in elements with full, and probably the primary sense of both is to put or throw on, or to stuff, to crowd. See the signification of the word in seamen’s language.

1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, habitation; foul; filthy; defilement.

2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with anything extraneous which is noxious or offensive; as the foulness of a cellar, or of a well; the foulness of a musket; the foulness of a ship’s bottom.

3. Pollution; impurity; There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or foulness. Bacon. Hammond.

4. Hatefulness; atrociouness; as the foulness of a deed.

5. Ugliness; deformity; The foulness of th’ iron form to hide. Dryden.

6. Unfairness; dishonesty; as foul words; foul language. Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falsehood or foulness of intentions. Hammond.

7. Polluted; defiled; as foul cloth; foul hands; a foul chimney.

8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or accord- ing to established rules or customs; as foul play.

9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falsehood or foulness of intentions. Hammond.

10. Disgraceful; shameful; as a foul defeat.

11. Coarse; gross. They are all for rank and foul feeding. Felton.

12. Full of gross humors or impurities. You perceive the body of our kingdom. How foul it is. Shak.

13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very foul.

14. Among seamen, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to clear; as, a rope is foul.

15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a foul bottom.

16. Not fair; contrary; as a foul wind.

17. Not favorable or safe; dangerous; as, a foul road or bay.

To fall foul, is to rush on with haste, rough force and unseasonable violence.

2. Using profane, scurrilous or obscene language. Foulfaced. Having an ugly or hateful visage.

3. To set or place; to establish, as on some place, as on something solid for support. It fell not, for it was founded on a rock. Matt. vii.

4. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to found a city.

5. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to found a government on principles of liberty.

6. To begin; to form or lay the basis; as, to found a college or a library. Sometimes to endow is equivalent to found.

7. To give birth to; to originate; as, to found an art or a family.

8. To set; to place; to establish on a basis; begun and built.

9. To cast; to make; as, to cast metals into various forms for use; as a founder of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

10. To fix firmly. Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. Locke.

11. To found on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. Power.


13. One who founds, establishes and erects; one who lays a foundation; as the founder of a temple or city.

14. One who begins; an author; one from whom anything originates; as the founder of a family or race.

15. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as the founder of a college or hospital.

16. A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as a founder of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

17. To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him. Encyc.

18. Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.

19. Ibling good; liable to perish; ruinous. [Not in use.] Burke.

20. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.

21. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as a foundry of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.

22. A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. A hospital for such children is called a foundling hospital.

23. A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, who endows with a fund. Foun
t. 

24. [Not in use.] Fountain. A fountain or source; fountain, to produce, to generate, to abound; fount, a source, breath, puff; fount, produce.
1. A spring, or source of water: properly, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with well, in our mother tongue; but we now distinguish them, applying fountain to a natural spring of water, and well to an artificial pit of water, issuing from the interior of the earth.

2. A small basin of springing water.

3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial source of any thing.

4. The head or source of a river.

5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness.

Common Prayer.

FOUNTAIN, n. [Sp. fuente; L. fontis; G. and D. fontan.] A spring, or source of water; properly, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with wāla, a spring of water, and well to an artificial spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word is colloquially used for poultry, or dined on fish and fowl. Fowl is used as a collective noun.

FOWL, v. t. To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food; as by means of bird-lure decoys, nests, nets and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting.

FOWLER, n. A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWLING, ppr. Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWL'ING, n. The act of breaking or state of being broken; originally, a young fowl or chicken, and may well be applied to the smaller species of fowls. But it has usurped the place of fowl, and is used improperly as the generic term.

Fowl is used as a collective noun. We dried an fish and fowl.

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. Gen. i.

But this use in America is not frequent. We generally use the plural, fowls. The word is commonly expressed by writing the numerator only, with a point before it by which it is separated from the whole number; thus 9, which denotes five tenths, 9/10, or half the whole number; 25, that is, 25/10, or a fourth part of the whole number.

FRAC'TION, n. [L. fractio; Fr. fraction; from L. frango, to break.]

1. The act of breaking or state of being broken; especially, a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.

2. In arithmetic and algebra, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit, as 3/4, two fifths, 1/2, or one fourth, which are called vulgar fractions. In these, the figure above the line is called the numerator, and the figure below the line the denominator. In decimal fractions, the denominator is a unit, or 1, with as many cyphers annexed, as the numerator has places. They are commonly expressed by writing the numerator only, with a point before it by which it is separated from the whole number: thus .5, which denotes five tenths, 5/10, or half the whole number; .25, that is, 25/100, or a fourth part of the whole number.

FRAC'TIONAL, a. Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part of the parts of a unit; as fractional numbers.

FRAC'TIOUS, a. Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as a fractious man.

FRAC'TIOUSLY, adv. Passionately; snappishly.

FRAC'TIOUSNESS, n. A cross or snappish temper.

FRAC'TURE, n. [L. fractura. See Break.]

A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.

2. In surgery, the rupture or disruption of a bone. A fracture is simple or compound; simple, when the bone only is divided; compound, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.

3. In mineralogy, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; as a compact fracture; a fibrous fracture; foliated, striated or conchoidal fracture, &c.

FRAG'ILE, a. [L. fragilis, from frango, to break.]

1. Brittle; easily broken.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile. Bacon.

2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed; as fragile arms. Milton.

FRAG'ILITY, n. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. Bacon.

2. Weakness; liability to fail. Knolles.

3. Weakened; shrivelled; as a fragile fault. Wetton.

FRAG'MENT, n. [L. fragmentum, from frangere, to break.]

1. A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking.

Gather up the fragments that remain, that the full tones compose a triton, or fourth re

2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; as fragments of ancient writings.

3. A small detached portion; as fragments of time. Franklin.
FRAG/MENTARY, a. Composed of fragments. 

FRAG/GOR, n. [L. See Break.] A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash. 

FRAG/RANCE, n. [L. fragrantia, from fragrant, to smell strong. 

Ar. عارض to emit or diffuse odor. The Arabic is without a prefix, and the word belongs probably to the great family of reach, stretch.] 

Sweatiness of smell; that quality of bodies which obliterates the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor. 

Eve separate he spies, 
Vailed in a cloud of fragrance— 
Milton. 

Breathed aromatic fragrances around. Pope. 

FRA/GRANT, a. Sweet of smell; odorous. 

FRA/I/RAG/MENTARY, a. Composed of fragrant, sweet of smell; of odorous. 

FRA/GRANCY, n. Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which obliterates the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor. 

That I may know how frail I am. Ps xxxix. 

Your steady soul preserves her frame. Shakespeare. 

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception. 

Man is frail, and prone to evil. Taylor. 

3. Weak; easily broken; or overset; as a frail bark. 

FRA/IL, a. [supposed to be from Fr. fraile, It. fraile. Qu. L. fragilis, or from a different root.] 

1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable. 

That I may know how frail I am. Ps xxxix. 

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception. 

Man is frail, and prone to evil. Taylor. 

3. Weak; easily broken or overset; as a frail bark. 

FRA/ILITY, n. Weakness; infirmity; as the frailness of the body. 

FRA/ILTY, n. Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced. 

God knows our frailty, and pity's our weakness. Locke. 

2. Frailness; infirmity of body. 

3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity; in this sense it has a plural. 

FRA/IS/CHIER, n. [Fr. frais] Freshness; coolness. [Not English.] 

Dryden. 

FRA/ISE, n. [Fr. from It. fregio, ornament, frieze.] 

1. In fortification, a defense consisting of palisades driven into the retreatments, parallel to the horizon. Encyc. 


FRAME, v. t. [Sax. fremman, to frame, to effect or perform; Arm. frama, to join; Dan. rame, a frame and cream; Dan. ram, a frame and cream; Dan. ram, a frame; Sw. ram; Russ. rama. Qu. Class Rm. No. 6. In Russ. rama is a frame, and rama, the shoulder, L. armus, Eng. arm.] 

1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to frame a house or other building. 

2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. 

3. To make; to compose; as, to frame a law. 

For thou art framed of the firm truth of valor. Aikbdal. 

4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to frame our lives according to the rules of the gospel. 

5. To form and digest ideas in the mind. 

How many excellent reasonings are framed in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! Watts. 

6. To contrive; to plan; to devise; as, to frame a project or design. 

7. To invent; to fabricate; in a bad sense, as, to frame a story or lie. 


FRAME, n. The timbers of an edifice fitted and united in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; as the frame of a house, barn, bridge or ship. 

2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united; as the frame of an ox or horse. 

So we say, the frame of the heavenly arch; the frame of the world. Hooker. Tillotson. 

3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing or supporting things; as the frame of a window, door, picture or looking glass. 

4. Among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed. 

Among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed. 

5. Among founders, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings. 

6. A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c. is stretched for quilting or embroidering. 

7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. We say, a person is out of frame; the mind is not in a good frame. 

Your steady soul preserves her frame. Swift. 

8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as a frame of government. 

9. Contrivance; projection. 

John the bastard. 

Whose spirits toil in frame of villains. Shak. 

10. Shape; form; proportion. Hudibras. 

FRAMEWORK, n. Work done in a frame and not in use. Haeket. 

FRAMES, n. Work done in a frame and not in use. Haeket. 

FRA/MED, pp. Fitted and united in due construction; making; fabricating. 

FRA/MEWORK, n. Work done in a frame and not in use. Haeket. 

FRA/MER, n. One who frames; a maker. 

FRA/MING, ppr. Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating. 

FRAN/CHE, v. t. To make free; but enfranchise is more generally used. Shak. 

FRAN/CHISEMENT, n. Release from burden or restriction; freedom. Spenser. 

FRAN/CIC, a. Pertaining to the Franks or French. 

FRAN/CIS/CAN, a. Belonging to the order of St. Francis. 

FRAN/CIS/CAN, n. One of the order of St. Francis; an investiture of monks founded by him in 1209. They are called also Gray Friars. 

FRANG/IBLE, n. The state or quality of being fragile. 

FRANG/IBLE, a. Fragile. 

FRAN/GIBLE, a. From Fr. franc, to break. That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken. Boyle. 

FRAN/ION, n. A paramour, or a boon companion. [Not used.] Spenser. 

FRANK, a. [Fr. franc; It. Sp. fianco; G. frank; D. frank. Qu. Ar. هاء to free. 

Class Br. No. 36, or Class Br. No. 5. 6. 7. 

Free and frank may be from the same root or family, for free in Saxon is frigan, coinciding in elements with break, and the nasal sound of g would give frank. The French francheir gives the sense of breaking out or over limits. 

1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. 

2. To shut up in a sty or frank. [.Vof used.] 

3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [This sense is now rare.] Bacon. 

4. Free; without conditions or compensation; as a frank gift. 

5. Licentious; unrestrained. [Not used.] Spenser. 

FRANK, n. An ancient coin of France. 

FRANC, n. The value of the gold frank was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver crown was in value a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation. The present franc or frank, is a silver coin of the value nearly of nineteen cents, or ten pence sterling. 

2. A letter which is exempted from postage; for free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. 

3. To shut up in a sty or frank. [Not used.] Shak. 

4. A letter which is exempted from postage; for free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. 

5. To shut up in a sty or frank. [Not used.] Shak.

Characterized by violence, fury and disorder.

Fairness; freedom from art or craft; as frank marriage, n. A tenure in the same.

FRANK'NESS, n. Plainness of speech; openness.

FRANKLY, adv. Openly; freely; ingeniously; without reserve, constraint or disguise; as, to confess one's faults frankly.


FRANKLAW, n. Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. Encyc.


FRANKLITE, n. A mineral compound of iron, zinc and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin. Cleveland.

FREAK, n. [Ice. fraeka. Qu. G. frech, bold, saucy, petulant; Dan. freA-, id.; Scot./racA, active. The English word does not accept from the L. fregare, to fright, but in-}

FREAK, v. t. [from the same root as the preceding; to break; W. brey, Ir. breac, speckled, party-colored; like parda, from the Heb. parda to divide.] To varigate; to checker.

FREAKISH, a. Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

FREAK'ISHLY, adv. Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FREAKISHNESS, n. Capriciousness; whimsiness.

FRECKLE, n. [from the same root as freck: W. bryc, Ir. breac, spotted, freckled, speckled, parti-colored; like parda, from the Heb. parda to divide.] A freckle; a speck; a speckled spot; a freckle.

FREEMASON, n. A member of a certain order, similar to the Freemasons, but not of the same form. Encyc.

FREEMASONRY, n. The order of Freemasons.

FREEMASONS, n.pl. The members of the order of Freemasons.

FREIGHT, n. A cargo; a load.

FRAIGHT'AGE, n. Loading; cargo. [Not in Shakespear.]

FRAUD, n. [Fr. fraude, L. fraudus. This agrees in elements with Sax. fradd, fræad, friand, which is contracted from bragwed, fraunden, guilt, disgrace, and fraude coincides with brigue. But I know not that these words are connected with the Latin fraud.] Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the interest or pleasure of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an attempt to gain or the obtaining of an advantage over another by imposition or immoral means, particularly deception in contracts, or bargain and sale, either by stating falsehoods, or suppressing truth.

FRAUD'FULLY, adv. Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUD'ULENCE, n. Deceitfulness; trickishness; in making bargains, or in social concerns.

FRAUD'ULENT, adv. By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUD'ULently, adv. By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.
2. Spotted; as a freckled cowslip. Shak.
2. In government, not enslaved; not in a state
FRECK'LEFACED, a. Having a face full of freckles. Beaum.
FRECK'LED, a. Spotted; having small
1. Being at liberty; not being under neces
4. Not imprisoned, confined or under ari-
6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appro
8. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer
10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious;
FREETEDNESS, n. The state of being free.
FREELAND, a. Having a face full of freckles. Beaum.
FREELY, a. Full of freckles; sprinkled with
FRED, Sax. frith, Dan. fred, Sw. fred, G.
frivet, peace; as in Frederick, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; Win-
fried, victorious peace. Our ancestors called
ed a sanctuary, freestate, a seat of peace.
FREE, a. [Sax. frig, frek, free; fragan, to
free, G. frei; D. frei; Dan. fri, Sw. fit; all contracted from frig; which corresponds with Heb. and Ch. pâšy, syr
frâs, frâs, Ar. ژیرا faraka, to
break, to separate, to divide, to free, to re-
deem, &c. See Frank.]
1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind, and to corporations.
2. In government, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as a free state, nation or people.
3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent, or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as a free constitution or government.

There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the constitution. J. Adams.
4. Not imprisoned, confined or under arrest, as, the prisoner is set free.
5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is free to pursue his own choice; he enjoys free will.
6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honor and confidence are free to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly free.
7. Not obstructed; as, the water has a free passage or channel; the house is open to a free current of air.
8. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very free in his censures.
9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unrestrained; as, we had a free conversation together.
Will you be free and candid to your friend? Ossian.
10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as a free purse; a man is free to give to all useful institutions.

11. Grateful; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him a free offer of his services. It is a free gift. The salvation of men is of free grace.
12. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.
My hands are guilty, but my heart is free. Dryden.
13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with from; as free from pain or disease; free from reproach.
14. Not encumbered with; as free from a burden.
15. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as a free school.
16. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with of; as a man free of the city of London.
17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as free of his farm. Dryden.
18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son or an apprentice, when of age, is free.
19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as a free horse.
20. Gentle; charming. [Not in use.]

FREE, n. 1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to free the body from clothes; to free the feet from fetters; to free a channel from sand.
2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to loose. The prisoner is freed from arrest.
3. To disentangle; to disengage.
4. To exempt. He that is dead is freed from sin. Rom. vi.
5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to free a slave.
6. To clear from water, as a ship by pumping.
7. To release from obligation or duty. To free from or of free, is of rid of, by removing, in any manner.

FREEBENCH, n. A widow’s dower in a

copyhold.
FREEBORN, a. Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.
FREEDOM, n. A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude or con
finement. Freedom is personal, civil, political, and religious. See Liberty.
2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as the freedom of a city.
4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as the freedom of the will.
5. Any exemption from constraint or control.
6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. He speaks or acts with freedom.
7. Frankness; boldness. He addressed his audience with freedom.
8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural. Beware of what are called innocent freedoms.

FREEFISHERY, n. A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.
FREEFOOTED. a. Not restrained in marching. [Not used.]
FREEHEARTED, a. [See Heart.] Open; frank; unreserved.

FREELAND is also extended to such offices as a man holds in fee or for life. It is also taken in opposition to tenancy. Enye.

In the United States, a freehold is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior nor to conditions.
FREEHOLDER, n. One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail or for life; the possessor of a freehold. Every jurymen must be a freeholder.
FREEING, ppr. Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hindrances from any thing; clearing.
FREELY, adv. At liberty; without vassalage, slavery or dependence.
2. Without restraint, constraint or compulsion; voluntarily. To render a moral agent accountable, he must act freely.
3. Plentifully; in abundance; as, to eat or drink freely.
4. Without scruple or reserve; as, to censure freely.
5. Without impediment or hinderance.
Of every tree of the garden thou mayest eat. Gen. ii.
6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Milton.

7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. The patient bled freely.
8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion.
9. Liberally; generously; as, to give freely to the poor.

10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.
Freeze, v. t. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or by the abstraction of heat. This latter will freeze the rivers and lakes.

2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words to death. This air will freeze you, or freeze you to death.

3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale freezes my blood.

FREEWILL', n. The power of directing one's own actions without restraint. Bacon.

FREE WARREN, n. A royal franchise or freedom from care.

FREE'SPOKEN, a. Accustomed to speak without reserve. Bacon.

FREE'SCHOOL, n. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.

FREE'MAN, n. One who enjoys the liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as the freedom of a city or state.

FREE'HEIT, n. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE LIBERALITY; generosity; as freeness in giving.

FREE or FRENTALITY, a. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as the freeness of a confession.

2. Liberality; generosity; as freeness in giving.

FREEDOM, 1. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unconquered, or unobstructed.

2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; as the freedom of a confession.

3. Liberality; generosity; as freeness in giving.

FREE,'THINKER, n. A sofer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.


FREE'OF MIND, a. Not perplexed; free from care.

FREE, a. Permitted to speak without reserve. Bacon.

FREE SCHOOL, n. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.

FREE'WAY, v. t. To load as the burden. Shak.

FREIGHT, v. t. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We freighted the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was freighted with flour for Havana.

2. To load as the burden. Shak.

FREIGHTED, pp. Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTER, n. One who loads a ship, or freighting, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting goods.

FREIGHTING, ppr. Loading, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT, n. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; laden; that which is carried by water. The freight of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full freight; the owners have advertised for freight; freight will be paid for by the ton.

2. Transportation of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the freight from London to Barcelona.

3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying freight and charges, the profit is trivial.

FREIGHT, v. t. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We freighted the ship for Amsterdam; the ship was freighted with flour for Havana.

FREIGHTING, ppr. Loading, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTER, n. One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHTING, ppr. Loading, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHT, n. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; laden; that which is carried by water. The freight of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full freight; the owners have advertised for freight; freight will be paid for by the ton.

TRANSPORTATION of goods. We paid four dollars a ton for the freight from London to Barcelona.

3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying freight and charges, the profit is trivial.

FREQUENCY, n. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals; the frequency of crimes stimulates our horror at the commission; the frequency of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.

2. A crowd; a throng. [Not used.]

B. Jonson.

FREQUENT, a. [Fr. from L. frequens.]

1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made frequent visits to the hospital.

2. Used often to practice any thing. He was frequent and loud, in his declamations against the revolution.

FREQUENTATIVE, a. [It frequentativo: Fr. frequentatif.]

In grammar, signifying the frequent repetition of an action; as a frequentative verb.

FREQUENTED, pp. Often visited.

FREQUENTER, n. One who often visits.

FREQUENT, a. Often; many times.

FREQUENT, adv. Often; many times; frequently.

FREQUENT, pp. Often visited.

FREQUENTER, n. One who often visits.

FREQUENT, adv. Often; many times; frequently.

FREQUENCY, n. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals; the frequency of crimes stimulates our horror at the commission; the frequency of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.

2. A crowd; a throng. [Not used.]

B. Jonson.

FREQUENT, a. [Fr. from L. frequens.]

1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made frequent visits to the hospital.

2. Used often to practice any thing. He was frequent and loud, in his declamations against the revolution.

FREQUENTATION, n. The act of frequenting.

CHESTERFIELD.

FRENCH, n. The language spoken by the people of France.

2. A crowd; a throng.

[Not used.]

FRENCH, a. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

FRENCH, n. A mineral of a blue or bluish gray color, brittle and soft to the touch. Cleaveland.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.

FRENCH, a. A stranger. [Not used.]

SPENCER.
young; florid; ruddy; as a fresh-colored young man. Harvey. Addison.

4. New; recently grown; as fresh vegetables.

5. New; recently made or obtained. We have a fresh supply of goods from the manufacturer, or from India; fresh tea; fresh raisins.

6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. The story is fresh in my mind; the ideas are fresh in my recollection.

7. Not salt; as fresh water; fresh meat.

8. Briskness, as of wind.

9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness; as, to preserve flowers and fruit fresh. Fresh as April, sweet as May. Carew.

10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor. He rose fresh for the combat.

11. New; that has lately come or arrived; recently grown; as fresh vegetables.

12. Feet; in a good state; not stale.

FRESH, n. A freshet.

FRESHEN, v. t. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind freshens. Freshen the sails; to freshen a cable; as, to freshen hawse.

FRESHENED, pp. Deprived of saltness; sweetened. Freshened, fresh.

FRESHENED, pp. Deprived of saltness; sweetened.

FRESHES, n. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or in the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a fresh wind, flowing towards or into the sea, and discharging the water. Beverly. Encyc.


FRESHEN, v. t. To freshen; to make fresh; to give fresh; to lose, salt or saltness.

FRESHEN, v. i. To freshen; to lose salt or saltness.

2. To refresh; to revive. [Not used.]

3. In common's language, to apply new service to a cable; as, to freshen hawse.

FRESHENED, pp. Deprived of saltness; sweetened.

FRESHES, n. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or in the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a fresh wind, flowing towards or into the sea, and discharging the water. Beverly. Encyc.


2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.

FRESHET, n. A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation. New England.


FRESHLY, adv. Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state.

2. With a healthy look; ruddily. Shak.

Briskly; strongly.


FRESHMAN, n. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

2. In colleges, one of the youngest class of students.

FRESHMANNSHIP, n. The state of a freshman.

FRESHNESS, n. Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; as the freshness of liquors or odors.

2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; as the freshness of plants or of green fields.

3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to weariness or fatigue.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of men. Hargrave.

4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state. And breathe the freshness of the open air. Dryden.

5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness.

Her checks their freshness lose and woned with age. Granville.

6. Freedom from saltness; as the freshness of water or flesh.

7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness.

8. Briskness; as of wind.

FRESH'NEW, a. Unpracticed. [Not used.]

FRESH WATER, n. Accustomed to sail on freshwater only, or in the coasting trade; as a freshwater sailor.

2. Raw; unskilled. Knolles.

FRESH WATERED, a. Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

FRET, v. t. [Sw. freta, to fret, to corrode; Fr. fretter, to rub; Arm. freta. This seems to be allied to Goth. and Sax. frezan, to eat, to gnaw, G. fressen, D. vreeten, which may be formed from the root of L. rado, ros, Sp. rozar, or of L. radare, to scrape. To fret or gnaw gives the sense of uneasiness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.]

1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; as, to fret cloth; to fret a piece of gold or other metal. Newton.

2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away; as, a worm frets the planks of a ship.

3. To impair; to wear away. His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear. Shak.

4. To form into raised work.

5. To variegate; to diversify. Yon gray lines that fret the clouds are messengers of day. Milton.

FRESHFUEL, a. Unpracticed. [Not used.]

FRIABLE, a. Easily broken or powdered; easily reduced to powder. Locke.

FRAIBLE, a. [Fr. friable; L. friabilis, from frio, to break or crumble. Frio is probably a contracted word. Ch. ? and Ch. Heb. ?.

Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very friable.

FRAIAR, n. [Fr. frier, a brother, contracted from L. frater. See Brother.]

1. An appellation common to the monks of all orders; those who enter religious orders considering themselves as a fraternity or brotherhood. Friars are generally distinguished into four principal branches, viz.: 1. Minors, gray friars or Franciscans; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans or black friars; 4. White Friars or Carmelites.

2. In a restricted sense, a monk who is not a priest; those friars who are in orders being called fathers.

FRAIRLIKE, a. Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world. Knolles.

FRAIRLY, adv. Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life. Bacon.

FRAIR'S COWL, n. A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl. Johnson. Fam. of Plants.

FRAIR'S LANTERN, n. The ignis fatuus. Milton.
fright, or the Sax. *fyldoa, is precisely the
Ethiopic participle *t[C^]Uy farth, from
t[C^]Uy fearah, to fear, which seems to be
allied to L. *veror. Class Br. No. 33.
Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion
excited by the sudden appearance of danger;
passes more than fear, and
is distinguished from fear and dread, by its
sudden invasion and temporary existence;
fright being usually of short duration,
whereas fear and dread may be long con-}

FRIGHT, v. t. To terrify; to scare; to
frighten.
FRIGHTEN, v. t. To alarm suddenly with
danger; to shock suddenly with the ap-

FRIGHTFUL, a. Terrible; dreadful; exci-

FRIGHTFULNESS, n. The quality of im-

FRIGHTENED, pp. ly alarmed with
danger.
FRIGHTFULLY, adv. Terribly; dread-
fully; in a manner to impress terror and
alarm; horribly.

2. Very disagreeably; shockingly. She looks
frightfully ill.

3. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeel-

FRINGE, n. [infra.] An edging of fine linen on
the bosom of a shirt or other similar
thing; a ruffle.
FRILL, n. [infra.] An ornamental appendage to
the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of
loose threads.

The golden fringe ev’n set the ground on
flame. Dryden.

FRINGED, pp. Bordered with fringe.
FRINGEMAKER, n. One who makes
fringe.
FRINGING, n. Fringing.
FRINGING, v. t. To adorn or border with
fringe or a loose edging.

Frills and fancy work.

FRINGSMAKER, n. One who makes
fringe.
FRISK, v. i. [Dan. frisk, fresh, new, green
of right, rectus, or with that of reach, region,
which is to stretch, that is, to draw or con-
tract.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and
the other.
2. To dance, skip and gambol
3. To dance, skip and gambol in frolick and
gayety.

The frisking satyrs on the summits danced.

FRISK, a. Lively; brisk; blithe.
FRISKY, a. Gay; lively.
FRIT, n. [Fr. frit; Sp. frito; It. frutto,
fried, from L. fructus, fruit, Eng. to fry.]

In the manufacture of glass, the matter of
which glass is made after it has been cal-
cined or baked in a furnace. It is a com-
position of silex and fixed alkali, occasion-
ally with other ingredients.
FRITH, n. [L. frutum; Gr. *paouos, from
paous, to pass over, or *popo, to pass;
pas, to pass, properly, a passage, a narrow channel
that is passable or passed.]

1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is
used for the opening of a river into the
sea; as the frith of Forth, or of Clyde.
2. A kind of wear for catching fish.
FRIT'TEB, n. [It. frittella; Sp. fritillasi-
ments.

2. A kind of wear for catching fish.
2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.
3. A small field taken out of a common.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, n. The quality of
worth or importance; not worth notice;
as a frivolous objection or pretext.

FRIVOLOUSLY, adv. In a trifling man-
ner.
FRIVOLOUSNESS, n. The quality of
being trifling or of very little worth or impor-
tance; want of consequence.
FRIVOLOUSLY, adv. In a trifling man-
ner.
1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls, with a curling-pin.

2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences or knobs.

FRIZ'ZLED, ppr. Curled; crisp.

FRIZ'ZLE, v. t. To curl; to crisp; as hair.

Gay.

FRIZ'ZLING, pprr. Curling; crisping.

FRIZ'ZLED, pp. Curled; crisp.

FRIZ'ZLE, v. t. To curl; to crisp; as hair.

Gay.

FRIZ'ZLING, pprr. Curling; crisping.

FRIZ'ZLED, pp. Curled; crisp.

FRIZ'ZLE, v. t. To curl; to crisp; as hair.

Gay.

FRONTLESS, a. Wanting shame or modesty; not disdainful, as frontless vice; as a frontless head. Shak.


FRONTLENS, n. The state of being frosty; freezing cold. Johnson.

FRONTLESS, n. Used to cover cake, &c. Myhill.

FRONTLESSLY, adv. Perversely; in a peevish manner. crib.

FRONTOWARDLY, adv. Perversely; in a peevish manner. crib.


FRONTWARD, adv. Perversely; in a peevish manner. crib.

FRONT, v. t. To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To foam; to throw up spume; to blow out foam or bubbles. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To frown at. To frown at a profligate man, or to frown at his vices. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. By expression of displeasure; as the frowns of providence; the frowns of fortune. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.

FROST, v. t. To cause to foam. To frown the impudent fellow into silence. Prior.
FRU\'GALLY, adv. With economy; with economical use or appropriation of thing; sparingly.

FRU\'GAL, a. [L.frugalis; Fr. Sp. frugal; said to be from fniges, corn, grain of any kind.]

FRUC\'TURE, n. Use; fruition; enjoyment.

FRUC\'TUOUS, a. [Fr.fructueux.]

FRU\€TUA\'TION, n. Produce; fruit. [Not used.]

FRU\€TIFY, v. i. To bear fruit. [Unusual.]

FRU\€TIV\'E, n. Produce; fruit. [Not used.]

FRU\€T\'IFEROUS, a. [L./rud«s, fruit, and /era, to bear.]

FRU\€T\'FULNESS, n. The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; as the fruitfulness of land.

2. Productiveness of the intellect; as the fruitfulness of the brain.


FRUIT-\'GROVE, n. A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FRU\'TION, n. [From L. fruor, to use or enjoy.]

4. Accompanied with pleasure, copious or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition destroyed.

FRU\'ITIVE, a. Enjoying.

FRU\'ITLESS, a. Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit; as a fruitless plant.

FRU\'IT-\'LOFT, n. A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRU\'IT-TIME, n. The time for gathering fruit.

FRU\'IT-TREE, n. A tree cultivated for its fruit; or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value.

FRU\'MENTA CE\'OUS, a. [L. frumentaceus.]

1. Made of wheat, or like grain.

2. Resembling wheat, in respect to leaves, ears, fruit, and the like.

FRU\'MENTIAN, n. Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRU\'MENTATION, n. [L. frumentatio.]

Among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent.

FRU\'MENTY, n. [L. frumentum, wheat or grain.]

Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FR\'UMP, n. A joke, jeer or flirt. [Not used.]

FR\'UMP, v. t. To insult. [Not in use.]

FRUSH, n. [Fr. froisser.]

To bruise; to crush. Shak.

FRUSH, n. [G. frosch, a frog.]

In fertility, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. Farrier's Diet.

FR\'UR\'TABLE, a. [See Frustrate.]

That may be frustrated or defeated.

FRU\'STRU\'NEOUS, a. [See Frustrate.]

Vain; useless; unprofitable. [Little used.]

More. South.

FRU\'STRU\'ATE, v. t. [L. frustrare; Fr. frustrer; Sp. frustrar; allied probably to Fr.
FULL,

FULL, n. Complete measure; utmost extent. This instrument answers to the full.

2. The highest state or degree.

The sun’s down feather.

That stands upon the swell at full of tide.  [Shak.]

3. The whole; the total; in the phrase, as full.

Shak.

4. The state of satiety; as fed to the full.

The full of the moon, is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.  [Dyreren.]

5. The full, ade. Quite; to the same degree: without abatement or diminution. The pawn I offer shall be full as good.  [Dryden.]

6. With the whole effect. The dispassion closing full in man.  [Dryden.]

7. Exactly. Full in the center of the sacred wood.  [Addison.]

FULL, adv. Quite; to the same degree; as a full stop.

FULL-MOUTHED, a. Having a full or strong voice.

FULL-ORBED, a. Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.  [Addison. Mason.]

FULL-SPREAD, a. Extended to the utmost extent.

FULL-STOMACHED, a. Having the stomach crammed.

FULL-STUFFED, a. Filled to the utmost extent.

FULL-LY, adv. Having completely wings or large strong wings.  [Shak.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed: thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER, n. One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.  [Blackstone.]

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.

5. Saturated; sated.

Mr. Williams was full upon that point.  [Mitford.]

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.  [Shak.]

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the full of the moon.  [Milton.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.  [Blackstone.]

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.

5. Saturated; sated.

Mr. Williams was full upon that point.  [Mitford.]

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.  [Shak.]

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the full of the moon.  [Milton.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.  [Blackstone.]

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.

5. Saturated; sated.

Mr. Williams was full upon that point.  [Mitford.]

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.  [Shak.]

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the full of the moon.  [Milton.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.  [Blackstone.]

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.

5. Saturated; sated.

Mr. Williams was full upon that point.  [Mitford.]

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.  [Shak.]

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the full of the moon.  [Milton.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.  [Blackstone.]

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.

5. Saturated; sated.

Mr. Williams was full upon that point.  [Mitford.]

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.  [Shak.]

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the full of the moon.  [Milton.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.

3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been full, their meeting would not have been regular.  [Blackstone.]

4. Plump; fat; as a full body.

5. Saturated; sated.

Mr. Williams was full upon that point.  [Mitford.]

6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.  [Shak.]

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as the full of the moon.  [Milton.]

FULL, pp. Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULLER’S-EARTH, n. A variety of clay, which nothing is wanted; perfection.

FULL, V. t. [Sax. fullian; G. voll; D. vol; Goth. fulds; Dan. fuld; W. gweud, fullness. Qu. It. volare, in composition. See Full and to Full.]

1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as a vessel full of liquor.

2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as a house full of furniture; life is full of cares and perplexities.  [Addison. Locke.]

3. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as a full meal.

4. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as the full accomplishment of a prophecy.

5. Complete; entire; without abatement.

It came to pass, at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed — Gen. xii.

6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions.  [Locke.]

7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as a full meal.

8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as the full accomplishment of a prophecy.

9. Complete; entire; without abatement.

It came to pass, at the end of two full years, that Pharaoh dreamed — Gen. xii.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as a full narration or description.

11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as a full voice or sound.

12. Mature; perfect; as a person of full age.

13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence; as a full stop or point.

14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as a head drawn with a full face.  [Addison.]

15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; as the full moon.

16. Abundant; plentiful; sufficient. We have a full supply of provisions for the year.

17. Adequate; equal; as a full compensation or reward for labor.

18. Well fed.

19. Well supplied or furnished; abundant.

20. Copious; ample. The speaker or the writer was full upon that point.  [Milton.]

A full band, in music, is when all the voices and instruments are employed.  [Chambers.]

A full organ, is when all or most of the stops are out.
9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills FULL'SOME, a. [ Sax. fid, foul or full.]

FUL'LY, adv. Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give FUL'MAR, n. A fowl of the genus Procel-

FUL'MINANT, a. [Fr. from h.fumans.]

3. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as the pope.

1. To thunder. Davies.

2. To cause to explode. Sprat.

2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by a plant.

3. The explosion of certain chemical pre-

FUM'BLINGLY, adv. In an awkward manner.

FUM'BLING, ppr. Smoking; emitting vapors; as in chemistry, or in medicine by inhaling the smoke of certain substances. Expectoration is often assisted and sometimes ulcers of the lungs are healed by fumigation. Fumigation is also performed in cleansing infected rooms.

2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.

FUMING, ppr. Smoking; to dry in smoke.

FUMIGATION, n. [L. fiimigatio.]

The heat will fuse away most of the scent.

FUMET, n. The dung of deer. B. Jonson.

FUMID, a. [L. fumicus.]

Smoky; vaporous.

FUMIGATE, v. t. [L. fumicaro ; Fr. fumiger ; from fumus, smoke.]

A plant or a part of plants, called Fumaria, of several species.

FUMBLE, v. i. [D. fommen ; Dan. fumle ; Sw. fumla; properly, to stop, stammer, falter, hesitate, to feel along, to grope.]

1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly.

2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to fumble for an excuse.

1. To make a loud sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate; as fumigation gold.

2. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as the pope.

Herbert.

Warkworth.

Sparr.

Johnson.

Spencer. Milton.

Henry.

Roscommon.

He fiets, he furnes, he stazes, he stamps the ground.

FUME, v. t. To smoke; to dry in smoke.

To perfume.

She furmed the temples with an od'rous flame.

FUME, v. t. To disperse or drive away in vapors.

The heat will furme away most of the scent.

FUMET, n. The dung of deer. B. Jonson.

FUMID, a. [L. fumicus.]

Smoky; vaporous.

FUMIGATE, v. t. [L. fumicaro ; Fr. fumiger ; from fumus, smoke.]

1. To smoke; to perfume.

2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke; to crowd or tumble together.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.
2. Foundation. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

FUND, n. [Fr. fond; Sp. fondo, funda; L. fundus, ground, bottom; foundation; connected with L. fundo, to found, the sound of which is to throw down, to set, to lay; Gr. bon or hun, bottom; Heb. Ch. Syr.

2. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported.故 the capital stock of a banking institution is called its fund; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its fund or funds; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without funds.

2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. Thus the capital stock of a banking institution is called its fund; the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its fund or funds; and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without funds.

FUNDAMENTAL, a. Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential; important; as a fundamental truth or principle; a fundamental law; a fundamental sound or chord in music.

FUNDAMENTAL, n. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the ground work of a system; essential part; as the fundamentals of the christian faith.

FUNDAMENTALLY, adv. By means of the functions.

FUNCTIONARY, n. One who holds an office or trust; as a public functionary; secular functionaries.

FUNCTIONALLY, adv. By means of the functions.

FUNCTIONARIES, n. Those who hold offices of trust; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. Hence, to assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, adj. Of or pertaining to functionary or functionaries. Hence, of use to a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. t. To assume or undertake as a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.

FUNCTION, v. n. The business or occupation of a functionary; as a functionary; see officeholders.
FUR

3. Mad; phrenetic.

FURIOUSLY, adv. With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run furiously; to attack one furiously.

FURIOUSNESS, n. Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation.

2. Madness; frenzy; rage.

FURL, v.t. [Fr. furler; Arm. furon; Sp. ufio; a: fu:si, fusi; from fuso, to fuse, to furnish.]

To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord. Mar. Dict.

FURLED, pp. Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURLING, pp. Wrapping and rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.

FURLONG, n. [Sax. fuselang; fur or fur and long.]

A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles or perches.

FURLOW, n. [D. verlof; G. urlaub; Dan. orlov; Sw. orlof; compounded of the root or, to leave, and a grate.]

In smaller operations a vessel is constructed or ornamented with fur or furrowed face. B. Jonson.

FURRY, a. Raging; furious; violent. Thomson.

FU'ifiable, a. [Fr. fuiable; Arm. furiaque; It. forificabile; Arm. fornifando.]

That may be furled or liquefied. The earths and ares are found to be fusible. Dryden.

FUSIBILITY, n. [See Fusible.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSIBLE, a. s as z. [Fr. from fusus, a spindle, from fundo, fudi, fusum.]

That may be melted or liquefied. The earths are found to be fusible.
2. The state of being melted or dissolved by FUSTIAN, n. [Fr. futaine ; Arm. fuslenn ; Sp. fustan, the name of a place.]

FUST, I', t. To become moldy; to smell ill. Shak.

A tumult; a bustle; but the word is vulgar.

FUSS, ji. [allied perhaps to Gr. ^aau, to run, to flow, as a liquid.

1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid. FUSION, n. [L. fusio; Gr. fusis, to fuse, to pour out; effutio, to prate or babble.

FUSILEE'R, n. [from im7. Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap like a grenadier, but somewhat shorter.

FUSION, n. s as z. [Fr. from fustis, fusus.

1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen. FUST, a. [f zr./im/e ; L. fusus, a spindle, and fuscis.

FU'SIFORJM, a. [L. fusus, a spindle, and fuscis.

1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen. FUST, a. [f zr./im/e ; L. fusus, a spindle, and fuscis.

FU'SIL.a. s as 2. [f  r./im/e ; L.fusitis, from fusuSffundo.

FU'SIC, )..  

FUSTIC, )..  

The wood of the Morus tinctoria, a tree growing in the West Indies, imported and used in dyeing yellow.

Enyce.

FUSTIGA'TION, n. [L. fustigatio, from fustigo, to beat with a cudgel, from fuslis, a stick or club.

Among the ancient Romans, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen.

Enyce.

FU'TILOUS, a. Worthless; trifling. [Not used.

FU'TILE, a. [Fr. ; L. fulilis, from futio, to pour out; effutio, to prate or babble.

FUT'UITY, n. Talkativeness; loquaciousness; talking.

Obs.

FU'TURE, n. [L.futurus; Fr. futur.

That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist in future.

FU'TURELY, adv. In time to come. [Mt

3. The state of being to come or exist hereafter. South.

FUTURIT'Y, n. Future time; time to come.

2. Event to come.

All futurities are naked before the all-seeing eye. South.

3. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.

FUZZ, v. t. To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, n. Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZ'BALL, n. A kind of fungus or mushroom, which when pressed bursts and scatters a fine dust.

2. A puff.

FUZZ'LYE, v. t. To intoxicate. Burton.

FY, exlam. A word which expresses blame, dislike, disappointment, abhorrence or contempt.

Fy, my lord, fy! a soldier, and afraid? Shak.
GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to ge in Saxon and other Teutonic languages.

GABADINE, n. [Sp. gabardina; gabahan, a great coat with a hood and close sleeves; gabacu, a loose garment; Port. gabam, a frock; It. gabardina; Fr. gabem.]

GABBLE, v. i. [D. gubberen, to prate; Sax. gabban, to mock, perhaps to make mouths. See Gabble and Gape.]

1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning.
2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as gabbling fowls.
3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.

GABBLE, n. [W. gavael, a hold or grasp, the gable of a house; gavaelu, to grasp, hold, arrest, Ir. gabham. Qu. G. gabel, Ir. gablion, a fork.]

The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In America, it is usually called the gable-end.

GABRIELITES, n. In ecclesiastical history, a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GABRONITE, n. A mineral, supposed to be a variety of fletitaeum. It occurs in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish or greenish gray, and sometimes red.

GADDER, n. A rambler; one that roves about.

GADDING, pp. Rambling; roving; walking about.

GADFLY, n. [Sax. gad, a goad and a wedge; Ir. gadd, a dart.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.
2. A style or graver.
3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.

GAD, n. [Sax. gad, a goad and a wedge; Ir. gadd, a dart.

1. A harpoon.
2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge.

GAG, n. Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking.

2. To keck; to heave with nausea. (In Welsh, gag is an opening or chet; gaguen, to open, chape or gape.)

3. To something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAG, v. t. [W. ceirn, to choke, to strangle, from cîig, a choking. Cîig signifies the act of opening or holding open.]  

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. Johnson.

2. To keck; to heave with nausea. (In Welsh, gag is an opening or chet; gaguen, to open, chape or gape.)

3. To something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, n. [Fr. gage, a pledge, whence gage, to pledge; engager, to engage; G. wagen, to weigh, to hazard or risk; wage, a balance; D. waagen, to venture, Sw. edga, Eng. wage. It seems to be extended to wages, weight. The primary sense is to throw, to lay, or deposit. If the elements are Bg, Wg, the original French orthography was gauce.]

1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited on non-performance. It is used of a movable thing; not of land or other immovable.

2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge. Encyc.

3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [See Gage.]

4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.

5. Among letter-founders, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c. of the various sorts of letters.

6. An instrument in joinery made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.

GAGE WALL, n. A fowl of the genus Anas, inhabiting the north of Europe.

GAF, n. A fathom, or a knot, the measurement of depth.

GAGGER, n. One that gags.

GAGGED, pp. Pledged; measured.
5. To obtain influence with.

2. To encroach; to advance on; to come nearer; to gain ground on; to overtop in computation; any thing obtained as an advantage.

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to gain a prize; to gain a cause in law.

GAIN, n. [Fr. gagner; Arm. gawni; Sw. gagna; Sax. gian; Sp. ganar; Port. ganhar; Heb. Ch. Syr.ế, Ar. Castro.

2. To win; to obtain superiority or success; as, to gain a battle or a victory; to gain a prize; to gain a cause in law.

3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to gain favor; to gain reputation.

For fame with toil we gain, but lose with ease.

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to gain time.

5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad; as, to gain harm and loss.

Act. xxi.

3. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen, and gain the court.

Dryden.

4. To gain, as, to gain a brother.

Matthew xvii.

7. To obtain as a suritor.

Milton.

8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to gain the top of a mountain; to gain a good harbor.

To gain into, to draw or persuade to join in.

He gained Lepidus into his measures.

New切断.

To gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.

To gain ground, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent.

To gain entry, to advance interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion. Ezek. xxii.

2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with on; as, the ocean or river gains on the land.

3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on with on; as, a fleet horse gains on his competitor.

4. To get ground; to prevail again or have the advantage.

The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have the cloth in Venice itself.

Addison.

5. To obtain influence with.

My good behavior had so far gained on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.

Swift.

To gain the wind, in sea language, is to arrive on the windward side of another.

GAIN, n. [Fr. gagner.] Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage.

but what things were gain to me, those counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii.

2. Unlawful advantage.

2 Cor. xii.

3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to loss.

GAIN, n. [W. gwn, a mortise; ganu, to contain.]

In architecture, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.

Encyc.

GAIN, n. One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage.

GAINFUL, a. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.

3. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GAINFULLY, adv. With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GA'INLESSNESS, n. Unprofitableness; want of advantage. Decay of Piety.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.

GA'INGIVING, n. [from the root of again, against, and give. See Gainsay.]

GA'INFULNESS, n. Profit; advantage.

GA'INFUL, a. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.

3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to loss.

GA'INGIVER, n. One who contradicts or opposes. Obs.

GA'INTAND, v.t. [Sax. gian, against, and give.]

To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says, or facts.

To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist. Luke xxi.

GAINSAYER, n. One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

GA'INSAYING, ppr. Contradicting; denying; opposing.

GA'INSTAND, v.t. [Sax. gian, against, and stand.]

To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

Obs. Spenser.

GA'INSTRIVE, v.t. [Sax. gian, against, and strive.]

To make resistance. Obs.

Spenser.

GA'INSTRIVE, v.t.

To withstand. Obs.

GA'IRISHNESS, a. Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.

GA'IRISHLY, adv. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.

GA'IRISHNESS, a. Not producing gain; unprofitable.

GA'IRISHLY, adv. Handily; readily; dexterously.

GA'IRISHNESS, a. Gaudiness; finery; ostentatious show.

GA'IT, n. [This word is probably connected with go or gad.]

1. A going; a walk; a march; a way.

Shak. Spenser.

2. Manner of walking or stepping. Every man has his peculiar gait.

GA'ITER, n. A covering of cloth for the leg.

GA'ILA, n. [Sp. gila, a court dress; It. gula, finery; Fr. gula, show, pomp.]

A gala day is a day of pomp, show, festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GA'ILITTE, n. [Gr. γαλακτης, γαλακτος, milk.]

A fossil substance resembling the morchithus or French chalk in many respects, but different in color. Immersed or triturated in water, it gives the color of milk.


GA'ILA, n. [Sp. galocha. See Galocha.]

A wooden shoe. Obs. Spenser.

GA'INGAL, n. A plant, a species of the Morchithus. It has thick, knotty, creeping roots, crowned with long, broad, umbrelliferous leaves, with stalks half a yard high, terminated by bunches of monopetalous, ringent flowers.

GA'INGAL, n. Zedozya, a species of Kuepferia. It has tuberos, thick, oblong, fleshy roots, crowned with oval close-sitting leaves, by pairs, without footstalks.

GA'ITANS, n. Inhabitants of Gauls.

[See Paul's epistle to them.]

GA'ILAXY, n. [Gr. γαλαξια, from γαλα, milk; γεα, earth; with γαλα, the milky way; Gr. γαλας, milk.]

1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. This luminous appearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked eye.

Encyc.

2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Bp. Hall.

GA'ILAN, n. [Heb. גלון, and in GAL'ANUM, n. Ch. and Syr. varied in orthography, from גלון to milk.]

The concrete gummy resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant, called Ferula Africana, our of which grows in Syria, the East Indies and Ethiopia. This gum comes in pale-colored, semi-transparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown. It is rather resinous than gummy, and has striped, streaked. In Gr. γαλος, is proud, boasting.]
a strong unpleasant smell, with a bitterish warm taste. It isunctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil, and by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a blue color, but this is changed in the air to a purple.  

GALÉNE, n. [Gr. γαλένη, from Ga-l, the physician.] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases. The galenic remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GALÉNEISM, n. The doctrines of Galen.

GALÉNIST, n. A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the chymists.

GALÉRITE, n. [L. galérita, a hat or cap.]

GALILEAN, n. A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALILMA'TIA, n. [Fr. galimatias.] Nonsense.

GALLOT, n. [Fr. galote; Sp. galota; L. galotta; L. galea.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast or sixteen or twenty seats for rows.  

Dict.

2. Galiot or galotta, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail.  

Mar. Dict.

GALIPOT, n. [Sp. galiota; L. galea.]

1. A white resin or resinous juice which flows from incision on the pine tree, especially the maritime pine.  


Galipot encrusts the wounds of fir trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil.

GALL, n. [Sax. gealla; G. galle; D. gal; Dan. galde; Sw. galle; Gr. γαλή; probably from its color. Sax. gealew, yellow.]

1. A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GALL, v. i. To fret; to be teased.  

Shak.

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream galls the ground.

Parr.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be galled by sarcasm.

Shak.

4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to gallow a mast or a cable.

Tyrant, I well deserve thy galling chain.  

Pope.

5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were galled by the shot of the enemy.

In our war against the French of old, we used to gallow them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.  

Addison.

GALL, v. t. To fret; to be teased.  

Shak.

GALL, n. A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GALLANT, n. [Fr. galant; Sp. galante; It. galleato; L. galea.]

1. A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, as a sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast or sixteen or twenty seats for rows.  

Parr.

2. Fine; noble.  

Shak.

3. Nobleness; generosity.  

Glanville.

4. In an ill sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GALLANT, v. t. To attend or wait on, as a lady.

Gallantry, n. [Sp. galanteria; Fr. galanterie.]

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery.  

[Obsolete or obsolescent] Wedder.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously: as, to fight gallantly; to defend a place gallantly.

3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.

4. In an ill sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GALLANT, v. t. To attend or wait on, as a lady.

GALLANTLY, adv. Gallily; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously: as, to fight gallantly; to defend a place gallantly.

GALLANTNESS, n. Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.

Howell.

GAL-LANTRY, n. [Sp. galanteria; Fr. galanterie.]

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery.  

[Obsolete or obsolescent] Walker.

2. Bravery; couragelessness; heroism; inaptness. The troops entered the fort with great gallantry.

3. Nobleness; generosity.

Glanville.

4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies.

5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

Adding.

GALL-LATE, n. [from gall.] A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base.

Leviotier.

GALLEASS, n. [Sp. galeas; Port. galea; L. galea.]

A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

Mar. Dict.
G A L

G A L L E R Y, n. [Fr. galerie; Sp. port. galleria; It. galleria; Den. galleri; G. id.; D. gallerij; Sw. galleri-veck, and gall-rad.] Luther supposes this word to be from the root of G. wallen, to walk.

1. In architecture, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking. Encyc.
2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees. Encyc.
3. In churches, a floor elevated on columns and furnished with pews or seats; usually ranged on three sides of the edifice. A similar structure in a play-house.

4. In fortification, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth. Encyc.
5. In a mine, a narrow passage or branch of the mine for a miner to work at the oar or row of retorts whose necks protrude. Encyc.

6. In a ship, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern, is called the stern-galleries; that at the quarters, the quarter-galleries.


G A L L I E T T E, n. Gallina. [Sp. galera or galea; Fr. galerie; Port. gal-] L. galae. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a gall; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at mast-head.


G A L L I O T T E, n. Gallita or gaita. [Fr. pot; Sp. pote; Port. pot; L. potta, a pot.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

G A L L I N A C E O S, a. [L. gallinae, from gallina, a hen, gallus, a cock, whose name is from crows; W. galle, Eng. to call.]

1. Designating that order of fowls called gallinae, including the domestic fowls or those of the pleasant kind. Gallinae Lapis, a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the lapis ob- tained from the ancients. A kind of gall brought from Peru is of a beautiful black, or crow-color, like the gallinae. Encyc.

2. A tribe of fowls of the gallic order, included under the genus Galleia, with the coat.

G A L L I O N, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. Todd.

G A L L I O N E, n. [Sp. galion, dim. of gallina, a hen] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.


G A L L I V A T, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. Todd.

G A L L I V A T E, n. See Galvat.

G A L L I N I L L E, n. [L. gallina, a hen, gallus, a cock, whose name is from crows; W. galle, Eng. to call.] A tribe of fowls of the gallic order, included under the genus Galleia, with the coat.

G A L L I O T, n. [See Galiot.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

G A L L I O N, n. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. Todd.

G A L L I S S, a. [from gall.] Free from gall or bitterness.

G A L L O, n. [Sp. galon; Law L. galona.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid contents of uniform contents or dimensions.

G A L L O T, n. An insect of the cen-
GAL'VANIST, n. One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.

GALVANOM'ETER, n. [galvanism, and Galvano-].

GAM'BET, n. A bird of the size of the partridge, found in the Arctic seas, and in Scandinavia and Iceland. Peauvant.

GAM'BLER, n. One who games or plays for money or other stake. Gamblers often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAM'BLING, ppr. Playing; sporting; play for money or other stake. Gamblers often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAM'MON, n. [It. gamba, the leg].

GAM'BROL, V. t. To tie by the leg.

GAM'MUT, n. [Sp. gamma; Port, id.; Fr. gamme].

GAN, a contraction of began, or rather the sign for the letter so named.

GANCH, t. t. [It. gancio, a hook].

GAN'DER, n. [Saxon gandra, ganra; Irish ganserick, a gander; Gr. γανή, and probably L. anser. Pliny says, that in Germany the small white geese were called ganzce. Lib. 10. 22.]. The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GAN'GRENATE, v. t. To produce a gangrene; to destroy the parts of the body.

GAN'GRENE, n. [Fr. gangrée; L. gangrena, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system].

GANG, 1. A band or group of persons; hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as a gang of thieves. 2. In seamen's language, a select number of a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.

GANG'BOARD, n. A board or plank with cutouts for the feet of persons sitting on a boat.

GANG'DAYS, n. Bays of perambulation.

GANG'IONS, n. A flower.


GANG'LION, n. [Gr. γάγγισμον]. In anatomy, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system.

GANGRENE, n. [Fr. from L. gangraenum]. Brown.

GANGRENE-PLAGUE, v. t. To produce a gangrene.

GANG'NING-HOUSE, n. A house where gaming is practiced.

GANG'NING-TABLE, n. A table appropriated to gaming.

GAM'ER, n. [Sw. gamml, Dan. gammel, old Sw. gamma, an old woman].

The compilation of an old woman, answering to gaffer, applied to an old man.

GAM'MON, n. [It. gamba; Fr. jambe, a leg; jambon, a leg of bacon].

GAM'MON, v. t. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

GAM'MON, v. t. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

GAM'MON, v. t. In the game of back-gammon, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, gammons his antagonist.

GAM'MUT, n. [Sp. gamma; Port. id.; Fr. gamme; from the Greek letter so named].

1. A scale on which notes in music are written, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the seven first letters of the alphabet.

2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAM, a contraction of begun, or rather the original single word, Sax. gyanam, to begin.

GAM'ING, ppr. Playing; sporting; play for money or other stake.

GAM'ING, n. The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake.

1. The act of using cards, dice, billiards and the like, according to certain rules, for winning money, &c.
GAN'IL, n. A kind of brittle limestone.

GANG'WAY, n. A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially

GANG'WEEK, n. Rogation week, when

GANGUE, n. gang. [See Gang. In mi-

GAUNT'LET, a glove; U.guanio; D. want; Dan. and Sw. vante, a glove.]

GAN'NET, n. [Sax. ganet. See Gander. The Solan Goose, a fowl of the genus

To bring to the gangway, in the discipline of

GAN'GRENE, v. t. To mortify, or to beg' mortification in.

A mortification of living flesh, or of some

A military punishment inflicted on criminals

To throw the gantlet, is to challenge; and

GAP, n. [See Gape and Gab. Gipsey, geb,

A third can fill the gap with laughing.

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to

3. An opening in any thing made by break-

1. A gap.

2. A breach.

3. One who longs or yearns. Carew.

1. To open the mouth with a desire to in-

2. To open the mouth with hope or expecta-

4. To utter sound with open throat.

5. To have a hiatus; as one vowel gaping

5. An interstice; a vacuity.

7. To utter sound with open throat.

6. A hiatus; a chasm; as a gap between words.

To repair a defect.

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any amusing danger. Exek.

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any amusing danger. Exek.

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any amusing danger. Exek.

To repair a defect.

The hungry grave/or her due tribute gapes.

A third can fill the gap with laughing.

GAP'POSG, pp. Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.


GAR'IL, n. A kind of brittle limestone.

GAR'NET, n. [Sax. ganot. See Gander. The Solan Goose, a fowl of the genus

GAR'BOARD, n. The garboard plank, in a

G'ARBLER, n. One who garbles, sifts or separates. A garbler of spices, is an officer

G'ARBLES, n. phi. The dust, soil or filth, ered from good spices, drugs, &c. Cyc.

G'ARBLING, ppr. Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.

G'ARBLED, pp. Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.

GAR'AGAY, n. A rapacious fowl of Mexico, of the size of the kite. Did.

G'ARU, n. [Fr. garbe, looks, countenance; It. fiu. garbo; Norm. garsa, clothes, dress; Russ. gerva, arms; from the root of gear.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as the garb of a clergymen or judge.

2. Fashion or mode of dress. Denham.


4. In heraldry, a sheaf of corn. [Fr. gerva; Sp. garba.]

G'ARBAGE, n. [I know not the component parts of this word.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal.

GARDEN, n. [G. garten : W. garth; It. giardino; Sp. jardín; Fr. jard. Port. jardim; Arm. gard, jardín or garð. The first syllable is the Sax. gær, Goth. garðs, Eng. yard, an inclosed place. The Saxon is ortgeard, Dan. urtegaard, Sw. brtegård, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is garáidan or garraitha; Hungarian, kert; L. hortus. In Slavonic, gard,Russ. gorod, signifies a town or city, and the derivative verb gorjiu, to inclose with a hedge. Hence Stuttgart, Novgorod or Nóvorgardia. The primary sense of gar-

1. A fish with six or seven bands and tail

Pennant.

2. Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

3. A rapacious fowl of Mexico, of the size of the kite. Dict.

4. ARH, n. [Fr. garbe, looks, countenance; It. Sp. garba; Norm. garba, clothes, dress; Russ. gerva, arms; from the root of gear.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as the garb of a clergymen or judge.

2. Fashion or mode of dress. Denham.


4. In heraldry, a sheaf of corn. [Fr. gerva; Sp. garba.]

GAR'AGE, n. [I know not the component parts of this word.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal.

GARDEN, n. [G. garten : W. garth; It. giardino; Sp. jardín; Fr. jard. Port. jardim; Arm. gard, jardín or garð. The first syllable is the Sax. gær, Goth. garðs, Eng. yard, an inclosed place. The Saxon is ortgeard, Dan. urtegaard, Sw. brtegård, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is garáidan or garraitha; Hungarian, kert; L. hortus. In Slavonic, gard,Russ. gorod, signifies a town or city, and the derivative verb gorjiu, to inclose with a hedge. Hence Stuttgart, Novgorod or Nóvorgardia. The primary sense of gar-
den is an inclosed place, and inclosures were originally made with hedges, stakes or palisades. It is probable that in the early state of the pastoral state, men had little or no inclosed land except such as was fenced for the protection of herbs and fruits, and for villages. See Coxe's Russ. B. 4.
1. A piece of ground appropriated to the culture of herbs, or plants, fruits and flowers; usually near a mansion-house. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use, is called a kitchen-garden; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs is called a flower-garden; and that to fruits, is called a fruit-garden. But these uses are sometimes blended.
2. A rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. The intervals on the river Connecticut are all a garden.

GARDEN, in composition, is used adjective-ly, as garden-soil, a rich fine mold or soil; garden-tillage, the tillage used in cultivating gardens.

GARDEN, v. t. To lay out and to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers and fruits.

GARDENER, n. One whose occupation is to make, tend and dress a garden.

GARDENING, ppr. Cultivating or tilling a garden.

GARDENING, n. The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

GARDEN-LOT, n. The plot or plantation of a garden.

GARDEN-STUFF, n. Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [A word in popular use.]

GARDEN-WARE, n. The produce of gardens. [Not in use.]

GARDON, n. A fish of the roach kind.

GARE, n. Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GARGAREST, n. [L. gargarismus; Gr. γαργαρισμός, to wash the mouth; allied probably to gargoyle, the throat.]
A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash or rinse the mouth and neighboring parts to cure inflations or ulcers, &c.

GARGARIZE, v. t. [Fr. gargariser; L. gargaliare, gargalare; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c.]

GARGLE, n. Any liquid preparation for gargling.

GARGLE, v. t. [Fr. gargouiller, to paddle or dabble; It. gargugliare, to murmur; Eng. to gargle; D. gorgelen; G. gurgeln; H. to gurgel; L. gargalare; G. gurgeln; H. to gargle; L. gargalare; G. gurgeln; H. to gargle.]
1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.
2. To gargle; to play in the throat. [Unusual.]

Walter.
**GAS**

**GAR-RISON, n.** [Fr. garison; Arm. garrison; Sp. guarnicion, a garison, a garrison, a strong place, a fort. Gea.

**GASCONADE, v. t.** To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

**GAS/EUS, a.** In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

**GASH, n.** 1. A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. Milton.

2. A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. Spens.

**GASH/EON, n.** A native of Gascony in France.

Gases are invisible except when colored. In chemistry, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric. Did. Nat. Hist.

**GAST, v. t.** To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

**GASH/ED, pp.** Cut with a long, deep incision.

**GASHFUL, a.** Full of gashes; hideous.

**GASH/GING, ppr.** Cutting long, deep incisions.

**GASH/ED, pp.** Cut with a long, deep incision.

**GASH, n.** 1. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion. Thdd.

**GATHER, v. t.** To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to garrison a fort or town.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to garrison a conquered territory.

**GARRULITY, n.** [L. garrulitlas, from Gr. yapua, ytjiivu.]

**GARRU'LITY, n.** [L. garrulitas, from Gr. yapua, ytjiivu.]

Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or talking.

**GARTH, n.** [W. garz. See Garden.

**G'ARTER, n.** [Fr. jarretiere, from W. gar, the leg; Arm. garr, the leg, han or shank.] A close; a little backside; a yard; a depression; a little hollow in the ground, particularly in the back of the leg.

**G'ARTER, v. t.** To bind with a garter.

**GAS'TER, v. t.** To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

**GAS'TIC, a.** [from Gr. yayp, the belly or stomac.

**GAS'TRAEON, n.** [See Gasyfify.

The act or process of converting into gas.

**GAS'IFIED, pp.** Converted into an aeriform fluid.

**GAS/IFY, v. t.** [gas and fftrpor.

To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.

**GAS/IFYING, ppr.** Converting into gas.

**GAS/KET, n.** [Sp. cazuela. See Case.] A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard.

**GAS/KINS, n. plu.** Galligaskins; wide open hose. [See Galligaskins.

**GAS/LIGHT, n.** Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas.

Gaslights are now substituted for oil-lights, in illuminating streets and apartments in houses.

**GAS/OMETE'R, n.** [Sp. cazeUi. See Case.

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets.

**GAS/POST, n.** [gas and post.

In chemistry, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases.

Core.

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets.

**GAS/SKINS, n.** [gas and post.

A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.

**GASTRONOMY, n.** [Gr. yas^p, belly, and s^centa, divination.

A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.

**GASTRONOMY, n.** [Gr. yas^p, belly, and s^centa, divination.

**GASTRO'OEPHAGY, n.** [Gr. yas^p, belly, and pepe, a sewing or suture.

The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

**GASTROPATHY, n.** [Gr. yas^p, belly, and pepe, a sewing or suture.

The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

**GAT, pret. of get.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

The Gothic, Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian words are from garnish; the French, English, Armoric, Spanish and Italian words are from garnir; the Dutch is from waeren, to keep, to guard.

The gate of the city, a castle, a temple, palace or other large edifice. It differs from door chiefly in being larger. Gate signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks or timber which closes the passage.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

The Gothic, Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian words are from garnish; the French, English, Armoric, Spanish and Italian words are from garnir; the Dutch is from waeren, to keep, to guard.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

The Gothic, Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian words are from garnish; the French, English, Armoric, Spanish and Italian words are from garnir; the Dutch is from waeren, to keep, to guard.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

**GATE, n.** [Sax. gate, geat; Ir. geata; Scot. geat.

A breach of the wall, a hole or opening in a wall, through which a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.
GATHER
1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.

GATHERER, n. One who gathers or collects.

GATHERABLE, a. That may be collected.

GATHERABLES, n. [L. gatherns, to gather; O.Sax. gecean, to gather; G. geiessen, to pour; Goth. gejan, to give; Skt. gaj, to pour; L. gaudere, to rejoice; hence, to give.]

GATHERING, n. [Fr. jumble; Sp. coleccion; O.E. gagan, to give; G. gehauen, to gather; G. gatherns, to gather; O.Sax. gecean, to gather; G. geiessen, to pour; Goth. gejan, to give; Skt. gaj, to pour; L. gaudere, to rejoice; hence, to give.]

GATHER TERE, n. A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry. Fam. of Plants.


GATHER, v. i. [L. gaudere, to rejoice.] To exhibit; to display. Obs. Shak.

GATHER, n. [L. gaudium.] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing. Obs. Shak.


GATHEREDLY, adv. Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. Gathereth.

GATHER IN, n. Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. Whillock.

GATHER, a. Showy; splendid; gay. A goldfitch there I saw, with gaudy pride Of painted plumes—Dryden.

GATHERINGLY, adv. Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. Gathereth.


GATHER, n. A feast or festival; a word in the university. Cheyne.

GATHER, v. t. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, tuncheon, tunshead, barrel, tierce or keg.

1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, tuncheon, tunshead, barrel, tierce or keg.

2. To measure in respect to proportion.

GAUGE, n. A measure; a gage. A measure; a standard of measure. Maron.

GAUGE, v. t. To measure; dimensions. Burke.

GAUGED, pp. Measured.

GAUGER, n. One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents or capacities of vessels of any form.

Gauging, ppr. Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.

Gauging, n. The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form.

Gauging-Rod, n. An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUL, n. [L. Gallia.] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAUL, n. [See Gueen.

GAULISH, a. Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAUNT, a. Gaunt. [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. gewanian, wanian, to wane. In W. gwuan is weak, poor.]

Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meagre; thin; slender. Shak. Dryden.

GAUNTLY, adv. Gauntly. Leanly; meagery.

GATHERED, pp. Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.

GATHERED, a. One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATHERING, n. The act of collecting or assembling.

GATHERING, v. t. To collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.

GATHER, n. The act of collecting or assembling.

GATHER, v. t. To collect; to gather; to collect in abundance; to accumulate; to assemble; to congregate; to bring together.

GATHER, n. To bring into one body or interest.

GATHER, v. t. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking; to pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.

GATHER, n. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. Levit. xxv. 20.

GATHER, v. t. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking; to pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.

GATHER, n. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.

- To assemble; to congregate; to bring together.

3. To assemble. The people gather fast.

4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking; to pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.

5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring together.

6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate.

7. To select and take; to separate from other things that bring together.

8. To sweep together.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.

11. To gather breath, to have respite. Obs. To gather me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccles. ii.

12. To pucker; to plait.

13. To deduce by inference; to collect or gather in the west.

14. To coil as a serpent.

- To gather in the west.

- In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. Pope.

- After he had seen the vision, immediately we gathered others and bring together.

- Their snow ball did not gather as it went.

- A small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three or more handfuls.

- In England, a provincial word for ground.

- In England, a provincial word for ground.

- To coil as a serpent.

- To gather breath, to have respite. Obs.

GATHER, v. t. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds gather in the west.

GATHER, v. t. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.

- The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve or more.

- In England, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists.

- A kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve or more.

- A dunce. [Not in use.]
GAWKY, n. A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.

GAY, a. [Fr. gay; Arm. gaius; L. gaio. gay.

In Sp. gayo is a stripe of different colors on stuffs; gayetero is gay; and gayo and gaya is a jay. The W. has gaye, gay, gaudy, gay. This is a contracted word, but whether from the root of gaudy, or not, is not obvious. In some of its applications, it seems allied to joy.]

1. Merry; joyous; sportive; frolicksome. It denotes more life and animation than cheerful.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was gay.

GAY, n. An ornament. [Not used.]

E. Estrange.

GAYETY, n. [Fr. gaieté; It. gaiezza.]

1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicksome. It denotes more life and animation than cheerful.

GA'YETY, n. Fine; showy; as a gay dress.

GA'YLY, adv. Merrily; with mirth and frollicking.

GAZ'EL, n. [Fr. gazelle; Sp. gazela; Port. gazella; from the Arabic. It partakes of the nature and color of its hair; it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore legs. It has a most brilliant, beautiful eye.


GAZEMENT, n. View. [Not in use.]

Gazer, n. One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration or study.

Eneye.

GAZETTE, n. gazet. [It. gazetta; Fr. gazette. Gazette is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.]

A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Eneye.

GALLOW'S, n. gazetteer. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GAZETTIER, n. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.

Johnson. Pope.

3. The term of a newspaper.

Gazette, v. t. gazet'. To insert in a gazette.

GE'SON, n. s as z. Rare; uncommon; odd.

GEARING, ppr. Dressing; harnessing.

GEET, v. i. To cheat, trick or gull. Obs.

Geck, n. [G. geick; Sw. geick; Dan. giek.]
A dupe.

Shak.

Geck, v. t. To cheat, trick or gull. Obs.

GEL, n. A word used by seamen, direct.

JEE, v. t. To castrate; to emasculate.

2. To deprive of any essential part.

Shak.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest or excepcional.

Dryden.
4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a major general.
5. The commander of a brigade, called a brigadier general.
6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march.
7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.
8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar. [Not in use.]

**GENERALISIMO, n.** [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force.

2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor; as Alexander generalissimo of Greece.

**GENERALITY, n.** [Fr. généralité; It. generalità.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of being generous; liberality in act; bounty.

2. Liberality in act; bounty.

3. Liberally; magnanimously. Dryden.

4. Strong; full of spirit; as generous wine.

**GENEROSITY, n.** The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.

**GENESIS, n.** [Gr. γένεσις, γένος.] See Gene.

1. The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title: the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.

2. In geometry, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line or surface.

**GENET, n.** [Fr.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse.

2. An animal of the weasel kind, less than the martin.

**GENETHLIAÇAL, a.** [Gr. γένεθλιακός, γενεθλιακός.]

2. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers: showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [Little used.]

**GENETLICAS, n.** The science of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [Little used.]

**GENETHLIAL, n.** He who calculates nativities. [Little used.]

**GENEVA, n.** [Fr. genève or genievere, a jumper-berry; It. genere; Ar. generva. The Spanish word is nebro, and the tree is called enebro, Port. zimbro.]

A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contrtracted and pronounced gin.

**GENEVOIS, n.** pl. genevoys. People of Geneva.

**Addison.**
GENIAL, a. [L. genialis, from geno, gigno, Gr. γενεμον, γενωμαι.]
1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce. Cæsar, Venus, genial power of love. Dryden.
2. Gay; merry. Warton.
3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.
So much I feel my genial spirits doop. Milton.
The genial gods, in pagan antiquity, were supposed to preside over generation, as earth, air, fire and water.

GÈNÈRIALLY, adv. By genius or nature; naturally. [Little used.] Gleen.

GENÉRICATION, n. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

GENÈRE, a. [L. generis, from the root of gigno, Gr. γενεμον, to beget.]

GENÈRE, n. [L. genus, a species of apple that ripens very early.]

GENÈRELLNESS, n. Gracefulness of manner; easy, graceful behavior; having the manner of well bred people; as genteel manners or a genteel address. Johnson.

GENÈRELLY, adv. Politely; gracefully; in the manner of well bred people; as genteel address; a genteel voice. 1 Thess. xxvii. 2 Tim. ii.

GENÈRELL, a. [Fr. gentil; It. gentile; Sp. gentil; L. gentilis, from g-ejis, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use birth and family.]
1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; having the manner of well bred people; as genteel manners or a genteel address.
2. Polite; well bred; easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manner of well bred people; as gentled manners or gentled guests.

GENÈRISH, a. [Fr. jantéon.] A species of apple.

GENÈRISH, a. [L. gentilis, from the root of gigno, Gr. γενεμον, to beget.]

GENÈRISHNESS, n. Gracefulness of manner; easy, graceful behavior; having the manner of well bred people; as genteel manners or a genteel address.

GENÈRISHLY, adv. Politely; gracefully; in the manner of well bred people; as genteel address; a genteel voice.

GENÈRISH, a. To make genteel; to raise to a genteel station. Dryden.

GENÈRISH, n. A man of good breeding, politeness, and manners; a genteel address; a genteel voice.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the genterness of a person or of his deportment.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. pl. The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. pl. The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. The peculiar structure or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as a genius for history, for poetry or painting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakespeare was a rare genius. Addison.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. The peculiar structure or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as a genius for history, for poetry or painting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakespeare was a rare genius. Addison.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. The peculiar structure or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as a genius for history, for poetry or painting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENÈRISHMENT, n. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakespeare was a rare genius. Addison.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. The peculiar structure or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as a genius for history, for poetry or painting.

GENÈRISHMENTS, n. Pertaining to pagans or heathens.
1. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than a genus.  
2. The act of bending the knee, particularly as a gentlemanly officer.  
3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes as a term of civility; civility; complaisance.  
5. Tenderness; mild treatment.  

2. Without violence, roughness or asperity—  
3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. Dryden.  
4. A term of civility; civility; complaisance.  
5. Tenderness; mild treatment.  

3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. 
4. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. Martyn.  
5. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification.  

2. In natural history, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to class and order, and in some arrangements, to tribe and family. 
3. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus; as the camellopad, and the flamingo. 
4. In natural history, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to class and order, and in some arrangements, to tribe and family. 
5. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus; as the camellopad, and the flamingo.  

2. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than a genus.  
3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. 
4. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. Martyn.  
5. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification.  

2. Without violence, roughness or asperity—  
3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. Dryden.  
4. A term of civility; civility; complaisance.  
5. Tenderness; mild treatment.  

3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. 
4. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. Martyn.  
5. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification.  

2. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than a genus.  
3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. 
4. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. Martyn.  
5. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification.  

2. Without violence, roughness or asperity—  
3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. Dryden.  
4. A term of civility; civility; complaisance.  
5. Tenderness; mild treatment.  

3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. 
4. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification. Martyn.  
5. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fruitification.
Originally and properly, the art of neasirr-i OEOPON'IC, a. [Gr. γή, the earth, and τέχνη, τέχνον. Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture. [Now little used.]

GEOPONICS, n. The art or science of cultivating the earth. Evelyn.

GEORAMA, n. [Gr. γή, the earth, and ραμα, view. An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, lately invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty-six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The continents and rivers are painted on paper and pasted on this cover. Journ. of Science.

GEORGE, n. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter. Shak.


GEORGE-NOBLE, n. A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

GEORGIC, n. [Gr. γεωργία, rustic; γερα, a rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as the Georgics of Virgil.

GEORGIC, a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

GEORGIC SIOUS. [See Horselcl.

GEOSCOPY, n. [Gr. γη and σκοπεω, view. Knowledge of the earth, ground or soil, obtained by inspection. Chambers.

GERANIUM, n. [L. from Gr. γερανιον, from γεραν, a crane. A genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GERENT, n. [L. gerens. Bearing; used in Vicegerent.

GEREFALCON. [See Gyrfalcon.

GERM, n. [L. germinum.] In botany, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which, in the progress of vegetation, swells and becomes the seed-vejel. Martyn. Milne.

Cran-e-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GERFALCON. [See Gyrfalcon.

GERMAN, a. [L. germanus, a brother; Fr. german.] 1. Cousins german, are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

2. Related, Obs. Shak.

GERMAN, a. Belonging to Germany.

GERMAN, n. A native of Germany; and by elision, the German language.

GERMANDER, n. A plant, or rather the name of several plants, as the rock ger-

mander, of the genus Veronica, and the common water germander, of the genus Teucrium.

GERMANIC, a. Pertaining to Germany; the Germanic body or confederacy. GERMANISM, n. An idiom of the German language. Chesterfield.

GERMEN, n. plu. germens. Now contracted to germ, which see.

GERMINAL, a. [from germén. See Germ.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud. Med. Repos.

GERMINANT, a. Sprouting.

GERMINATE, v. i. [L. germinam, from germén.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed. Bacon.

GERMINATE, v. t. To cause to sprout. [Unusual.] Price.

GERMINATION, n. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

1. The time in which seeds vegetate, as a plant or its seed. Martyn.

2. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown. Merton.

GEROMICAL, a. Pertaining to geromony. [Little used.] South.

GEROSOMY, n. [Gr. γηρός and ομοίως.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERUND, n. [L. gerundium, from gero, to bear.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle. Encyc.

GESLING, for gosling. [Not in use.]

GEST, n. [L. gestum, from gero, to carry.] 1. A deed, action or achievement. Obs. Spencer.

2. Show; representation. Obs. [Fr. gite, for giste, from gesir, to lie.] A stage in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or properly, a rest: a stop. Obs.

3. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of their goods or for their services. Get differs from acquire, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of acquisition. We get a book by lending of bread by borrowing, we do not acquire it; but we get or acquire an estate.

3. To have. Thou hast got the face of a man. Herbert.

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have got no corn, I have got no money, she has got a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. Locke.

4. To learn; as, to get a lesson.

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business. Spectator.

This is not elegant."

6. To procure to; to gain possession of; by almost any means. We get favor by kindness; we get wealth by industry and economy; we get land by purchase; we get praise by good conduct; and we get blame by doing injustice. The merchant should get a profit on his goods; the laborer should get a due reward for his labor; most men get what they can for their goods or for their services. Get differs from acquire, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of acquisition. We get a book by lending of bread by borrowing, we do not acquire it; but we get or acquire an estate.

2. To have. This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have got no corn, I have got no money, she has got a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate.
2. To sell; to dispose of; as, to get off goods. 
To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on as, to get on a coat; to get on boots.
To get in, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to get in corn.
To get out, to draw forth; as, to get out a secret.
2. To draw out; to disengage.
To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.
To get the day, to win; to conquer; to
To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.
To get the day, to win; to conquer; to
To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.
To get the day, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.
To get up, to prepare and introduce upon
To get away or a way or from, to depart; to
To get among, to arrive in the midst of; to
To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be
To get back, to arrive at the place from
To get before, to arrive in front; or more for
To get in or into, to arrive within an
To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling.
To get in or into, to arrive within an
To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be
To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.
To get out, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.
To get down, to descend; to come from an elevation.
To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling.
To get in or into, to arrive within an
To get clear, to disengage one's self; to be
To get off, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.
To get out, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.
To get along; to proceed; to advance.
To get rid of, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.
To get together, to meet; to assemble; to
To get up, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.
To get through, to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.
To get quit of, to get rid of; to shift off; or to disengage one's self from.
To get forward; to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.
To get near, to approach within a small distance.
To get ahead; to advance; to prosper.
To get on; to proceed; to advance.
To get a mile or other distance, to pass over it in traveling.
To get at; to reach; to make way to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G E T</th>
<th>G I A</th>
<th>G I B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To sell; to dispose of; as, to get off goods.</td>
<td>G I A N T, n. [Fr. géant, Sp. gigante; It. gigante; L. gigas; Gr. γίγας, probably from γῆ, the earth, and γάζω, or γάζω. The word originally signified earth-born, terrigena. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground and to be of enormous size.]</td>
<td>G I A N T, n. Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as, giant brothers; a giant son.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To get on, to put on; to draw or pull on as, to get on a coat; to get on boots. | G I A N T, a. A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature. | G I A N T E S S, n. A giant; a giantess; a gia
GID

1. Swelling; protuberant; convex. The moon is gibbous between the quarters and the full moon; the enlightened part being then convex. The bones will rise, and make a gibbus member.


GIBBOUSLY, adv. In a gibbous or protuberant form.

GIBBOUSNESS, n. Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to gibbosity.]

GIBESITE, n. A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs, Esq. It occurs in irregular stellated masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis. Its colors are a dirty white, greenish white and grayish. Cleaveland.

GIB-SITE, n. A kind of feather, or an old worn-out coat.

GIB, n. i. [Sax. gibban; Fr. giber; It. gabbrare. See Gable. The sense is probably to throw at, or at make mouths. But see Class Gb, No. 67. 79.] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to scoff; to flout. Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout. Swift.

GIBE, n. t. To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt. From their features, while I gibe them. Shak.

GIB, n. An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn. Mask the fleers, the gibes, and the notable scorn. That dwelt in every region of his face. Shak.

GIBELINE, n. The Gibelines were a faction in Italy, that opposed another faction called Gueffs, in the 13th century. J. Adams.

GIBBER, n. One who utters reproachful, censorious and contemptuous expressions, or who casts eating, sarcastic reflections, one who derides; a scoffer. B. Jonson.

GIB-BING, ppr. Uttering reproachful, contemptuous and censorious words; scoffing.

GIBBINGLY, adv. With censorious, sarcastic and contemptuous expressions; sarcastically.

GIBLETS, n. [Qu. Fr. gibier, game, or Goth. gibala, a wing. See Gip.] The entrails of a goose or other fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.; a considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew giblets. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as a giblet-pie.

GIB-STAFF, n. A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage. Diet.

GIB, adv. [See Giddy.] With the head seeming to turn or reel.

GIDDINESS, n. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.

3. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. Donne.


GIDDY, a. 

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

2. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. Shak.

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

4. An offering or oblation. A fowl of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus ii.

GID'DINESS, n. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.

3. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. Donne.


GIDDY, v. i. To turn quick. Upon the giddy footing of the hatchets. Shak.

GIDDY, v. t. To make reeling or unsteady. Farrialdon.

GIDDY-BRAINED, a. Careless; thoughtless; wild; roving. Bowe.

GIDDY-GO-GETHER, a. [Qu. D. gijgelen; Sax. geagl, a. south. Gidge, to romp, to frisk. See Giglot.

GIG'GLE, v. i. A laugh or grin. In Ir. giglim is to tickle; gig-gean is to laugh or sneer, and gigol, sportive, wanton.

GIG, n. [It. giga, a jig; Fr. gigue, a jig, a dance. See Giglot.


GIGGLET, a. [From Giglot.

GIGGLE, v. i. To laugh or grin. In Ir. giglim is to tickle; gig-gean is to laugh or sneer, and gigol, sportive, wanton.

GIG, n. A fiddle.

GIGLOT, a. [L. giganteus. See Giant.

GIGGLE, v. i. To laugh or grin. In Ir. giglim is to tickle; gig-gean is to laugh or sneer, and gigol, sportive, wanton.

GID'DY, a. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or a spinning. The giddy motion of the whirling nail. Pope.

GID'DY, V. i. To turn quick. Chapman.

GID'DY, v. t. To make reeling or unsteady. Farrialdon.

GID'DY-BRAINED, a. Careless; thoughtless; wild; roving. Bowe.

GID'DINESS, n. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.

3. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. Donne.


GID'DY, v. i. To turn quick. Upon the giddy footing of the hatchets. Shak.

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness: rendered wild by excitement or joy. The prince has the gift of many creative offices.

GID'DLY, a. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or a spinning. The giddy motion of the whirling nail. Pope.

GID'DINESS, n. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.

3. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. Donne.


GID'DLY, a. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or a spinning. The giddy motion of the whirling nail. Pope.

GIG, n. A chair or chaise.

GIG-SITE, n. A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown color, and nearly as hard as calcareous spar. Cleaveland.

GIFT, n. t. [From Sax. gifen. The old but true spelling of if.]

GIFT, n. From giren. A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation: a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable.

2. The act of giving or conferring. Milton.

3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. The prince has the gift of many lucrative offices.

4. An offering or oblation. A fowl of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus ii.

GIFT, n. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble or whirl; a swimming of the head.

3. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. Donne.

5. A reward. Let thy gifts be to thyself. Matt. v.

6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment. The boy gave a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. Deut. xi.

7. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the author of our nature; as, the gift of wit; the gift of ridicule. Addison.

GIFT, n. t. To endow with any power or faculty.

GIFT ED, pp. or a. Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFT EDNESS, n. The state of being endowed or fitted. Echard.

GIFT ING, ppr. Endowing with any power or faculty.

GIG, n. [L. gigno.] To engender. [Not in use.]

GIGGLE, v. i. To laugh or grin. In Ir. giglim is to tickle; gig-gean is to laugh or sneer, and gigol, sportive, wanton.

GIG OT, n. [Fr. The hip-joint; also, a slice. See Gigot.

GIG GLE, n. [Sax. geong; Scot. geok.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

GIG GLE, n. i. [D. giechelen; Sax. geongel, a laugh or sneer, and giegel, sportive, wanton; L. gignare, to simper; gignazarre, to laugh or grin. In Ir. gigan is to tickle; gig-gean is to laugh or sneer, and gigol, sportive, wanton.

GIG, n. A gladdened; a jocund girl. Shak.

GIG FER, n. One that giggles or titters. Shak.

GIG.LOT, a. Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton. Shak.

GIG.OT, n. [Fr. The hip-joint; also, a slice. Not English.]

GIG-BERTINE, n. One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempingham, in Lincolnshire, England.

GIBERTINE, a. Belonging to the monastic order, mentioned above. Weever.

GOG, v. t. pret. and pp. gilled or gilt. [Sax. gigan, gielan, giltan, to pay a debt, to gild, and gilded, tribute, tax, toll; D. and G. gild, money; Dan. gild, a debt; Sw. gild. To gild is to cover with gold; G. vergolden; D. vergulden; Dan. forgyld; Sw. forgyll; from gild, or its root, Dan.
2. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or liquid; illuminated.

GILDING, ppr. Overlaying with gold leaf or liquid; illuminated.

GILD'SIQUE, n. A wanton girl.

GILDING, n. The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf or liquid.

2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILD, n. [Sw. gilf; Sp. agilita, a gland in the throat, a gall-nut, a wind-gall on a horse, the beak of a shuttle, and the gill of a fish; Port. gudra or guera. Hence it would seem that gill is a shoot or prominence, the fringe-like substance, not the aperture. In Danish, gilder signifies to gild, and to cut off the gills of herrings, and in Scotch, gill or gill is a crack or fissure.]

1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and issues from the blood as it circulates in the fibrils. Other animals also breathe by gills, as frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c. Ed. Encyc.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the gills.

Bacon. Steift.

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a bird.

3. The flesh under the chin.

Bacon. Steift.

4. In England, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed. [Local.]

GILL-FLAP, n. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL-LID, n. The covering of the gills.

GILL-OPENING, n. The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

Ed. Encyc.

GILL, n. [Low L. gilla, gilla or gella, a drinking glass, a gill. This word has the same elementary letters as Gr. γίλας, a gill, and Eng. gill, probably from the root of the root in Gill, which signify to hold or contain.]

1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. It is said to be in some places in England, half a pint.

2. A measure among miners, equal to a pint.

Farn. of Plants.

GILL, n. A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus Glechoma.

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, n. [In Sw. gilla signifies to woo. In Hes. a Guelph, a female, a wanton girl.

Each Jack with his Gill. B. Jon.

2. A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook.


GILLHOUSE, n. A place where Gill is sold.

Pope.

GILLIAN, n. A wanton girl.

Obs. Besom.

GILLYFLOWER, n. [supposed to be a corruption of July-flower. But Gill is not a corruption of Fr. girafe, giraffe. The corresponding word in Arm. is genoeph or genofen.]

The name of certain plants. The clove gillyflower is of the genus Dianthus, or carnation pink; the stock gillyflower is the Chelanthus; the queen's gillyflower is the Hesperis. Farn. of Plants.

GILLSE, n. A young salmon.

GLIT, pp. of gild. Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold; illuminated.

GLIT, n. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

1. In England, a young female pig.

Cyc.

GILT-HEAD, n. [gilt and head.]

In ichthyology, a fish or a genus of fishes, the Sparus, of many species; so named from their color, or from a golden spot between the eyes.

Encyc.

Gilt-head.

2. A bird.

Hakevel.

GILLTAIL, n. A worm so called from its yellow tail.

Johnson.

Gillum, n. [contracted from gemny.]

Noct. spice; well dressed.

GIMBAL, n. A brass ring by which a seal is turned round an anchor by the stock; a motion; a turning.

When the engine is suspended in its box, by means of which the card is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Mar. Dict.

GIMLET, n. [Fr. giblet; Arm. gynmatel. Gimlet seems to be the same word as gimblet. ']

A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash and ginger, sweetened.

Gingerbread. Johnson.

GIN, v. t. To clear the oil of its seeds by a machine which separates them from the meal.

Gin, v. i. To begin. [Sax. gymman.]

Ginger, n. [It. genzìero; Sp. gengibre; Port. gengibre; Fr. gingembre; G. ingwer; D. gemer; Sw. ingefem; Dan. ingfejer; L. zingiber; Gr. γίγνημα; Arm. zimdel or zingebel; Ar. Pers. and Turk. zingibil or zingebil; Syr. Ch. nearly the same.]

A plant, or the root of a species of Amomum, a native of the East and West Indies. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flowers appear by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked and ending in an oblong scaly spike. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine.

Encyc.

Gingerbread.

2. A trap; a snare.

Milton. Shak.

GIN, v. t. To catch in a trap.

Gin, v. i. To begin. [Sax. gymman.]

GINN, GIBBER, n. [It. genzìero; Sp. gengibre; Port. gengibre; Fr. gingembre; G. ingwer; D. gemer; Sw. ingefem; Dan. ingfejer; L. zingiber; Gr. γίγνημα; Arm. zimdel or zingebel; Ar. Pers. and Turk. zingibil or zingebil; Syr. Ch. nearly the same.]

A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash and ginger, sweetened.

On. Nicely; cautiously. [Not used.]

Gingerbread.

GIN, n. A kind of striped cotton cloth.

Gin, n. In mining, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called steining or staiting, which is supposed is from Sax. stan, stone. Cyc.

GINIAL, v. a. [L. gingiva, the gum.]

Examining the gums. Holder.

Gin-ble, v. t. A Pers. zangil is a little bell. In Ch. and Syr. zangil is the same. Qu. its alliance to chink and jingle.

1. To make a sharp clattering sound; to ring as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; as gizzling halfpence.

Gay.

2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence.

Johnson.
GIN'NET, n. A nag. [See Jennet.]

GIN'GINEC, n. [This word is probably Chinese, and signifies legs and thighs separately.] To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.

GIN GLYMOID, a. [Gr. γιγάντιος, a hinge, and εἴσο, form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN GLY'MUS, n. [Gr. γιγάντιος, a hinge. In anatomy, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives and is partly received by the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called angular ginglymus. Parr.]

GIN'HOBD, n. The state of a giro. [Little Serward.]

GIN'HOBD, n. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning. A slave I am to Clara's eyes: The gipsy knows her power and flies. Prior.

GIN'PSEY, n. The language of the gipsies. GIN'PSEYISM, n. The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery.

GIN'RANDOLE, n. [It. girandola, from giro, a turn, and andare, to go.] A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIN'ASOL, n. [Fr. Sp.; It. girasole; giro, L. geras, a turn, It. girare, to turn, and sole. L. sol, the sun.] 1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus Heliotropium or hippeastrum.

GIN'DER, n. In architecture, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its use is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed into it.

GINGER, v. t. To bind with a girdle.

GINGER, n. A covering. Is. iii.

GINGER, n. A large kind of summer or winter gage, or gage of the earth. W. C.

GIRD, v. t. gird. pret. and i)p. girded or girt. [See Gyr.] 1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus Heliotropium or hippeastrum.

GIRD, V. t. To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms. Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me. Carew.

GIRD'ING, ppr. Binding; surrounding.

GIRD'LER, n. A covering. Lilly.

GIRD'LE, n. A pledge. [See in use.

GIRD'LE, n. One who girdles; a maker of girdles.

GIRD'LE-BELT, n. A belt that encircles the waist. Dryden.

GIRD'LE-STEAD, n. The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

GIRDLE, v. t. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.

GIRDLE, v. t. To inclose; to environ; to shut in.

GIRDLE-STEAD, n. The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

GIRDLE, n. pret. [Low L. gerula, a young woman employed in tending children and carrying them about, from zero, to carry; a word probably received from the Romans while in England.]

GIRDLE, n. One who girdles; a maker of girdles.

GIRDLE, n. A pledge. [See in use.

GIRDLE, a. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

GIRDLE, v. t. To gird; to surround.

GIRDLE, v. t. To gird; to surround.

GIRDLE, v. t. To gird; to surround.

GIRDLE, n. A species of garfish, the baccus.

GIRDLE, n. A. In the manner of a girl.

GIRDROCK, n. A. A species of garfish, the baccus.

GIRDLE, pp. Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRDLE, v. t. To bind with a girdle.

GUSE, v. t. To feed or pasture. Gis.'

GISE, V. t. To feed or pasture. [See Jgist.]
G I V

GIST, n. [Fr. gisir, to lie; gite, a lodging-place.] In law, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, n. Guinea pepper.

GITTERN, n. [L. cithara.] A guitar. [See Guitar.

GITTERN, n. To play on a gittern.

GIVE, V. t. giv. pret. gave; pp. given. [Sax. gifan, gyfan; Goth. giban; G. geben; D. geven; Sw. gevea; Dan. give. Hence Sax. Giveotte, a gittern.]

GIVE, v. i. To yield; to bestow.

1. To impart; to bestow.

2. To quit; in the phrase to give place, which is given over to another for an equivalent; to pay. We give in, to allow by way of abatement or deduction; to give away.

3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be over; to be deserted; to cease; to desist from any further pursuits after fame.

4. To make over to another; to transfer.

5. To deliver.

6. To make; to give.

7. To pay or render; as, to give praise, applause or approbation.

8. To render; to pronounce; as, to give sentence or judgment; to give the word of command.

9. To utter; to vent; as, to give a shout.

10. To express; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

11. To impart; to bestow.

12. To surrender; as, to give up a fortress.

13. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

14. To render; to pronounce; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give offense.

15. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

17. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give pleasure.

18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone gives sparks with steel.

19. To add; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers give themselves to plunder.

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by up. Who say, I care not, those I give for lost.

21. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I give you my hand.

22. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

23. To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

24. To give counsel or advice; to give notice.

25. To give in, to go back; to yield. 

26. To give off, to cease; to forbear. To give over, to cease; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.

27. To give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert. It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame.

28. To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

29. To give off, to cease; to forbear. To give over, to cease; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.

30. To give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert. It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame.

31. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

32. To impart; to bestow.

33. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

34. To render; to pronounce; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give offense.

35. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

36. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give pleasure.

37. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone gives sparks with steel.

38. To add; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers give themselves to plunder.

39. To resign; to yield up; often followed by up. Who say, I care not, those I give for lost.

40. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I give you my hand.

41. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

42. To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

43. To give counsel or advice; to give notice.

44. To give in, to go back; to yield. 

45. To give off, to cease; to forbear. To give over, to cease; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.

46. To give over, to cease; to act no more; to desert. It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame.

47. To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

48. To give off, to cease; to forbear. To give over, to cease; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.

49. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

50. To impart; to bestow.

51. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

52. To render; to pronounce; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give offense.

53. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

54. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to give offense or umbrage; to give pleasure.

55. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone gives sparks with steel.

56. To add; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers give themselves to plunder.

57. To resign; to yield up; often followed by up. Who say, I care not, those I give for lost.

58. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I give you my hand.

59. To allow or admit by way of supposition.

60. To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

61. To give counsel or advice; to give notice.

62. To give in, to go back; to yield. 

63. To give off, to cease; to forbear. To give over, to cease; to yield; applied to persons. He labored hard, but gave out at last.

64. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

65. To impart; to bestow.

66. To add; to abandon. He gave himself up to intemperance.

67. To render; to pronounce; as, to give sentence or judgment; to give the word of command.

68. To utter; to vent; as, to give a shout.

69. To express; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.

Vol. I.
of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer.

Cozé.

GLA'CIous, a. Like ice; icy. Brown.

GLA'CIous, a. Like ice; icy. Brown.

GLAD, a. [Sax. glad or glad; Sw. glad; Dan. glad; perhaps I. lat., without a prefix. See Class Ld. No. 2. Ar.]
1. Pleased; with affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy.
A wise son maketh a glad father. Prov. x.
2. To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to exhilarate.
To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to exhilarate. He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. Prov. xvi.
3. To become glad: to rejoice.
GLAD'EN, v. i. glad'n. [Sax. gladan.] GLAD'EN, v. i. glad'n. To become glad: to rejoice.
4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy bright.
5. Pleasing; exhilarating.
6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.
7. To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to exhilarate.

GLAD'DEN, v. i. glad'n. To become glad: to rejoice.

Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth day. Milton.


GLAD'FUL, a. Filled of gladness. Obs.

GLAD'FULNESS, n. Joy; gladness. Obs.

GLADIA'TOR, n. [L. from gladius, a sword.] GLADIATOR, n. [L. gladiatus, a sword; sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant.]

GLADIA'TATORY, a. Relating to gladiators; for the entertainment of the people.

GLADIA'TION, n. Sword-play; fencing.

GLADIATURE, n. Sword-play; fencing.

GLANCE, n. [L. glancium, a golden cornet, a trumpet; the trumpet of a soldier or horseman.]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor.
2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view; a glance.
3. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside.

GLANCING, ppr. Shoot; dart; to glance.

GLAND, n. [I. gland; glandula, a gland; Gr. glandula, an acorn, and ferox, to bear.] GLAND, n. [I. gland; glandula, a gland; Gr. glandula, an acorn, and ferox, to bear.]
1. A kind of halberd.

GLAIR, n. [I. gland; glandula, a gland; Gr. glandula, an acorn, and ferox, to bear.]
1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings. Encyc.
2. Any viscous transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

DICT.

GLA'IRY, o. Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

Fleming.

GLANCE, n. [L. glans, a ray, a beam or shoot of light, splendor; D. glans; Dan. glæn; Sw. glans. The primary sense is to shoot, to throw, to dart.]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor.
2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as a sudden glance; a glance of the eye.

Dryden. Watts.

GLANCE, v. i. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly.

Rove.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and glanced. So we say, a glancing ball or shot.

3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and glance.

Suckling.

4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as, to glance at a different subject.

5. To censure by oblique hints. Shak.

GLANCE, v. t. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to glance the eye.

Shak.

GLANCE-COAL, n. Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [See Anthracite.]

GLANCING, ppr. Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, adv. By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

Hakewill.

GLAND, n. [L. glans, a nut; glandula, a gland; Fr. glande, Qu. Gr. ῥύπα, with a different prefix.]
1. In anatomy, a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into conglobate and conglomerate, from their structure; but a more proper division is into lymphatic and secretory. The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are conglobate. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglominate glands, properly so called, such as the parotid glands and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, &c. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic nor secretory; such as the thyamus and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, &c. [See Conglobate and Conglomerate.]


2. In botany, a gland or glandule is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant. Glands are found on the leaves, petals, peduncles and stipules. Martyn.

GLAND'ERED, a. Affected with glanders.

Glanders, n. [from gland.] In farriery, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse.

Encyc. Suckling.

GLANDIF'EROUS, a. [L. glandifer; glans, a sword; as the legume of a plant.

SPALSIUM.]

GLAND'ERS, n. 

GLAND'ERS, n. [from gland.] In farriery, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse.
GLAND casts, n. [Sax. glees; Sw. Dan. G. and D. glas; so named from its color; W. glassy, a. Made of glass; vitreous; as a glass bottle. GLASS, v.t. To see as in a glass. 
GLEAM, n. i. To shoot or dart, as rays of light. GLARE, n. 
[Dan. g-laser, Ice. gler, glass. It coincides with clear, glory, glair, which the shape of a gland or nut; resembling glands. GLANDULAR, a. Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands. GLANDIFORM, a. 
[L. gtans and forma, form.] Bearing the shape of a gland or nut; resembling nuts or mast. The beech and the oak are glandiferous trees. GLANDIFORM, a. [L. glans and forma, form.] In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland. GLANDULAR, a. Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands. GLANDULATION, n. In botany, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants. GLASS, n. [L. glas, from Slavon. "kaša", amber collected in the Baltic, probably that of which the materials of glass are melted. Addit. GLASSAZING, a. Applied to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical. GLASS, v.i. To shine; to cast light. Thomson. GLASS, n. i. To shine with a clear, dazzling light; as glaring light. The cavern glares with new admitted light. Dryden. GLASS, v.t. To see as in a glass. 
GLEAM, n. To shoot or dart, as rays of light, that dazzles the eyes. The frame of burnished steel that casts a glare. Dryden. GLASS, n. A glass vessel of any kind; as a drinking-glass. GLASS, a. Made of glass; vitreous; as a glassy substance. GLASS, v.t. To furnish with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass. GLASSMETAL, n. Glass in fusion. Swift. GLASS, a. Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as a glaring crime. A broad sword; a falchion. [Not used.] GLAZED, pp. Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining. GLAZER, n. One whose business is to set glass in manufactories. Cm. GLAZING, ppr. Furnishing with window glass. GLAZIER, n. gla'zhur. [from  glaze or glass.] One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, or to pictures, &c. GLAZED, pp. Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining. GLAZER, n. One whose business is to set glass in manufactories. Cm. GLAZING, ppr. Furnishing with window glass. GLAZING, ppr. Shooting as rays of light; shining.

1. She glares in balls, front boxes and the ring. Pope.
2. They glared, like angry lions. Dryden.
3. A fierce, piercing look.
4. A glass of wine with me.
5. A lion now he stalks with fiery glare. Dryden.
GLEAMING, n. A shoot or shooting of light.

GLEAMY, a. Daring beams of light; casting light in rays.

In the arms of death, that cast a gleamy ray.

Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.

Pope.

GLEAN, v. t. [Fr. gleaner, to glean; glane, a handful or cluster. In W. gleen is gleam.]

1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them.

Let me now go to the field, and glean ears of corn. Ruth ii.

2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers, or what is found in detached parcels; as, to glean a few passages from an author.

They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men. Judges xx.

GLEAN, v. i. To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers. And she went, and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii.

GLEAN, n. A collection made by gleaning; or by gathering here and there a little.

The gleams of yellow thyme distend his thighs.

Dryden.

GLEANED, pp. Gathered after reapers; collected from small detached parcels; as, grain gleaned from the field.

2. Cleared of what is left; as, the field is gleaned.

3. Having suffered a gleaming. The public prints have been gleaned.

GLEANER, n. One who gathers after reapers.

Thomson.

2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor.

Locke.

GLEANING, ppr. Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small detached parcels.

GLEANING, n. The act of gathering after reapers.

2. That which is collected by gleaning.

GLEBE, n. [L. gleba, a clod or lump of earth; Fr. glebe, land, ground; probably from collecting, as in globe, club.]

1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast.

Spenser.

2. A sort of catch or song sung in parts.

Masson. Bushy.

GLEED, n. [Sax. ged.] A glowing coal.

Oke.

Chaucer.

GLEEFUL, a. Merry; gay; joyous.

Shak.


GLOBE, n. [L. globus; Fr. globe; Sp. globo; It. globo; Sax. glou, clove; Gloar. See Clew. Russ. klub, a ball.]
1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center.
2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. Locke.
3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper or other matter, whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles and countries of the earth are represented, is called a terrestrial globe. That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a celestial globe.


GLOBE, n. [L. globus; Fr. globe; Sp. globo; It. globo; Sax. glou, clove; Gloar. See Clew. Russ. klub, a ball.]
1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center.
2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. Locke.
3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper or other matter, whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles and countries of the earth are represented, is called a terrestrial globe. That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a celestial globe.
4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle. Milton. GLOVE, v. t. To gather round or into a circle. Milton.

GLOBE-AMARANTH, n. A plant of the genus Gomphrena. [See Amaranth.] Fam. of Plants.


GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, n. A plant, the Trollius europaeus. Fam. of Plants. Lee.


GLOBOSITY, n. The quality of being round; sphericity. Roy.


GLOBOULAR, a. [from globe.] Round; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere; as globular atoms. Grew.

GLOUBA'LIA, n. A flosculous flower. Miller.

GLOBULE, n. [Fr. globule; L. globulus, dim. of globus.]
A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form; a word particularly applied to the red particles of blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and may be discovered by the microscope. Quincy. Arbuthnot. Encyc.

GLO'BE-FLOWER, n. A purplent or flower of the genus Sphasranthus. Fam. of Plants.
For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory. 2 Pet. i.

In this passage of Peter, the latter word glory refers to the visible splendor or bright cloud that overshadowed Christ at his transfiguration. The former word glory, though the same in the original, is to be understood in a figurative sense.

2. Splendor; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Matt. vi.

3. The circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting.

GLO'RY, V. i. [L. gloriar, from gloria.] To be proud; to be proud of.

4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.

All this, without a gloss or comment. He would umindle in a moment. Hudibras.

5. A literal translation.

Exeuc, to comment; to write or list; to make explanatory remarks. Dryden.

6. Bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; as glowing cheeks.

You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. Phillips.

7. To burn with intense heat; to rage; as glowing fire.

As the words that glow his bloomy beds display. Lewis.

8. Inflamed; as a glowing breast.

Gloving, pp. Shining with intense heat; with rage; as glowing heat.

9. The luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

He would unriddle in a moment. Hudibras.

10. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford. Hooker.

11. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as vain glory.

No one should glory in his prosperity. Richardson.


Fair ideas flow, Fair ideas flow, When pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. Pope.

2. To boast; to be proud of.

No one should glory in his prosperity. Richardson.

1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; as the gloss of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a gloss.

You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. Phillips.

3. To heat so as to shine. [Not in use.]

GLOUT, v. i. [Scot.] To pout; to look sul.len. [Not used.]

GLOUT, v. t. To view attentively. [Not in use.]

GLOVE, n. [Sax. glos, Q. w. gloves, a cover. The G. D. Sw. Dan. call it a glov.]

A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the glove from the mitten.

To throw the glove, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat. Dryden.

GLOWE, n. I. To cover with a glove.

Shak.

GLOVER, n. One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLOW, v. i. [Sax. glowun, G. glühen, D. glohren, Dan. glofer, to glow, to be red with heat; Dan. glob, gloe, Sax. gled, D. gloet, G. gluth, Sw. gled, W. glo, Corn. glose, Arm. glosen, a live coal; W. glos or gloe, a shining; sglowe, bright; sglow, to brighten or make clear.]

1. To shine with intense heat; or perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. Hence, in a more general sense, to shine with a brighter luster.

Gloes in the stars, and blossoms in the trees. Pope.

2. To burn with vehement heat.

The searching fire that in their entails glows. Addison.

3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot.

Did not his temples glow. Spenser.

1. Exacting an answer from his tongue.

In the same surly winds and searching heats! Addison.

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; to be red.

Chad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. Dryden.

5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blusses; as glowing cheeks.

Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. Pope.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, etc.

We say, the heart glows with love or zeal; the glowing breast.

When real virtue fires the glowing bard. Lewis.

You have never gloed with gratitude to the author of the christian revelation, you know nothing of Christianity. Buckingham.

7. To burn with intense heat; to rage; as passion.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. Dryden.

GLOWING, pp. Shining with intense heat; white heat.

8. Brightness of color; redness; as the glow of health in the cheeks.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display. Blushing in bright diversities of day. Pope.


GLOWING, pp. Shining with intense heat; white heat.


Glow, v. i. To glow; to shine; to give off heat; to be red with intense heat; to be incandescent.

11. To exhibit a bright color; red; as a glowing color; glowing cheeks.

12. Ardent; vehement; animated; as glowing zeal.

13. Influenced; as a glowing breast.
In botany, the calyx or corolla of corn and

GLUM'MY, a. Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLUME, Ji. [L. gluma, from glubo, to bark

GLUMA'CEOUS, a. Having glumes; consisting of glumes. Barton.

GLUM, «. Sullenness; and, as a verb, to

GLU'ISH, o. Having the nature of glue.

GLU'EY, a. Viscous; glutinous.

GLU'ED, pp. United or cemented with

GLU'EBOILER, n. [glue and boil.] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLUE, V. t. [Fr. gluer.] To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet makers glue together some parts of furniture.

GLUE, n. glu. [Fr. glu; W. glyd; Arm. glucum.

GLUE, GLUCIN, n. [Gr. yXvMtos.] A soft white

GLO'ZING, )!. Specious representation.

GLOZE, v.i. [Sax. glesan. See Gloss.]

GLOWWORM, n. The female of the Lam-

GLOWINGLY, adv. With great brightness

GLU'ING, ppr. Cementing

GLOWING, a. A glowing flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. Martyn.

GLUT, v. i. [L. glutio; Fr. englutir; Russ.

GLUTTONY, n. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

2. Vicious or obstinate, which are not fit for use, or are unseasonable.

2. Luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts. Milton.


GLYCO'NIAN, a. [Low L. glyconium.]

GLYCONIC, s. Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choro-amb, and a pyrrhic; as Glyconic measure. Johnson.

GLYN. [See Glen.]

GLYPH, n. [Gr. γλύφω, from γλυώ, to carve.

GLYP'TOGRAPHY, n. [supra.] A des-

GLYPHY, a. [Gr. γλυφός, and γλυκός.

GLYP'TIC, n. [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHIE, n. [Gr. γλύφω, from γλυ ATK, to carve.

GLYPH, A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [See Hieroglyphic]

GLYPHIC, n. [supra.] In sculpture and architecture, a channel, channel or cavity intended as an ornament.

GLYPH, n. [Gr. γλυφός, from γλυώ, to carve.

GLYPHIC, a. [Gr. γλύφω, from γλυώ, to carve.

GLYPH, GLYPHY, GLYPHIC, GLYPHIC, a. [Gr. γλύφω, and γλυκός.

GLYPHIC, a. Describing the art of engraving on precious stones.


GNARLED, a. wanred. Knotty; full of

GNARLED, a. wanred. Knotty; full of

GNASH'ING, ppr. nash'ing. Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.

GNASH, n. v. i. To gnash; to grind; to

GNASHING, ppr. nash'ing. Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.

2. To bite the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to gnash the teeth in rage.

GNASH, n. v. i. To gnash; to grind; to

GNASHING, ppr. nash'ing. Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage or pain.

2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

They gnashed on me with their teeth. Ps. cxxi.

2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

They gnashed on me with their teeth. Ps. cxxi.

3. To rage; to boil over; to boil up; to become exceedingly angry; as, the water is boiling over; his temper is boiling over.

3. To rage; to boil over; to boil up; to become exceedingly angry; as, the water is boiling over; his temper is boiling over.

3. To rage; to boil over; to boil up; to become exceedingly angry; as, the water is boiling over; his temper is boiling over.
GNASHING, n. nashing. A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. Matt. vii.

GNAT, n. nat. [Sax. grKtt. Qu. Gr. xwra.] A small insect, or rather a genus of insects, the Culex, whose long cylindrical body is composed of eight rings. They have big eyes near the mouth and its form is by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spicula of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the mosquito. Enceyc. Cyc.


GNAT'WORM, n. A small water insect gnat; the larva of a gnat. Cyc.

GNATER, n. nater. He or that which gnaw.

GNAW, v. i. naw. To use the teeth in gnaw. Dryden.


GNAWER, n. naw'er. He or that which gnaws or corrodes.

GNAWING, p.pr. naw'ing. Biting off by little and little; to wear away by biting. The rats gnaw a board or plank; a worm gnaws the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.


GNOMONICAL, d. of dialling. Chambers.

1. In a general sense, to move; to pass; to proceed; to journey by land or water. I must go to Boston. He has gone to Philadelphia. The minister is going to France.

2. To depart; to move from a place; opposed to come. The mail goes and comes every day, or twice a week. I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice. Ex. viii.

3. To proceed; to pass. And so the jest goes round. Dryden.

4. To move; to be applicable. The child goes to school. A ship goes regularly to London. We go to church.

5. To depart from one state or opinion to another; to change. He goes from one opinion to another. His estate is going to ruin.

6. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. We can go by a very little way in developing the causes of things.

7. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. This sum will not go far towards full payment of the debt. To apply; to be applicable.

8. The argument goes to this point only; it goes to prove too much.

9. To apply one's self. Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute warrior, be not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. Sidney.

10. To have recourse to; as, to go to law.

11. To be about to do; as, I was going to say. This discourse was chiefly confined to the particulars.

12. To pass; to be accounted in value. All this goes for nothing. This coin goes for a crown.

13. To circulate; to pass in report. The story goes.

14. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be.

15. And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii.

16. To move, or be in motion; as, a machine. [See No. 1.]

17. To move; to be accounted or understood to be.

18. To move, or to be in motion; as, a machine.

19. To go by another measure. The god I am, whose yellow water flows around these fields, and fattens as it goes. Tiby my name. Dryden.

20. To be in compact or partnership. They were to go by equal shares in the booty.

21. To have a tendency. Against right reason all your counsels go.

22. To be pregnant. The females of different animals go some a longer, some a shorter time.

23. To be directed or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to go by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of scripture.

24. To be in compact or partnership. They were to go by equal shares in the booty.

25. To be governed or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to go by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of scripture.

26. To be pregnant. The females of different animals go some a longer, some a shorter time.
26. To be loosed or released; to be freed.

35. To pass; to be alienated in payment or.

32. To extend in meaning or purport.

36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate.

35. To proceed; to be carried on. The bu-

3. To have a currency or use, as custom.

2. In seaman's language, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.

2. To err; to deviate from the right way.

2. To be uttered, disclosed or published.

7. To go aside, to withdraw; to retire into a

7. To go between, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.

To go by, to pass near and beyond.

2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.

3. To find or get in the conclusion.

Vol. I.
is called also the fern-owl. In Bailey, it is called a goat-milker.

Gob, n. [Fr. gob : W. gob, a heap. Qu. Heb. s, a hill, a boss ; Ch. גול, to raise.]

A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [A low word.]

L'Estrange.

Gob'bet, n. [Fr. gobel ; Arm. gob or gobed ; Heb. גב, a mouthful, a lump. Shak. Addison.]

A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [A low word.]

L'Estrange.

Gob'ble, v. t. [Fr. gobler, to swallow.]

To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. Prior.

Gob'ble, v. t. [Fr. gobel, to swallow.]

To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [A low word.]

L'Estrange.

Gob'ler, n. [Fr. gobel, to swallow.]

One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gorgemander.

2. A name sometimes given to the turkey cock.

God, n. [Sax. god; Arm. god or gobed ; Heb. גב, to raise.]

A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd.

Shak.

Godlin, n. [Sax. god : G. gott ; D. god ; Sw. and Dan. god ; Goth. gotth or guth ; Pers. خدا.

1. As this word and good are written exactly alike in Saxon, it has been inferred that God was named from his goodness. But the corresponding words in most of the other languages, are not the same, and I believe no instance can be found of a name given to the Supreme Being from the attribute of goodness. It is probably an idea too remote from the rude conceptions of men in early ages. Except the word Jehovah, I have found the name of the Supreme Being to be usually taken from his supremacy or power, and to be equivalent to lord or ruler, from some root signifying to press or exert force. Now in the present case, we have evidence that this is the sense of this word, for in Persic goda is rendered dominus, possessor, princeps, as is a derivative of the same word. See Cast. Lex. Col. 231.]

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite spirit, the creator, and the sovereign of the universe.

God is a spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the gods of the Amorites. Judges vi. 13.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or an angel. Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people. Ex. xxiii. 19.

[Gods here is a bad translation.]

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Whose god is their belly. Phil. iii. 9.

Goddess, n. A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When a daughter of Jupiter presented herself and a crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. Addison.

2. In the language of love, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

Goddesslike, a. Resembling a goddess.

Goddesslike head, n. [Sax. god, good, and head.]

A woman whose head is distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.

Goddesslike head, n. [Sax. god, good, and head.]

A woman whose head is distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.

Addison.

3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

Goddliness, n. The state of being imbued with religious duties, proceeding from love and reverence for the divine character and commands; christian obedience.

Goddliness is profitable unto all things. 1 Tim. iv.

3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. God was manifest in the flesh. 1 Tim. iii.


Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. God was manifest in the flesh. 1 Tim. iii.

Godling, n. A little deity; a diminutive god; as a puny godling. Dryden.

Godly, a. [god-like.] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws.

2. Living in obedience to God's commands, from a principle of love to him and reverence of his precepts; religious; righteous; as a godly person.

3. Pious; conformed to God's law; as a godly life.

Godly, adv. Piously; righteously.

All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 Tim. iii.

Godly Head, n. [Sax. god and head.]

A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

Godship, n. Deity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their godships came.

God's Son, n. [Sax. godsunu.] One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

Godspeed, n. Good speed, that is, success. 2 John 10.

God's Penny, n. An earnest-penny.

Beau.

Godward. Toward God. [An ill-formed word.]

Godwit, n. [Iec. god, and reide.] A fowl of the grallid order and genus Scolopax. It has a bill four inches long; the fowlers on the head, neck and back are of a light reddish brown; those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This fowl frequently fans the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy.

Eneky.

Godyield, adj. [Supposed to be contracted from good or god, and shield.]

A term of thanks. Obs.


God's El, a. [Sax. godale.] Yellow. Obs.

God's weather.

God's, n. [from go.]

One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait good or bad.

Wotton.

2. One that transacts business between parties; in an ill sense.

Shak.

Chapman.

3. A term applied to a horse; as a good groom; a safe goer. [Unusual in the U. States.]

Beau.

Go, adj. [Gr. γνώριστα.] Invocation of evil spirits. [Not in use.]

Halywell.

Go, n. [Q. θα, god, contracted, a word composed of go and fath, foolish; or Fr. goûte; or a contraction of D. saf, a club.]

A foolish clown; also, a game. Obs. [See Goff.]

Goffish, a. Foolish; stupid. Obs.

Chaucer.

Gog, n. [W. gof, activity, rapidity; probably allied to griph. See Agog.]

Arrest; ardent desire to go.

Beau.

Gog and Magog, n. Having full eyes; staring.

B. Jonson.

Gog, n. A strained or affected roll of the eyes.

And wink and goggle like an owl. Beaum.
2. The act of walking. Skak.
C. Procedure; course of providential agency
2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed
GOIT'ER, n. [Fr. goitie.] The bronchocele; a large tumor that forms gradually on the human throat between the trachea and
3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take
GO'ING, n. The act of moving in any man-
5. to be clear or bright. Class Gl. No. 7.
1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. It is the heaviest metal except platinum: and being a very dense, fixed substance, and not liable to be injured by
ar, it is well fitted to be used as coin, or a representative of commodities in commerce. Its ductility and malleability render it the most suitable metal for gilding
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Little used.]
GOLDEN-MAIDENHAIR, n. A plant of the genus Hieracium.
GOLDENLY, adv. Splendidly; delightfully.
[Not used.]
GOLDEN-MAIDENHAIR, n. A plant of the genus Hieracium.
GOLDEN-MOUSEEAR, n. A plant of the genus Polytrichum.
GOLDEN-ROD, n. A plant, the Solidago.
GOLDEN-ROD-TREE, n. A plant, the Bo-
GOLDEN-SAM PHIRE, n. A plant, the Ilula crithmifolia. Lee.
GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, n. A plant, the Chrysosplenium.
GOLDEN-FISH, n. A fish of the genus Cy-
GOLDSMITH, n. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.
2. Afflicted with bronchocele.
GOLDWIRE, n. An ingot of silver, super-
GOLDFISH, n. Prims, of the size of a pitchfork, so named from its bright color.
GOLD-LEAF, n. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.
GOLDNEY, n. A fish, the gilthead.
GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.
GOITROUS, a. [Fr. goitreux.] Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.
GO'ING, ppr. from go.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.
GOING, n. The act of moving in any man-
GOLD, a. Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain.
GOLDBEATEN, a. Gilded. [Little used.]
GOLDENFISH, n. A fish, of the size of a gold fish.
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLDFISH, n. Prims, of the size of a pitchfork, so named from its bright color.
GOLD-LEAF, n. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.
GOLDNEY, n. A fish, the gilthead.
GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.
GOITROUS, a. [Fr. goitreux.] Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.
GO'ING, ppr. from go.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.
GOING, n. The act of moving in any man-
GOLD, a. Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain.
GOLDBEATEN, a. Gilded. [Little used.]
GOLDENFISH, n. A fish, of the size of a gold fish. EXEGER.
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLDFISH, n. Prims, of the size of a pitchfork, so named from its bright color.
GOLD-LEAF, n. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.
GOLDNEY, n. A fish, the gilthead.
GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.
GOITROUS, a. [Fr. goitreux.] Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.
GO'ING, ppr. from go.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.
GOING, n. The act of moving in any man-
GOLD, a. Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain.
GOLDBEATEN, a. Gilded. [Little used.]
GOLDENFISH, n. A fish, of the size of a gold fish. EXEGER.
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLDFISH, n. Prims, of the size of a pitchfork, so named from its bright color.
GOLD-LEAF, n. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.
GOLDNEY, n. A fish, the gilthead.
GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.
GOITROUS, a. [Fr. goitreux.] Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.
GO'ING, ppr. from go.] Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.
GOING, n. The act of moving in any man-
GOLD, a. Made of gold; consisting of gold; as a gold chain.
GOLDBEATEN, a. Gilded. [Little used.]
GOLDENFISH, n. A fish, of the size of a gold fish. EXEGER.
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLD-FINDER, n. One who finds gold; [Not much used.]
GOLDFISH, n. Prims, of the size of a pitchfork, so named from its bright color.
GOLD-LEAF, n. Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf.
GOLDNEY, n. A fish, the gilthead.
GOLD-PLEASURE, for gold of pleasure, a plant of the genus Myagrum.
3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are gone.

4. Past; as, these happy days are gone; sometimes with by. Those times are gone by.

5. Lost. When her masters saw that the hope of their game was gone. Acts xvi.

6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.

GON'FALON, n. [gonfanon, Chaucer; GON'FALON, Sax. Gonfalon, Fr. gonfalon, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Milton.


GONG, n. [Sax. gang.] A privy or jakes. Obs.

1. An instrument made of brass, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet. Todd.

2. An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes. Cyc.

3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in it; sometimes with by. Those times are gone. Obs. Chaucer.

4. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are good for scrobutic diseases.

5. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is good for a weak stomach.

6. Pleasant to the taste; as a good apple.

7. Pleasant man; pleasant to the taste.

8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. This fruit will keep good the whole year.

9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palpable; not disagreeable or noxious; as fruit good to eat, a tree good for food. Gen. ii.

10. Suited, to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are good for scrobutic diseases.

11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is good for a weak stomach.

12. Pleasant to the taste; as a good apple.

13. My son, eat thou honey, because it is good, and the honeycomb, which is sweet to thy taste. Prov. xxiv.

14. Full; complete. The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people. Addison.

15. Useful, valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect.

16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose; as, a good stand for business; a good station for a camp.

17. Convenient; safe; as a good harbor for ships.

18. Well qualified; able; skillful; or performing duties with skill and fidelity; as, a good prince; a good commander; a good officer; a good physician.

19. Ready; dextrous. Those are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing else. South.

20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate; as a good father; good will.

21. Kind; affectionate; faithful; as a good friend.

22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheerful; gratifying.

23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, good morrow, Sir; good morning.

24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unpimpeached; as a man of good fame or report.

25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. Be of good comfort.

26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great; as a good while ago; he is a good way off, or at a good distance; he has a good deal of leisure; I had a good share of the trouble. Here we see the primary sense of a good man.

27. Elegant; polite; as good breeding.

28. Real; serious; not feigned.

29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane.

30. Beneficent; merciful; gracious.

31. Seasonable; commendable; proper.

32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive.

33. Companionable; social; merry.

34. Brave; in familiar language. You are a good fellow. Rox., d. ii.

35. In the phrases, the good man, applied to the master of the house, and good woman, applied to the mistress, good sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. Among the first settlers of New England, it was used as a title instead of Mr.; as Good-man Jones; Goodman Wells.

36. The phrase good will is equivalent to benevolence; but it signifies also an earnest desire, a hearty wish, entire willingness or eager exertion. A good will to make a good will; we entered into the service with a good will; he laid on stripes with a good will.

37. Comely; handsome; well formed; as a good person or shape.

38. Mild; pleasant; expressing bigness or other estimable qualities; as a good countenance.

39. Mild; calm; not irritable or fractious; as a good temper.

40. Kind; friendly; humane; as a good friend or disposition.

41. Good advice; wise and prudent counsel.

42. Good heed, great care; due caution.

43. In good sooth, in truth; in reality. Obs. To make good; to perform; to fulfill; as, to make good one's word or promise; that is, to make it entire or unbroken.

44. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to make good a charge or accusation.

45. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. I will make good what is wanting.

46. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. If you suffer loss, I will make it good to you.

47. To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to make good a retreat.

48. To stand good; to be firm or valid. His word or promise stands good.

49. To think good; to see good, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.

50. If ye think good, give me my price. Zech. xi.

51. As good as, equally; no better than; the same as. We say, one is as good as dead. Heb. xi.

52. As good as his word, equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.
GOOD, n. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage—opposed to evil or misery. The medicine will do neither good nor harm. It does not satisfy my heart to see you so happy. There are many that say, who will show us any good? Ps. iv.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He labored for the good of the state.

The good of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the good of each of the members composing it.

Federalist, Jay

3. Spiritual advantage or improvement; as the good of a Christian's soul.

The best fruits; richness; abundance.

4. Earnest; not jest. Had you not as good go with me? Matt. xiv.

I find no good in this man. Gen. xxv.

5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence.

It does no good or harm. It does more good than evil.

7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

I will give unto you the good of the land. Gen. xlv.

6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness.

You have good reason to complain of such conduct.

7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

I will give you good reason to rejoice.

Gen. xlv.

GOOD, n. To manure. [Not in use.]

GOOD, adj. As good as well; with equal advantage. Had you not as good go with me? In America we use goods, the Gothic word.


3. Pleasant; agreeable; as goodly days. Shak.


GOOD-LY, n. Goodness; grace. [Not in use.]


GOOD-WILL, n. Benevolence.


GOOD-NA'TURED, a. Naturally mild in temper.

GOOD-NA'TUREDLY, adv. With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NOW, n. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. Dryden.


GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDLY, adv. With placidity.

GOOD-PLACEDNESS, n. With placidity.
3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are gone.
4. Past; as, these happy days are gone; sometimes with by. Those times are gone by.
5. Like; as.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gain was gone— Acts xvi.

6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.

GOLFANON, n. [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.


GONFALON, ? [gonfanon, Chaucer; Gonfanon, n.] Fr. gonfalon; Sax. guth-fana, war-flag, composed of guth, war, J. cath or cat, w. cad, and Sax. and Goth. fana, L. pannus, cloth; in Sax. a flag.

An ensign or standard; colors. Obs. Chambers.
GOUgE, n. To scoop out with a gouge. [A Gothic idiom.]

GOURD, n. [Fr. gourd ; D. gourd ; Qu. Pers. gōr, hot, in the feet.] 1. A drop. [Not used.]

GOTH'ICIZE, v. t. To make Gothic ; to bring back to barbarism. [Strutt.]

GOUL'AND, n. A plant or flower.

GOTH'IC, n. The language of the Goths.

GOTHICISM, n. Rudeness of manners or barbarity.

GOURD-TREE, n. A tree, the Crescentia, or gourd-tree, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English.

GOVERN, v. i. To exercise authority; to direct; to steer; to regulate the course of a monarch. Every man should govern well his own family.

GOVERNANT, n. [Fr. gouvernante.] A private guardian or tutor.

GOV'ERNANCE, n. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management of the limbs or body.

GOVERN, v. t. To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The king of England vested authority to administer or enforce the laws; as, a monarchial government, or a republican government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or administers. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; as, a monarchial government, or a republican government.

GOVERNMENT, n. Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the government of our conduct.

GUARD, n. 1. A boy; a servant. [In use.]

GOU'T, n. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as, a gouty person; a gouty joint; a gouty constitution.

GOUT'INESS, n. The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUT'SWELLED, a. Swelled with the gout.

GOUT'INESS, n. The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUTY, a. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as, a gouty person; a gouty joint; a gouty constitution.

GOUT, n. [Fr. goutte, a drop; the gout; a drop.]

GOVERNING, ppr. Directing; controlling; as a governing wind; a governing party; a government.

GOVERNED, pp. Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; restrained.

GOVERNANCE, n. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management of the limbs or body.

GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

GOUARD'S Extract, so called from the inventor, a saturated solution of the subacetate of lead.

GOUTH, n. [Fr. gout ; infirm in the feet.]

GOVERNANCE, n. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management; restraint.

MANAGEABILITY, n. Manageability; compliance; obsequiousness.

GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

GOVERNMENTAL, a. Pertaining to government; made by government.

GOVERNOR, n. He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.
GRAB'BLING. [Fr. groper; It. giro; Sp. giro; D. buchsen; G. schieben; W. ribeth; Arm. csebb; Kug. scull; L. gravior, to grope; G. greifen, a grasp; D. grabe; G. gruben; W. rhad.]—The act of groping or feeling along; sprawling.

GRACE, n. [Fr. grace; It. grazia; Sp. gracia; L. gracia; from the L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace, and is the origin of Fr. gre, Eng. ager, congruous, and ready; the primary sense of gratis, is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing; Class Rd. See Grace.]—1. Graceful; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a gracious reception. 2. Favorable; kind; benevolent; merciful; disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings. 3. Virtuous; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a gracious reception.

GRAB, n. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. [Dim. of grab; D. graben; G. graben; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, a duster; Arm. csebb; Kug. scull; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, grace, ready; quick; willing; prompt; from advancing.]

GRAB, v. t. [Dim. of grab; D. graben; G. graben; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, a duster; Arm. csebb; Kug. scull; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, grace, ready; quick; willing; prompt; from advancing.]—1. To seize; to seize suddenly. [Vulgar.] 2. To grasp; to grasp suddenly.

GRABBLE, v. i. [Dim. of grab; D. graben; G. graben; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, a duster; Arm. csebb; Kug. scull; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, grace, ready; quick; willing; prompt; from advancing.]—To seize; to seize suddenly.

GRAB'BLE, v. i. [Dim. of grab; D. graben; G. graben; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, grace, ready; quick; willing; prompt; from advancing.]—1. To seize; to seize suddenly. [Vulgar.] 2. To grasp; to grasp suddenly.

GRAB'LING, v. t. [Dim. of grab; D. graben; G. graben; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, grace, ready; quick; willing; prompt; from advancing.]—1. To seize; to seize suddenly. [Vulgar.] 2. To grasp; to grasp suddenly.

GRAB, n. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts. [Dim. of grab; D. graben; G. graben; L. gratia, which is formed on the Celtic gr, grace; W. rhad, grace, ready; quick; willing; prompt; from advancing.]
3. Order; series; regular process by degrees.

GRADE, n. [Gr. grade; Sp. It. grado; Port. grao; from L. gradus, a step; gradior, to step, to go; G. grad; D. graad; Dan. and Sw. grad, a step or degree; W. grôz, a step, degree, rank, from râh, a going forward or advance, Arm. radd. It may be from a common root with W. rhued, way, course, rout; rhodian, to walk about; rhô, a wheel; L. rôla. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter g is a prefix, and the root of the word then is Râd. We observe further that the Latin gradior forms græsus, by a common change of d to s, or as it is in Welsh z [zh]. Now if g is a prefix, then græsus [grease] coincides with the Sw. râsin, Dan. ræsler, G. reisen, D. reizen, to go, to travel, to journey; D. reise, a journey or voyage. In Sw. and Dan. the verbs signify not only to travel, but to raise. Whether the latter word raise is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the Syr. [y] radâh, to go, to walk; Ch. चढ़ to open, expand, flow, instruct; Heb. to descend. A step then is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class Rd. No. 1.2.35.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical. J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and grades and privileges are never once formally discussed. S. Miller.

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as crimes of every grade. When we come to examine the intermediate grades. S. S. Smith.

GRADIENT, a. [L. gradiens, gradior.] Moving by steps; walking; as gradient automata. Wilkins.

Vol. I.

GRA'UAL, a. [Fr. graduat, from grade.] Proceeding by degrees; as a gradual increase of knowledge; a gradual increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or process; as a gradual decline.

GRA'UAL, n. An order of steps.


GRADUALLY, ade. By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes gradually.

2. In degree. [Not used.]

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. Greiv.

GRADUATE, v. t. [It. graduare; Sp. graduar; Fr. graduier; from L. gradus, a step, degree, step, the G. grad; D. graudt; Dan. and Sw. grad, a step or degree; W. grôz, a step, degree, rank, from râh, a going forward or advance, Arm. radd. It may be from a common root with W. rhued, way, course, rout; rhodian, to walk about; rhô, a wheel; L. rôla. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter g is a prefix, and the root of the word then is Râd. We observe further that the Latin gradior forms græsus, by a common change of d to s, or as it is in Welsh z [zh]. Now if g is a prefix, then græsus [grease] coincides with the Sw. râsin, Dan. ræsler, G. reisen, D. reizen, to go, to travel, to journey; D. reise, a journey or voyage. In Sw. and Dan. the verbs signify not only to travel, but to raise. Whether the latter word raise is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the Syr. [y] radâh, to go, to walk; Ch. चढ़ to open, expand, flow, instruct; Heb. to descend. A step then is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class Rd. No. 1.2.35.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical. J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and grades and privileges are never once formally discussed. S. Miller.

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as crimes of every grade. When we come to examine the intermediate grades. S. S. Smith.

GRADIENT, a. [L. gradiens, gradior.] Moving by steps; walking; as gradient automata. Wilkins.

Vol. I.

GRA'UAL, a. [Fr. graduat, from grade.] Proceeding by degrees; as a gradual increase of knowledge; a gradual increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or process; as a gradual decline.

GRA'UAL, n. An order of steps.


GRADUALLY, ade. By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes gradually.

2. In degree. [Not used.]

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. Greiv.

GRADUATE, v. t. [It. graduare; Sp. graduar; Fr. graduier; from L. gradus, a step, degree, step, the G. grad; D. graudt; Dan. and Sw. grad, a step or degree; W. grôz, a step, degree, rank, from râh, a going forward or advance, Arm. radd. It may be from a common root with W. rhued, way, course, rout; rhodian, to walk about; rhô, a wheel; L. rôla. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter g is a prefix, and the root of the word then is Râd. We observe further that the Latin gradior forms græsus, by a common change of d to s, or as it is in Welsh z [zh]. Now if g is a prefix, then græsus [grease] coincides with the Sw. râsin, Dan. ræsler, G. reisen, D. reizen, to go, to travel, to journey; D. reise, a journey or voyage. In Sw. and Dan. the verbs signify not only to travel, but to raise. Whether the latter word raise is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the Syr. [y] radâh, to go, to walk; Ch. चढ़ to open, expand, flow, instruct; Heb. to descend. A step then is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class Rd. No. 1.2.35.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical. J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and grades and privileges are never once formally discussed. S. Miller.

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as crimes of every grade. When we come to examine the intermediate grades. S. S. Smith.

GRADIENT, a. [L. gradiens, gradior.] Moving by steps; walking; as gradient automata. Wilkins.

Vol. I.
of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty fourth of a pennyweight Troy.
6. A component part of stones and metals.
7. The veins or fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; whence, cross-grained, against the grain.
8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibers.
9. The body or substance of a thing considered with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; as stones of a fine grain.

Woodward.
The tooth of a sea-horse, contains a ciliated grain.

Brown.
10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as a grain of wit or of common sense.

Neglect not to make use of any grain of grace.

Hammond.
11. Dyed or stained substance.

All in a robe of darkest grain.

Milton.
12. The direction of the fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; hence the phrase, against the grain, applied to animals, that is, against their natural tempers.

13. The heart or temper; as brothers not united in grain.

Hayward.
14. The form of the surface of any thing with respect to smoothness or roughness; that of the grit of any body composed of grains; as sandstone of a fine grain.

15. A time, a prong or spike.

Ray.
A grain of allowance, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted.

16. A tine, prong or spike.

Ray.
17. The heart or temper; as brothers not united in grain.

Hayward.
18. The direction of the fibers of wood or other fibrous substance; hence the phrase, against the grain, applied to animals, that is, against their natural tempers.

19. The heart or temper; as brothers not united in grain.

Hayward.
20. A grain of allowance, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted.

1. In practice, the art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness, according to established usage.
2. A grammatical treatise of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages.
3. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation; also a book containing such principles and rules.
4. Propriety of speech. To write grammar, we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers.
5. A grammatical rule.
6. Belonging to or contained in grammar; as a grammatical rule.
7. A school in which the learned languages are taught.
8. By learned languages, we usually mean the Latin and Greek; but others may be included.
9. One versed in grammar, or the construction of a language; a philologist.
10. One who teaches grammar.
11. [Fr.] Belonging to grammar; as a grammatical rule.
12. According to the rules of grammar. We say, a sentence is not grammatical; the construction is not grammatical.
13. According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak grammatically.
14. A love of grammar; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.
15. To render grammatically.
16. A pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.
17. A fish of the order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty five feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat and turns up at the end. It has 30 teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fish is remarkably voracious.
GRAN'IT, GRAN'ITE

2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; as the grandeur of a court, of a procession, &c.

3. Elevation of thought, sentiment or expression. We speak the grandeur of conceptions, and of style or diction.

4. Elevation of men or air and deportment.

GRANDE'VITY, n. Great age. [Not used.]

GRAN'VEOUS, a. Of great age. [Not used.]

GRAND'FATHER, n. A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

GRAND'IL'OQUENCE, n. loftily speaking; more. Expressions.

GRAND'INESS, n. Greatness; greatness with beauty; magnificence.

GRAND'MOTHER, n. The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND'NESS, n. Consisting of hail.

GRAND'SIRE, n. A grandfather.

GRAND'SON, n. The son of a son or daughter.

GRAND'WARD, n. One of a grand jury.

In Connecticut, a peace-officer.

GRAND JURY, n. [grand jury] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.

GRANDLY, adv. In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRAND'NESS, n. Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

GRAND'WARD, n. One of a grand jury.

In Connecticut, a peace-officer.

GRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to writing.

GRAPHICAL, a. Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

GRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to writing; like a granit; having the nature of granit; as granitic texture.

3. Consisting of granit; as granitic mountains.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

GRAP'LITING, a. Consisting of grains.

GRAP'LITIC, a. Pertaining to granit; like granit; having the nature of granit; as granitic texture.

2. Consisting of granit; as granitic mountains.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic texture.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present.
GRASS, n. To cover with grass or with turf.
GRASS, v. To breed grass; to cover with grass.
GRASSATION, n. [L. grassatio.] A wandering about. [Little used.]
GRAPE, a. Green with grass.

2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart.
GRAPPLING, n. A grappling; close fight, as wrestlers.
GRASP, n. The gripping or seizing of the hand, or with the fingers or arms. We say, to grasp with the hand, or with the arms.
GRASPER, n. One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.
GRAPE, a. Like grapes; full of chives of grass. Thomson.

1. To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. Addison.
To grapple with, to contend with, to struggle with successfully. Shak.
GRAPPLING, n. A grappling; close fight or embrace.
GRAPPLY, a. Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes. Addison.

1. Possession; hold. Shak.
2. Furnished with a grate; as, grated windows.
GRA'TEFUL, a. [from L. gratis. See Gratia.] Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as a grateful present; a grateful offering.

2. Furnished with a grate or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.

2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of any thing rough or indented; to rub, as a body with a rough surface against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as to grate a nutmeg.
GRATING, ppr. Rubbing harshly; worn off by rubbing.
GRA'TINGLY, adv. Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

3. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.
GRATER, n. [See Grate.] An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as, a greater for nutmegs.

2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as a grateful present; a grateful offering.

3. To fasten; as, to make fast with cross bars.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.
Class No. 38. 58. G2. 81. If it is a prefix, this word coincides with L. rado. See Cry.

1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste or the appetite. We speak of the gratification of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul or heart.

3. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. It is not easy to renounce gratifications to which we are accustomed.

GRATIFIED, pp. Pleased; indulged according to desire.

3. Reward; recompense.
GRATIFICATION, n. [L. gratification, from gratifico; gratus and facio, to make.]

1. The action of pleasing, either the mind, the taste or the appetite. We speak of the gratification of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul or heart.
GRATIFIER, n. One who gratifies or pleases.

2. Reward; recompense; indulging to satisfaction.
GRATIFY, v. t. [L. gratifico; gratus, agreeable, and facio, to make.]

1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; as, to gratify the taste, the appetites, the senses, the desires, the mind, &c.

2. To gratify; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.
2. ACTING, adv. Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindy disposed towards one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as a grateful person.

3. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

3. Reward; recompense; indulging to satisfaction.

2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as a grateful present; a grateful offering.

3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as food or drink grateful to the appetite.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine, And grateful clusters swell with floods of rine.

GRA'TED, pp. Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing.

2. Furnished with a grate; as, grated windows.

1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste or the appetite. We speak of the gratification of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul or heart.
2. To gratify; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.
2. ACTING, adv. Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindy disposed towards one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as a grateful person.

3. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

3. Reward; recompense; indulging to satisfaction.

2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as a grateful present; a grateful offering.

3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as food or drink grateful to the appetite.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine, And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.

GRA'TEFULLY, adv. With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that dispenses to kindness, in return for favors. The gift was gratefully received.

2. To fasten; as, to make fast with cross bars.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.
Class No. 38. 58. G2. 81. If it is a prefix, this word coincides with L. rado. See Cry.

1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as to grate a nutmeg.
GRATING, ppr. Rubbing harshly; worn off by rubbing.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.
Class No. 38. 58. G2. 81. If it is a prefix, this word coincides with L. rado. See Cry.

1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as to grate a nutmeg.
GRATING, ppr. Rubbing harshly; worn off by rubbing.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.

2. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing or infolding in the arms.
nness or good will towards a benefactor; thankfulness. Gratitude is an agreeable emotion, consisting in or accompanied with good will to a benefactor, and a disposition to make a suitable return of benefits or services, or when no return can be made, with a desire to see the benefactor prosperous and happy. Gratitude is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart, and a proper sense of duty.

The love of God is the sublimest gratitude. Patay.

GRATULATING, a. [L. gratulatus, from gratuus; Gr. gratulat]. An address or expression of joy to a person, GRATULATED, pp. Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRATUITOUSLY, adv. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as labor or services gratuitously bestowed.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as a principle gratuitously assumed.

 GRATUITOUSLY, adv. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as labor or services gratuitously bestowed.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as a principle gratuitously assumed.

3. Without proof; as a principle gratuitously assumed.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality.

2. In philosophy, that force by which bodies tend or are pressed or drawn towards the center.

1. The ditch, pit or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited; a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulcher.

2. A tomb.

3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality.

GRAVE, a. [Fr. Sp. It. grave; Arm. graven; Russ. with the prefix na, nagrada, recompense; nagradyu, to gratify, to reward. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

3. A tomb.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEL, n. [See Gravel.

1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

2. A tomb.

3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality.

GRAVEL-WALK, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls.

GRAVELY, adv. [from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.


GRAVING, pp. Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper or other hard substance.

2. To stick in the sand. Camden.

3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. Prior.

4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVELLED, pp. Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELLESS, a. [from gravel.] Without a gravel or tomb; unburied. Shak.

GRAVELLY, adv. [from gravel.] In a gravel; hence, in a solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

3. A tomb.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEL-WALK, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls.

GRAVELY, adv. [from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.


GRAVING, pp. Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper or other hard substance.

2. To stick in the sand. Camden.

3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. Prior.

4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVELLED, pp. Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELLESS, a. [from gravel.] Without a gravel or tomb; unburied. Shak.

GRAVELLY, adv. [from gravel.] In a gravel; hence, in a solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

3. A tomb.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEL-WALK, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls.

GRAVELY, adv. [from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.


GRAVING, pp. Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper or other hard substance.

2. To stick in the sand. Camden.

3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass. Prior.

4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVELLED, pp. Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELLY, adv. [from gravel.] In a gravel; hence, in a solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

3. A tomb.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEL-WALK, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls.

GRAVELY, adv. [from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.

1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

2. A free gift; a present; a donation; that is given without a compensation or equivalent.

3. A tomb.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEL-WALK, n. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom; used in gardens and malls.

GRAVELY, adv. [from grave.] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning gravely smiles. Swift.

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed gravely.

GRAVENESS, n. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVER, n. [See Graver.

2. In medicine, small calculous concretions of stone or gravel, or formed of sand, gravel, or lime.

GRAVEMENTY, n. Pregnancy. [Not in use.]

GRAVITY, n. [Fr. grain; Sp. gravidad; L. gravitas, from gravis, heavy. See Grace.
Gravity is the tendency of great bodies to a center, or the sum or result of all the attractions with all the molecules composing a great body.  


The force of gravity in a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter.

3. **Specijic gravity**, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. Thus the exact weight of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of water or tin, is called its specific gravity. The specific gravity of bodies is usually ascertained by weighing them in distilled water.  

Great Cato there, for gravity renowned.  
—Dryden.

5. **Weight**; enormity; atrocioussness; as the gravity of an injury.  

[Not used.]  
—Hooker.


GRAVY, n. The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRAY, a. [Sax. grig, grag; G. graun; D. grau; It. grigio; Ir. gre.  
This is probably Graxios, Gracus, Greek, Grati, the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion, compared with the Asiaties and Africanus. [See Europe.]

Ex gravis polvis, ras by Graues clausula.  
—Hesiod, Theog. 270.

“Keto bore to Phorcus the Graice with fair cheeks, white from their birth, and hence they were called Graice.” The Greek word γράιας is rendered an old woman, and in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is gray. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.

1. White, with a mixture of black.

These gray and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks.  
—Newton.

2. White; hoary; as gray hair. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.

3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes; as gray eyes; the gray-eyed morn.  
—Gay. Shak.

4. Old; mature; as gray experience.  
—Amer. Parnel.

GRAY, n. A gray color.

2. A badge.  
—Ainsworth.

GRAY-BEARD, n. An old man.  
—Shak.

GRAY-EYED, a. Having gray eyes.

GRAYFLY, n. The trumpeter-fly.  
—Millton.

GRAY-HAIRED, a. Having gray hair.

GRAY-HAULD, n. Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAYHOUND, n. [Sax. grighund.] A tall fleet dog, used in the chase.

GRAYISH, a. Somewhat gray; gray in a degree.

GRAYLING, n. A fish of the genus Salmo, called also umber, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the back and sides are of a silvery gray color. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.  


GRA YNESS, n. The quality of being gray.

Sherwood.

GRAYWACKE, n. [G. grauwacke.] A rock composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, chiefly of quartz, feldspar, siliceous slate and argillite. These fragments are sometimes angular, and sometimes rounded and angleis are rounded, thus forming nodules or globular masses. The size is very variable, passing from grains to nodules of a foot in diameter. The several ingredients are united by an indurated argillaceous substance, or the interstices between the larger fragments are filled by the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock, but in grains so comminated as to resemble a homogeneous cement. The colors are some shade of gray or brown, as bluish gray, red-brown, &c.  

Cleaveland.

GRAZING, pp. Touching lightly, as a moving body.

3. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer grazes large herds of cattle.

4. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage. The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead.  
—Pope.

To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob grazed Laban’s sheep.

GRAZE, v. t. [Sax. grasian; G. grasen; D. grasen; Sw. gri; Fr. grezir.  
This is probably Graxios, Gracus, Greek, Grati, the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion, compared with the Asiaties and Africanus. [See Europe.]

To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; as, the bullet grazed the wall or the earth.

1. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer grazes large herds of cattle.

2. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are grazed.

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as a fossil that has a greasy feel.

GREASE, v. t. griz. To smear, anoint with oily matter; to daub with grease or fat.  
—Bacon.

GREASE, n.  
A smeared or defiled cattle; as; the great genus.

2. Smeared or defiled with grease.

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as a fossil that has a greasy feel.

GREASY, a. Greasy.  
—Shak.

GROSS, a. Indecent; indecent.  
—Marston.

GREASE, n. [Sax. great; D. groot; G. gros; Norm. gre; It. grosso; Sp. grueso; Port. grandes.] Great; large in number; as a great many:

6. Important; weighty; as a great argu-

13. Dignified in aspect, manner, or presence; as, a great philosopher or botanist; a great scholar.

8. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; as, a great lord; the great men of the nation; the great Mogul; Alexander the great.

12. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; as, a great lord; the great men of the nation; the great Mogul; Alexander the great.

13. Dignified in aspect, manner, or presence; as, a great philosopher or botanist; a great scholar.

8. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; as, a great lord; the great men of the nation; the great Mogul; Alexander the great.

12. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; as, a great lord; the great men of the nation; the great Mogul; Alexander the great.

13. Dignified in aspect, manner, or presence; as, a great philosopher or botanist; a great scholar.
Nothing can be great which is not right.

18. Swelling; proud; as, he was not dis- heady by great looks.

19. Chief; principal; much traveled; as a great road. The ocean is called the great highway of nations.

20. Pregnant; teeming; as great with young.

21. Hard; difficult. It is no great matter to live in peace with meek people.

22. Familiar; intimate. [Vulgar.]

23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or as great degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line, as great grandfather, the father of a grandfather, the great great grandfather, the father of a great great grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and great grandson, great great grandson, &c.

24. Distinguished by extraordinary events, in the ascending or descending line, as great grandfather, the father of a grandfather, the great great grandfather, the father of a great great grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and great grandson, great great grandson, &c.

25. Superior; preeminent; as great chamberlain; great marshal.

The sense of great is to be understood by the things it is intended to qualify. Great pain or wrath is violent pain or wrath; great love is ardent love; great peace is entire peace; a great name is extensive renown; a great evil or sin, is such as should be punished by condemnation; a great road. The ocean is called the great ocean.

2. The language of Greece.

2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager.

2. To translate into Greek.

GREE'KLING, n. An inferior Greek writer. [See Greek.]

GREE'DINESS, n. Keenness of appetite.

GREE'DILY, adv. With it.

GREE. D. I. To agree. Obs.

GRE'CIZE, V. i. To speak the Greek language.

GRE'CISM, n. [L. grcecismus.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GRE'CIZE, v. t. To render Greecian.

GRE'CIZE, v. i. To speak the Greek language.

GRE'E, n. [Fr. gre; See Agree.] Good will.

GRE'E, v. i. To agree. Obs. [See Agree.]

GREE'E, n. [W. grá; L. gráius. It ought to be written greau, but it is entirely obsolete.] A flight of steps. [Obs.]

GREE'N, n. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter's tools to build a ship by the great.

2. People of rank or distinction. The poor envy the great, and the great despise the poor.

2. Nobly; illustriously.

2. By a high rate, tho' greatly distil expir.

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. He greatly scorned to turn his back on his foe. He greatly spared the offered boon.

GRE'NESS, n. Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number or quantity; as the greatness of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use bulk, size, extent or magnitude than greatness; as the bulk or size of the body; the extent of the ocean; the magnitude of the sun or of the earth.

2. Large amount; extent; as the greatness of a reward.

3. High degree; as the greatness of virtue or vice.

4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.

5. Greatness; as the greatness of one's acquisitions.

8. Large extant or variety; as the greatness of a man's acquisitions.

9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a thought. As brings all Brobdingnag before your thought.

10. Force; intensity; as the greatness of sound, of passion, heat, &c.

GREAVE, for grove and groose. [See Groove and Groose.]

GREAVES, n. plu. greaves. Port. Sp. grevesas. In Fr. grove is the calf of the leg. Armor for the legs; a sort of boots. [1 Sam. xvii.]

GREBE, n. A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of anseres, of several species; as the tippet-grebe, the horned grebe, the eared grebe or dob-chick.

GRECIAN, a. Pertaining to Greece.

GRECIAN, n. A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek.

GRECIANISM, n. [L. gréciasmus.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GRECIze, v. t. To render Greecian.

2. To translate into Greek.

GRECIze, v. i. To speak the Greek language.

GRE'E, n. [Fr. gré; See Agree.] Good will.

2. Step; rank; degree. [See Degree.] Ohs.

2. Ardent desire.

2. Greedy. [Sax. gréddig; D. gretig; Gre'dily, adv. With it.

2. To agree. Obs. [See Agree.]

GREE'N-EARTH, n. A species of earth or soil.

GREE'N-LOTH, n. A board or court of

GREE'NWEED, n. Genista.

GREE'NBROOM, n. A plant of the genus Berberis.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

2. Poor.

2. To translate into Greek.

2. Step; rank; degree. [See Degree.]

3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; usually in the plural.

The flagrant greens I seek, my brow to bind.

4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; usually in the plural.

GREEN, n. The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as apple green, meadow green, leek green, &c. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage. The smooth enamelled green. Milton.

3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; usually in the plural.

The flagrant greens I seek, my brow to bind.

4. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; usually in the plural.

GREEN, v. t. To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, nor indeed hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. “Spring greens the year.” “God greens the groves.” The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green color. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let the plant be caused into the open air, and the rays of the sun will green it. This use would correspond with the use of whiten, blacken, redden.

GREE'BROOM, n. A plant of the genus Genista; not a genus.

GREE'N-CLOTH, n. A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the British king's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace.

GREEN-EYE, n. A native of Greece.

GREEN-EYED, a. Having green eyes; as green-eyed jealousy.

GREEN-FISH, n. A fish so called. [See Fish.]

GREE'N-GAGE, n. A species of plum.

GREE'N-GROCER, n. A retailer of greens.
2. To address at meeting; to address in any way.

GREET, V. I. [Sax. gretan, grettan, to speak, to say].

3. Freshness; vigor. South.

1. To address with expressions of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREETING, n. Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREET, V. I. [Sax. gretan, grettan, to speak, to say].

3. Freshness; vigor. South.

1. To address with expressions of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREETING, n. Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREETING, n. A state of greenness.

GREENHORN, n. A raw youth.

GREEN-HOUSE, n. A house in which plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.

GREENISH, a. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as a greenish yellow.

GREENISHNESS, n. The quality of being greenish.

GREENLY, adv. With a green color; freshly; immaturely.

GREENNESS, n. The quality of being green; virility; as the greenness of grass or of a meadow.

2. Immaturity; unripeness; in a literal or figurative sense; as the greenness of fruit; the greenness of youth.

3. Freshness; vigor.


GREEN-SICKNESS, n. The chlorosis, a disease of maidens, so called from the color it occasions in the face.

GREEN-STALL, n. A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREENSTONE, n. [so called from a tinge of green in the color].

A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblend and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals. Ure.

GREEN-SWARD, n. Turf green with grass.


GREENWOOD, n. Wood when green, as in summer.

GREENWOOD, a. Pertaining to a greenwood; as a greenwood shade. Dryden.

GREET, v.t. [Sax. greutan, grettan, to salute, to exclaim, to cry out, to bid farewell, to approach, to touch; G. grüßen; D. graten, to greet; Sax. grudan, to cry; Goth. grudan, Sw. gråta, Dan. græde, to weep; It. gratare; Sp. port. gritar; Port. gritar, griára, to shout, to scream, to shriek, to wail, to make a vehement rough noise; perhaps L. rudus, to roar, to roar. See Class Rd. No. 7. 19. 43. 70.

1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to address at meeting; to address in any way.

My lord, the Mayor of London comes to greet you. Shak.

2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner.

Shak.

3. To congratulate.

4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. Col. iv. 2 Tim. iv.

5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace. 1 Thess. v. 6.

To meet, to greet. Shak.

GREFT, v.i. To meet and salute. There greet in silence, as the dead are wont. And sleep in peace. Shak.

2. To weep; written by Spenser greit. Obs.

GREETED, pp. Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREETED, n. One who greets.

GREETING, n. Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREETING, n. A state of greenness.

GREENHOOD, n. A little pig.

GRIDLE, n. [W. greidel, from greide, to make ready].

A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRID, t. v. [It. gridare; Sp. gritar; Port. gritar, Port. id.; Fr. cri; Eng. to cry; Sax. grædan; Dan. græde; Sw. gråta. See Greet.]

To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as the griding sword. Milton.

To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as the griding sword. Milton.

That through his thigh the mortal steel did gridre. Spenser.

GRIDLEIN, n. [Fr. gris de lin, flax gray.]

A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

GRID IRON, n. [W. greidein, fr. greidein, to heat, scorched, toast, and iron. See Griddle.]

A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish; for roasting coals.

GRID, v.t. [D. gridre, hurt; Fr. frigre, and grevere, to oppress; Sp. agraviar; Norm. grief; greif, greve; L. gravis. See Grave and Aggraviate. The sense is pressure or oppression.]

1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow: regret. We experience grief when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy, we feel grief at the misfortunes of others.

2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel grief when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being, fills the penitent heart with the most pungent grief.

3. Cause of sorrow: that which afflicts. Who were a grief of mind to Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxvi.

A foolish son is a grief to his father. Prov. xvii.

GRIE, v.t. [D. grieven, to grief, hurt; Fr. frigre, and grevere, to oppress; Sp. agraviar; Norm. grief; greif, greve; L. gravis. See Grave and Aggraviate. The sense is pressure or oppression.]

1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing grieves a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.

2. To afflict; to inflict pain on.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. Lam. iii.

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.

To offend; to displease; to provoke.

Grieve not the holy Spirit of God. Eph. iv.
GRIEVE, v. t. To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn. We grieve at the loss of friends or property. We grieve for our own misfortunes, follies and vices, as well as for those of our children. It is followed by at or for.

GRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIE'VING, ppr. Giving pain; afflicting.

- Distressing.
- Causing grief or sorrow.
- Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.
- Expressing great uneasiness; as grievous complaint.

GRIEVED, pp. Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIEV'OUS, a. [Fr. grievous; Sp. grifo; It. grifone; L. griphus; Gr. grif, grível, a griffin.

1. Great; atrocious.
2. Calamitous; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness.
4. Atrociously; as, to sin or offend grievously.
5. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness.

GRIEV'OUS-LIKE, a. Resembling a griffin.

GRIF'FON, n. [Fr. griffon; Sp. grifo; It. grifone; L. griphus; Gr. grif, grível, a griffin.

1. A merry creature. Sicifl.

In the natural history of the ancients, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armour. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture. Enlyc.

GRIF'FON-LIKE, a. Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, n. A small eel; the sand eel.

- An eel.
- A merry creature.

Vol. I.

GRILL, v. t. [Fr. griller.] To broil. [Not in use.]


GRILLY, v. t. To express by grinning.

GRIME, n. [Gr. grime, grime, fiery, glowing.

1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminate by attrition; to triturate.

Take the mithstones and grind meal. Ism.

We say, to grind meal, but this is an elliptical phrase. The true phrase is, to grind corn to meal.

2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth.

Dryden.

3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth of a grinding instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; as, to grind an ax or sythe.

4. To make smooth; to polish by friction; as, to grind glass.

5. To rub one against another.

Harsh sounds—and the grinding of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body and set the teeth on edge. Bacon.

6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to grind the faces of the poor. Is. iii.

7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. Matt. xxi.

To grate; as grinding pains. Dryden.

GRIND, v. i. To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. Milton.

2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as the grinding jaws. Rowe.

3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. Corn will not grind well before it is dry.

4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. Glass grinds smooth.

5. To be sharpened by grinding. Steel grinds to a fine edge.

GRINDER, n. One that grinds, or moves a mill.

1. The instrument of grinding. Philips.

2. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw-tooth.

3. The tooth in general. Dryden.

GRINDING, ppr. Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing.

2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.

GRINDSTONE, n. A sandstone used for grinding tools. Grindstones, used by old writers, is obsolete.

GRINNER, n. [See Grin.] One that grins.

GRINNING, ppr. Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRIN'GLY, adv. With a grinning laugh.

GRINNING, ppr. Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRINNING, adv. With a grinning laugh.

GRINNINGLY, adv. With a grinning laugh.
GRIPE, v. i. To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactations; as a griping miser.

2. To feel the colic. Shak. Dryden.

6. Gripes, in the plural, distress of the bowels; colic.

5. In seamen's language, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel.

4. Affliction; pinching distress; as the gripes of poverty.

3. Profit; gain: [as in Latin emolumentum, from emolior, to moisten; in the phrase, it brings grief to the mill.]

2. In seamen's language, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course. Mar. Diet.

GRIPSTER, n. [Sax. gripest; perhaps L. curtis, in curtalea; curtalea for cratail.]


GRIP'PLENESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone. Obs. Shuk. Dryden.

GRIS, n. [Fr. gris, gray.] A kind of fur.

GRIS'LY, a. As consisting of gristle; like cartilaginous; as the gristy rays of fins connected by membranes. Obs. Quincy.

GRIST, n. [Sax. grist; Eth. rh48 cha-

1. Properly, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in common usage, it signifies corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time or the meal it produces.

2. Supply; provision.

3. Profit; gain: [as in Latin emolumentum, from emolior, to moisten; in the phrase, it brings grief to the mill.]


GRIST'LY, a. Consisting of gristle; like cartilaginous; as the gristy rays of fins connected by membranes.

GRIST'MILL, n. A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, n. [Sax. grot or groat; Gr. grit; grit; groats; D. grud, grut, and gruts; Dan. gisv or grod; Sw. grov; partly allied to grata; Dan. grutter, to bruise or grate; W. grud, grat, the latter from rhud, a cast, or driving forward.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats bulled, or coarsely ground; written also groats.

3. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles.

4. Sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRIT'TY, a. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TINESS, n. The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.
GROOVE, n. [Ice. groof; Sw. grop; L. grooves, a furrow.] 1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. Among joiners, a channel in the edge of a molding, style or rail. 2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable. GROOVER, n. A pointer. [Loculi.] GROOVING, ppr. Cutting in channels. GROPE, v. t. [Sw. gröpa.] To cut a channel with an edged tool: to furrow. GROOVER, n. A groper. [Loculi.] GROSS, n. 1. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; as the grossness of language; the grossness of wit. 2. Greatly; palpably; enormously; as, this matter is gross. GROSSNESS, n. Foundation; that which supports anything. This argument stands on defenseable ground. Hence, 6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. He stated the grounds of his complaint. Meeting happiness the ground of his unhappiness. Sidney. 7. First principles; as the grounds of religion. Milton. 8. In painting, the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original color.
and to which the other colors are applied to make the representation; as crimson on a white ground.  

9. In manufactures, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental.

10. Grounds, plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; froth; coffee grounds; the ground of strong beer.

11. The plain song; the time on which descants are raised.

12. Field or place of action. He fought with fury, and would not quit the ground.

2. To lose credit; to decline; to become less. To lose ground, to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence, to lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.

15. The foil to set a thing off. (Ms. Slia'k.)

16. Formerly, the pit of a play house. B. Jonson.

To gain ground, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle gains ground. Hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army gains ground on the enemy. Hence, to gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion gains ground.

To lose ground, to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence, to lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.

To give ground, to recede; to yield advantage.

To get ground, and to gather ground, are seldom used.

GROUND, v. t. To lay or set on the ground.

2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason or principle; as arguments grounded on reason; faith grounded in two fathoms of water.

3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly. Being rooted and grounded in love. Eph. iii.

GROUND, v. i. To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship grounded in two fathoms of water.

GROUND, prep. and pp. of grond.

GROUND-AGE, n. A tax paid by a ship for standing in port.

Blount.

GROUND-ANGLING, n. Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND-Ash, n. A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash.

Mortimer.

GROUND-BAIT, n. Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water.

Walton.

GROUND-FLOOR, n. The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the second floor from the ground the first floor.

GROUND-IVY, n. A well known plant, the Glechoma hederacea; called also alc-hoof and gill.

GROUNDLESS, a. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as groundless fear.

GROUNDLESSLY, a. Without reason or cause; without authority for support.

GROUNDLESSNESS, n. Want of just cause, reason or authority for support.

GROUNDLING, n. A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low vulgar person. Shaks.

GROUND, adj. Upon principles; solidly. [A bad word and not used.] Ascham.

GROUND-NUT, n. A plant, the Arachis, a native of South America.

GROUND-OAK, n. A sapling of oak.

Ground-Pine, n. A plant, a species of Sequoia, or of several species.

GROUND-PLATE, n. In architecture, the ground-plates are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLANT, n. The ground on which a building is placed.

GROUND-PLATE, n. In the icnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, n. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

GROUND-ROOM, n. A room on the ground; a lower room.

GROUND-SEL, n. A plant of the genus Sequoia, of several species.

GROUND-SEL, n. [ground, and Sax. sylf, basin, allied probably to L. silla, that which is set. See Sill.]

The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; commonly called a sill.

GROUND-TACKLE, n. In ships, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

GROUND-WORK, n. The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals.

GROUND, the ground; that to which the rest are additional.

GROUPED, a. Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GROUPING, v. t. Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GROUPING, n. The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUPS, n. grus. [Pers. gorus, grosh, a block of wood. The vine-grower, cock of the wood, a fowl of the genus Tetrao. The name is given to several species, forming a particular division of the genus; such as the black game, the red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse, &c.]

GROVE, n. [Sax. gref, a grove, a cave, a grove; all GI to grohe, which see.] To cut out an avenue, or from the resemblance of an avenue to a channel.

1. In gardening, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. A grove is either open or close; open, when consisting of large trees whose branches shade the ground below; close, when consisting of trees and underwood, which defend the avenues from the rays of the sun and from violent winds.

2. A wood of small extent. In America, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden, but only to a wood of small extent and not to a forest.

3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a ground.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVEL, v. t. Grovel. [Ice. gruva; Chaucer, grof, flat on the ground or face; Scot. grove, an abject wretch.

1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

GROVEL, v. t. Grovel on dry face. Shak.

Creeper and grovel on the ground. Milton.

2. To be low or mean; as groveling sense; groveling thoughts. Dryden. Addison.

GROVER, n. One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROVELING, pp. Creeping; moving on the ground.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.

GROVING, n. Groving.
He causeth the grass to grow for cattle. Ps. civ.
To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat grows in most parts of the world; rice grows only in warm climates.
To increase; to be augmented; to wax.
To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat.
To advance; to improve; to make progress; to grow in grace, in knowledge, in piety. The young man is growing in reputation.
To advance; to extend. His reputation in growing.
To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; as, he grows more skilful, or more prudent. Let not vice grow to a habit, or into a habit.
To come forward; to advance.
[Not much used.]
Winter began to grow fast on.
To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to grow pale; to grow poor; to grow rich.
To proceed, as from a cause or reason.
Lax morals may grow from errors in opinion.
To accrue; to come.
Why should damage grow to the hurt of the kings. Ezra iv.
To swell; to increase; as, the wind grows.
To grow together, I to become united by growth; as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.
Grow, signifies properly to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a swelling; thriving.
To grow up, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.
To grow up, To close and adhere; to grow together, to become united by growth; as flesh or the bark of a tree severed.
Grow, signifies properly to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a passing from one state to another, and from greater to less.
Grows less frequent. Paley.
[To grow less, is an abuse of this word; the phrase should be to become less.]
GROW, v.t. To produce; to raise; as, a farmer grows large quantities of wheat.
This is a modern abusive use of grow, but prevalent in Great Britain, and the English use begins to be imitated in America. Until within a few years, we never heard grow used as a transitive verb in New England, and the ear revolts at the practice.
GROWER, n. One who grows; that which grows.
In English use, one who raises or produces.
GROWING, ppr. Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.
GROWL, v.t. [Gr. γρωνος, a grunting; Flemish grolen. Junius, D. krolien, to caterwaul.]
To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.
GROWL, v.t. To express by growling.
Thomson.
GROWL, n. The murmurs of a cross dog.
GROWLER, n. A snarling cur; a growler.
GROWLING, ppr. Grumbling; snarling;
GROWN, pp. of grow. Advanced; increased in growth.
2. Having arrived at full size or stature; as, a grown woman.
Grown over, covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.
GROWSE, v.t. [Sax. ariessen.] To shiver; to have chills. [Not used.]
GROWTH, n. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In plants, vegetation. We speak of slow growth and rapid growth; of early growth, late growth and full growth.
2. Product; produce; that which has grown; as a fine growth of wood.
3. Production; any thing produced; as a poem of English growth.
Dryden.
4. Increase in number, bulk or frequency.
5. Increase in extent or prevalence; as the growth of trade; the growth of vice.
6. Advancement; progress; improvement; as growth in grace or piety.
GROWTH/EAD, t. [probably gross or GROWTH/NOL.]
1. A kind of fish.
GRUB, v.t. [Goth. graban. See Gravel.]
The primary sense is probably to rub, to rake, scrape or scratch, as wild animals dig by scratching. Russ. groby, to rake, to row; greben, a comb; grob, a grave; groblit, a ditch.] To dig; to be occupied in digging.
GRUB, v.t. To dig; mostly followed by up.
To grub up, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to grub up trees, bushes or sheds.
GRUB, n. [from the Verb.] A small worm; produced from the egg of the bcolefly, which is transformed into a winged insect.
3. To be unwilling or reluctant.
GRUDGE, v.t. To murmur; to repine; to grumble.
GRUDGE, n. Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will; secret enmity; hatred; as an old grudge.
2. Unwillingness to benefit.
GRUDGING, pp. Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.
GRUDGING, n. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.
2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire.
He had a grudging still to be a knave. B. Johnson.
GRUDGER, n. One that grudges; a murmurer.
GRUDGING, pp. Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.
GRUDGING, n. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.
2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire.
A symptom of disease. [Not in use.]
GRUDGEINGLY, adv. Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give grudgingly.
GRUEL, n. [Fr. greau; W. grual.]
A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats or maize.
GRUFF, a. [D. grof; G. grob; Dan. grov; Sw. grof; W. grof, a gruffon, one fierce and bold.]
Of a rough or stern countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.
GRUFFLY, adv. Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.
Of a gruff voice.
GRUFFNESS, n. Roughness of countenance; sternness.
GRUM, a. [Dan. grum, cruel, fierce, peevish; Sw. grum, id.; Dan. gremmer, to mourn; W. gronym, growing; surly; grumian, to grumble.]
1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly.
2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as a grum voice.
GRUMBLE, n. [D. gramelen, gremmen; Sax. grumelan; Dan. gremmer; Fr. grommel; W. grymial, to grumble; Russ. grom, a loud noise, thunder; gremlyn, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Arm. grommellet; Ir. crum, thunder, probably from the root of rumble; Heb. Ch. Syr. Grum to roar, murmur, thunder; Sax. re-
2. A fish of the gurnard kind.

GRUM'LY, adv. Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRUNT'ING, ppr. Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.

GRUNT, v.i. [Dan. grynter; G. grunzen; Gr. grynnein; L. grunere; Sp. gron.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as grumous blood.

GRUM'OUS, a. Thick; concreted; clotted; as grumous blood.

GRUME, n. [Fr. grumeau; L. grumus; It. grumo.] A genus of true scorpions.

GRU'MOUSLY, adv. With grumbling or complaint.

GRUM'BLING, n. A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUM'BLING, ppr. Murmmimg through discontent; rumbling; growing.

GRUTCH, for short, is now vulgar, and not to be used.

GUANACO, n. The llama, or camel of South America, in a wild state.

GUANO, n. A substance found on many islands in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowl; is used as manure; see Manure.

GUARA, n. A bird of Brazil, the Tantalurus ruber, about the size of a sparrow. When first hatched, it is black; it is afterwards changed to gray, and then to vivid red.

GUARAN'TEE, n. A warrantor. [See Guaranty, the noun; and Guaranty, the verb.]

GUARANTY, n. guaranty. [Fr. garantir; It. garantire; Arm. guarantia; W. guarant, from guar, secure, smooth, or rather from guara, to fend, to fence, the root of guard, that is, to drive off; to hold off; to stop; to protect, to preserve, to indemnify; Sax. variosan; to defend; Eng. to ward; allied to warren; &c. See Warrant.]

1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage to secure the performance of; to indemnify; to save harmless.

2. That which secures against attack or injury; he or they whose business is to prevent attack or surprise; a state of defense or safety. Guard against mistakes, or against temptations to vice.

3. To accompany and protect; to keep or preserve; to guard a general on a journey; to guard the baggage of an army.

4. To adorn with lists, laces or ornaments.

5. To gird; to fasten by binding.

GUARD, v. i. To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to give notice to; to be in a state of defense or safety. Guard against mistakes, or against temptations.

GUARD, n. [Fr. garde; Sp. guarda; It. guardia; L. gardia.]

1. The person or body of men who is engaged in the protection of a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business it is to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their guards to secure their persons.

2. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; heed. Be on your guard. Te-merity puts a man off his guard.

3. That which guards against objections or encumbrances; caution of expression.

4. An ornamental lace, hem or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.

6. The person or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their guards to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh’s guard.

Guards and restrictions as I. Afterbury.

GUA, n. [Gr. gua.] A measure containing one tenth of a line. Locke.

GUAINA, n. A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.
foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.

Rear guard, the body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.

Life guard, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.

Guard-boat, n. A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. Mar. Dict.

Guard-chamber, n. A guard-room.

Guard-room, n. A room for the accommodation of guards.

Guard-ship, n. A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and to receive impressed seamen.

Guardable, a. That may be protected.

Sir J. Williams.


Guardant, a. Guarding, preserving, or attending for protection.


Guardant, a. Protecting; performing the office of a protector; as a guardian angel; guardian care.

Guardianness, n. A female guardian. [Not in use.]

Guardianship, n. The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

Guarding, ppr. Defending; protecting; securing; attending for protection.

Guardless, a. Without a guard or defense.

Guardship, n. Care; protection. [Little used.]


Gua'va, n. An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus Psidium. It is of two species, or rather varieties, the pyriferum or white guava, and pommiferum or red guava. The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it resembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavor, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly. Pope.

Govern, v. t. [L. gubernare.] To govern. [Not used.]

Governant, n. [L. gubernator.] See Governor.

Governance, n. Rule; direction. [Little used.]

Governatorial, a. Governing.

Governor, n. A person that rules or directs a part of a state or country.

Governorship, n. Care; protection. [Little used.]

Governor-general, n. A general officer who governs a province or colony.

Governor-militant, n. A general officer who governs a country in time of war.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governor's office, n. The office of a governor.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of governing, or the state of being governed.

Governorship, n. The act of g
He will be our guide, even unto death. Ps. 3. 11

3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts. Experience is one of our best guides.

GUIDED, pp. Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.

GUIDELESS, a. Destitute of a guide; the present signification.

GUIDEPOST, n. A post at the forks of a road, for directing travelers the way.

GUIDER, n. A guide; one who guides or directs.

GUIDING, prp. Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUIDON, n. [Fr.] The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; or the standard-bearer.

GUIDELINE, n. A line or guide, a rule.

GUIDELESS, a. Free from guile or deceit.

GUIDELESSNESS, n. Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUIDER, n. [See Gilder.]

GUIGLE, n. guile. [Qu. Old French guille or guile. It may be the Celtic form of Eng. wile. See Ethiopic, Cus. col. 185.]

Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; usually in a bad sense.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve To wage by force or guile eternal war.

Behold an Isaac indeed, in whom is no guile. John 1.

GUIGLE, v. t. To disguise craftily. Obs.

GUIGLEFUL, a. Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as a guileful person.

2. Treacherous; deceitful.

3. Intended to deceive; as guileful words.

GUIGLEFULY, adv. Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

GUIGLEFULNESS, n. Deceit; secret treachery.

GUIGLELESS, a. Free from guile or deceit; ardent; frank; sincere; honest.

GUIGLENESS, n. Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUIGLER, n. One who betrays into danger by insidious arts. [Not used.]

GUIGLE-MOT, n. [from the Welsh gwil, gwyll, whirling about.]

A water fowl of the genus Cymallus, and order of anserus. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia and America.

GUIGL-LOTIN, n. [Fr. from the name of the inventor.]

An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUIGL-LOTIN, v. t. To behead with the guillotine.

GUIGL, a. A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, n. guilt. [Sax. gylt, a crime, and a debt, connected with gyltan, to pay; or it is from the root of D. and G. schuld, Dan. skyl, a debt, fault, guilt. See Shall, Should.]

If the word is from gyltan, gyl-dan, to pay, it denotes a debt contracted by an offense, a fine, and then came the present signification.

1. Criminality: that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. To constitute guilt there must be a moral agent enjoying freedom of will, and capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and a willful or intentional violation of a known law, or rule of duty. The guilt of a person exists, as soon as the crime is committed; but to evince it to others, it must be proved by confession, or conviction in due course of law. Guilt renders a person a debtor to the law, as it binds him to pay a penalty in money or suffering. Guilt therefore implies both criminality and liability to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act of breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.

2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs guilt by the violation of a blockade.


GUILTILY, adv. In a manner to imply guilt, not in an innocent,

GUILTINESS, n. The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.

GUILTLESS, a. Free from guilt, crime or offense; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx.

2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.

But from the mountain's grassy side
A guiltless feast I bring. Goldsmith.

A guiltless fear I bring. Goldsmith.

GUILTLESSLY, adv. Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, n. Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime.

GUILT-SICK, a. Diseased in consequence of guilt.

GUILTY, a. guilty. [Sax. gyltis.] Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by such act or neglect, being liable to punishment, not innocent. It may be followed by of, as to be guilty of theft or arson.

Nor be, nor you, were guilty of the strike. Dryden.

2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful; as a guilty world.


In Scripture, to be guilty of death, is to have committed a crime which deserves death. Matt. xxvi.

To be guilty of the body and blood of Christ, is to be chargeable with the crime of crucifying Christ afresh, and offering indignity to his person and righteousness, represented by the symbols of the Lord's supper. 1 Cor. xi.

GUINEA, n. gwina. [From Guinea, in Africa, which abounds with golds.

Formerly, a gold coin of Great Britain of the value of twenty one shillings sterling, equal to $4.06, American money.

GUINEA-DROPPER, n. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEA-HEN, n. The Numida melanocephala, a fowl of the Gallinacean order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common guineas, and colored fleshly horn on each side of the head. Its color is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots.

GUINEA-PIG, n. A plant, the Capsicum. The pods of some species are used for pickles.

GUINEA-PEPPER, n. A plant, the Capsicum.

GUINEA-PEPPER, n. A plant, the Capsicum. The pods of some species are used for pickles.

GUINEA-PIG, n. In zoology, a quadruped of the genus Cavia or cavy, found in many parts of Europe and in Hudson's Bay. It is gregarious, and may be taken in vast numbers at a draft.

GUINEA, n. gize. [Fr. guine; It. guinea, way; manner: Arm. gus; gr. T; W. gwere, order, manner: Sax. waste; Eng. wise; G. weise; D. gwenen, to beguile.]

1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the guise of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the guise of religion.

That love which is without dissimulation, wears not the guise of modern hypocrisy.

J. M. Mason.

2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior.

By their guise but few men they seem.

Milton.

3. Custom; mode of practice.

The swain replied, it was never our guise, To slight the poor, or aught human despise. Pope.

GUIGER, n. guizer. A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas.

GUIGTAR, n. gitzar. [Fr. guitare; It. chitarra; Sp. Port. guitarra; L. cithara; Gr. xoxo.] A stringed instrument of music; in England and the United States, used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy, much used by men.

GUIGUARD, n. An evow or witty member in a company.

GOLA, n. A building; the cymatium.

GUIGL-AD, n. Aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose. The breast shape; Sax. wise; Eng. wise; G. weise; D. guiten, to beguile.

1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the guise of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the guise of religion.

That love which is without dissimulation, wears not the guise of modern hypocrisy.

J. M. Mason.

2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior.

By their guise but few men they seem.

Milton.

3. Custom; mode of practice.

The swain replied, it was never our guise, To slight the poor, or aught human despise. Pope.

GUIGER, n. guizer. A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas.

GUIGTAR, n. gitzar. [Fr. guitare; It. chitarra; Sp. Port. guitarra; L. cithara; Gr. xoxo.] A stringed instrument of music; in England and the United States, used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy, much used by men.

GUIGUARD, n. An evow or witty member in a company.

GOLA, n. A building; the cymatium.

GUIGL-AD, n. Aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose. The breast shape; Sax. wise; Eng. wise; G. weise; D. guiten, to beguile.
trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscid and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and coagulates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of gum to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal, gum-sandarach, gum-ammoniac, and gum tragacanth. The gums of the peach, plum and cherry trees, &c.

GUM'ARABIC, n. A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.

GUM-BOIL, n. A boil on the gum.

GUM-BRUSH, n. A brush for cleaning the interior of the barrel of a gun.

GUM-BOU, n. A gum resembling gum-senegal.

GUM-BOULON, n. A gum此种 gum, resembling gum-senegal, &c.

GUM-COPL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-CURAL, n. A gum which flows from the curar tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.

GUM-COPAL, n. A gum which flows from the copal tree, in Mexico.
GUR, vi. The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [Not used.]

GURGLE, v.i. [It. gorgiare, from gorgo, the throat, gorgo, a whirlpool, L. gurgvis. See Gorge, which seems to be of the same family, or the same word differently applied.]

1. To run as liquor with a purring noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom.

2. Pure gurgling fills the lonely desert trace.

GUR'LING, ppr. Running or flowing with a purring sound.

GURG'LY, adv. Sensuous enjoyment.

GUR'GOFITE, n. A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurgho, in Lower Austria. It is snow white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture.

GUR'NARD, n. [Ir. guimead ; W. pen-ger, head.] A fish of several species, of the genus Trigla.

GUR'RAH, n. A kind of plain, coarse India stuff. [Used.

1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as in a blow; as, a wound gushed out a crimson flood.

2. "Emitting copiously; as gushing ev'-

GUSSET, n. [Fr. gousset, a fold, a seam; allied perhaps to gusset, from cwys, a furrow.

GUS'T, v. t. To taste; to have a relish.

1. To test or try by tasting.

2. To issue with violence and rapidity, as in a blow; as, a wound gushed out a crimson flood.

3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the gus't and manner of the ancients.

[Not in use.]

GUS'T, v. t. To have a relish.

1. To test or try by tasting.

2. To issue with violence and rapidity, as in a blow; as, a wound gushed out a crimson flood.

3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

GUSTA'TION, n. The act of tasting. [Unusual.]

GUST'FULNESS, n. Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

GUST'LESS, a. Tasteless. Brown

GUST'LESS, a. A vessel without a bottom.

GUST'O, n. [It. gusto, a taste, a relish; Sp. gusto, a taste, a relish. See Gust.

GUST'LESS, a. Tasteless. Brown

GUST'O, n. [It. and Sp. See Gust.]

GUST'FULNESS, n. Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

GUT, V. t. To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

1. To take out the bowels.

2. To run or sweat as a candle.

3. To swallow greedily.

GUT'TER, V. t. To cut or form into small hollows.

1. To cut or form into small hollows.

2. To run or sweat as a candle.

3. To swallow greedily.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallow greedily.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TERLY, adv. lu a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TERLESS, a. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.

GUT'TER, V. t. To swallowing to speak.

1. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

2. To swallow much; to swallow with immediate gus't.
exercises are intended chiefly for the preservation and promotion of health.

GYMNAS'TIC, n. Athletic exercise.

GYMNAS'TICALLY, adv. In a gymnastic manner; athletically. Brown.

GYMNAS'TICS, n. The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises. Gr.

GYM'NIC, a. [Gr. γυμνικός, L. gymnicus.]

1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.

GYM'NOSOPHY, n. [supra.] The doctrine of gymnastics.

GYM'NOSPERM'OUS, a. [supra.] Having naked seeds.

GYM'NOSPERM'OUS, a. [supra.] Having seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel.

GYN, v. t. To begin. Obs.

GYNAN'DRIAN, a. Having stamens inserted in the pistil.

GYR'OMANCY, n. [Gr. γύρωμα, a circuit, and μάντις, a soothsayer.] A kind of divination performed by walking in a round or circle.

H, is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldean, Syriac and Hebrew ꧃, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek ḫ. It is not strictly a vowel, nor a vocalization; but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, harm and arm, heart and ear, heat and eat, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter sui generis, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, h sometimes represents the L, c, and the Gr. x; as in horn, L. cornu, Gr. αἴσχος; hide, G. haut, Sw. hud, D. haut, Dan. hud, L. cutis; Sax. hītian, L. clīnum, Gr. αἴσχος, to lean; L. celum, to conceal, Sax. helan, G. hülen, Dan. hælter. In Latin, h sometimes represents the Greek υ, as in halo, Gr. υατερον, hīniio, υηνος. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural letters.

In English, h is sometimes mute, as in honor, honest; also when united with g, as in right, fight, brought. In which, what, which, whom, and some other words in which it follows w, it is pronounced before it, hwath, huvat, &c. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it H 200,000.

As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for homo, homines, &c. As a name, it stands for the first or long sound of a, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, ha, ha, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well!"


HABEDASHER, n. [perhaps from G. hабeder, hабедер, and L. habēre, to have.] A person who sells or makes clothes, or who is employed in the business of making or selling clothes.

HABEDASHERY, n. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.


HABERGÉON, n. [Fr. habergéon; Norm. habierion; Arm. hābergen.] A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.

HABERGÉON, n. A person who deals in cloth or other garments.
repetition of the same act. Habit is that which is held or retained; the effect of custom on frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good habits and bad habits. Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a habit of in- temperance. We should endeavor to correct evil habits by a change of practice.

A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad habits. Habit of plants, the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.

HABITANCY, n. [See Inhabitancy.] Belknap.

That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as the habitable world. Some climates are scarcely habitable.

HABITANT, n. [Fr. from L. habitans.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.


HABITANCE, n. Dwelling; abode; residence; permanent by continued causes; as an habitual color of the skin. S. S. Smith.

HABIT, v.t. To dress; to clothe; to array. They habited themselves like rural deities.

HABIT, v.t. To dwell; to inhabit. Obs. Chaucer.

HABITABLE, a. [Fr. from L. habitabilis, from habito, to dwell.] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of being inhabited.

HABITABLY, adv. In such a manner as to be habitable. More. Roy.

HABITANCE, n. Dwelling; abode; residence. [Not now used.] Spencer.

HABITANCY, n. Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See Inhabitancy.] Bellinaup.

HABITANT, n. [Fr. from L. habitans.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

HABITAT, n. Habituation.

HABITATION, n. [L. habitatio, from habitabo, to dwell, from habeo, to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells. The stars may be the habitations of numerous races of beings. The Lord blesseth the habituation of the just. Psalms.


HABITED, a. Clothed; dressed. He was habited like a shepherd.

Accustomed. [Not usual.]

HABITUAL, a. [Fr. habituel, from habit.] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom.

Act is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. South.

Customary; according to habit; as the habitual practice of sin; the habitual exercise of holy affections. It is the distinguishing mark of habitual piety to be grateful for the most common blessings. Buckingham.

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes; as an habitual color of the skin. S. S. Smith.

HABITUALLY, adv. By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as habitually profane; habitually kind and benevolent.

HABITUATE, v.t. [Fr. habituer, from habit.] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may habituate themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco. They habituate ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.

2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

HABITUATE, a. Invertebrate by custom. Hammond.

HABITUATED, pp. Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HABITUATING, ppr. Acquainting; making easy and familiar by practice.

HABITUDE, n. [Fr. from L. habitudo, from habitus.] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Little used.]

2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [Not usual.] To write well, one must have frequent habitudes with the best company. Dryden.

3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts; as the habitudes of fowls or insects. Goldsmith.


HABITATE, v.t. [habe nup, let it happen, or not.] At random; by chance; without order or rule. Huidisbras.

HACK, v.t. [Sax. haçı; D. hakken; G. hachen, from which we have hash and hatchet, and from the same root, hatchel. Arm. haicha; W. haciaw, to hack; hag, a gash; and haggle is of the same family, as are hew and hoe. Class Cg.]

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.

2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation. Shak.

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, to be exposed or offered to common use; as a hackney-coach.

4. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. Hackney author or remark.

HACKNEY, n. [Fr. haqimiee, a hacing; from hackney.

HACK'LEY, a. [from hack. Rough; broken as if hacked.

HACK, v.t. To be exposed or offered to common use; as a hackney-coach. Cowper.

HACK'NEY, v.t. To be exposed or offered to common use; as a hackney-coach.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, n. A man who drives a hackney-coach.

HACKNEYED, pp. Used much or in common.

2. Practiced; accustomed.

He is long hackneyed in the ways of men. Shak.

HACK'NEYING, ppr. Using much; accustomed.


HACK'ETON, n. [Fr. hagueton.] A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [Not used.] Spenser.

HAD, pret. and pp. of have; contracted from Sax. hafian, that is, haved; as, I had: I have had. In the phrase, "I had better go," it is supposed that had is used for would; "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go." See Hackney.

HAD'DER, n. [G. heide.] Heath. [Not in use. See Heath.]

HADDON, n. [Ic. codog.] The first syllable seems to be cod or gudus, and the last, the termination, as in buckle.

A fish of the genus Gadus or cod, and order of Juguless. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food. Encyc.

HADDE, n. Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill.

Drayton.

In mining, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein. Cye.

HAD'KET, n. [Sax. haf, a half, and heftan, to seize; G. heft; D. heft; Dan. heft; from the root of hare, or of L. capio, W. haefaue, to snatch.]

A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used

HACK'LEY, n. A hatchel. The latter word is used in the U. States. Johnson. Walton.

3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

HACK'LEY, a. [from hack.] Rough; broken as if hacked.
HAG, n. [In Sax. hdgesse is a witch, fury, or sorceress.]

H'AFTER, n. [W. hajiaw, to catch.] A caviller; a wrangler. [Mil. in use.]

HAG ish, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

HAG-RIDDEN, a. Afflicted with the nightmare.

HAG-SHIP, n. The state or title of a hag or witch.

HAGUEBUT. [See Arquebuse.

HAGGLED, pp. Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAGIOGRAPHAL, n. Pertaining to hagiography, which see.

HAGIOGRAPHER, n. [See the next word.]

HAGIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. ayioj, holy, and ypooji, a writing.]

Sacred writings. The Jews divide the books of the Scriptures into three parts; the Law, which is contained in the five first books of the Old Testament; the Prophets, from Genesis to Chronicles; and the Writings, by way of enumeration. The latter class is called by the Greeks Hagiographa, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, Psalms, and others.

HAGISH, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

HAGLESS, n. [from hack.]

A mess of gash, from the root of hack. In Russ. ega is a foolish old woman, a sorceress. See Goblin, answering to the Hecate of mythology. In W. hagyr, ugly, is from lutg, a goblin, a small eel. It is allied to them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey.

5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair, were formerly called hags.

HAG, v. t. To harass; to torment. Butler.

HAG'ARD, o. [G. hager, lean; W. hag, a gash, from hack.]

1. Any thing wild and intractable. Shak.

2. A species of hawk. Jf'alton

HAG'ARDLY, adv. In a hagard or ugly manner; with deformity. Dryden.

HAG'BORN, n. Born of a hag or witch. Middleton.

HAG'GESS, n. [from hack.]

A mess of gash, from the root of hack. In Russ. ega is a foolish old woman, a sorceress. See Goblin, answering to the Hecate of mythology. In W. hagyr, ugly, is from lutg, a goblin, a small eel. It is allied to them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey.
HAL'CYON, a. Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. Halcyon days were
A military weapon, consisting of a pole or
HAKE, n. A kind of fish, the Gadus merlu
HALE, a. [Sax. hal, sound, whole. See
HALBERDIER, n. One who is armed
3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.
2. Consisting of hair; as AmV^ honors.
Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not im-
HALBERD, n. [Fr. halberdiers; G. helmet;
HAL, adv. In part, or in an equal part or
degree.
Half-lot, and half consenting. Dryden.
In composition, half' denotes an equal part;
or indefinitely, a part, and hence, imperfect.
HALFBLOOD, n. Relation between persons
born of the same father or of the
same mother, but not of both; as a brother
or sister of the half-blood. The word is
sometimes used as an adjective.
HALF-BLOODED, a. Mean; degenerate. [Little used.]
HALF-BRED, a. Mixed; mongrel; mean.
HALF-DEAD, a. Almost dead; nearly
HALF-EDUCATED, a. Imperfectly batch-
ed; as half-hatched eggs. Gay.
HALF-HEARD, a. Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.
HALF-HEARD, a. Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.
HALF-HEADED, a. Showing only part of the face. Shak.
HALF-MAN, a. Mixed; mongrel; mean.
HALF-PENNY, n. ha'p'penny or ha'penny. 1
HALF-PENNY-WORTH, n. The value 5-
HALF-PENNY-WORTH, n. The value 5-
HALF-PERCENT, a. Of the price or value of
half a penny; as a half-penny loaf. Shak.
HALF-PERCENT-WORTH, n. The value of a half-penny.
HALF-PIE, n. A small piece carried by
officers. Tatter.
HALF-PINT, n. The half of a pint, or
HALF-PORTION, n. One imperfectly
learned. Watts.
HALF-SIGHTED, a. Seeing imperfectly;
having weak discernment. Bacon.
HALF-SHIRT, n. See shirt.
HALF-SUBMERGED, a. Submerged to the
HALF-SYMMETRIC, a. Symmetrical in
half; Dan. hah; G. halb.
HALF-TERMED, a. See termed.
HALF-TIME, n. The time necessary for
HALF-TIMBERED, a. See timbered.
HALF-TWENTY, n. Twenty-five. See twenty.
HALF-WAY, adv. In the middle; at half
the distance.
HALF-WAY, adv. In the middle; at half
the distance.
HALF-WAY, adv. In the middle; at half
the distance.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HALF-YEAR, n. A period of six months.
HAL
Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation.

[This word is improperly written with j, in conformity with the German and other continental languages, in which j has the sound of y. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of j destroys its beauty. The like mistake of the sound of j in Jehovah, Jordan, Joseph, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was Jeho- rah, Yordan, Joseph. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in Hallelujah it ought not to be tolerated.]

HALIARD, n. [from hale, hault]. A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail. [Mar. Dict.]

HALIER, n. A particular kind of net for catching birds. Encyc.

HALILLOO, v. i. [This seems to belong to the family of call; Fr. haler.]

HALILLOOING, ppr. Crying out; as a noun, a loud outcry.

HALLOW, v. i. [Sax. hol, holte, to call; G. holl, to cry out; and in the word hallow.

Country folks hallowed and hallowed after me. Sidney.

HALLOO, v. t. To encourage with shouts.

Old John hallow his hounds again. Prior.

1. To chuse with shouts. Shak.

2. To call or shout to. Shak.

[This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.]

HAILING, an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HALLOOING, ppr. Crying out; as a noun, a loud shout.

HALLOW, v. i. [Sax. halgan or halgian, to consecrate, to sanctify, from halg or halg, holy, from hal, sound, safe, whole; G. heilig, from heilig, holy, heel, whole; helgen, to heal; D. heiligen, from heilig, holy, heel, safety, happiness; Dan. heligher, from helig, heel; heel, whole, entire; Sw. helga, from helg, holy. See Holy.

It coincides in origin with hold, and L. callo, to be able.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. Ex. xxviii. xxix. &c.

2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein. Jer. xix.

3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. Lord's Prayer.

HALLOWED, pp. Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced.

HALLOWING, ppr. Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HALLOWMAS, n. [See Mass.] The feast of All Souls. Shak.

HALLUCINATION, n. [L. hallucinatio, from hallucinare, to puzzle, to blur, to blind.] 1. Error; blunder; mistake. [Little used.]

2. In medicine, faintly sense [dysaesthesia] or erroneous imagination. Hallucinations of the senses, arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unnatural circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. Maniacal hallucinations arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in reverie. Darwin. Parr.

HALM, n. [Sax. healum; L. culmus.] Straw. [See Heam.]

HALLO, n. [Ar. ḥālu, hauçon. The verb signifies to frighten, and to adorn with necklaces.]

A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also Corona, or crown. Halos are sometimes white and sometimes colored. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time. Encyc.

HALSE, n. [Sax. hals.] The neck or throat. Obs.

Chancer.

HALSE, v. i. hals. To embrace about the neck: to adjure; to greet. Obs.

HALSENING, a. Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. Obs. Carew.

HALSER, n. hawz'ei. [Sax. G. D. Dan. Sw. hats, the neck; and Qu. Sax. seel, a rope or strap.]

HALSEN, n. [Ar. hās, to adjure; to greet. Obs. Carew.

Straw. [See Haum.]

HALSING, a. [L. hallucinatio, from hallucinare, to puzzle, to blur, to blind.] 1. To embrace about the neck: to adjure; to greet. Obs.

2. To be working or in agitation.

HAM, n. [Sax. ham, a house; Fr. hameau; G. hamme; Rus. chomut, a collar; but it seems to be the Scot. haim. In Sw. hämna is to stop or restrain.]

A kind of collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or horn, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leathers, inside to conform to the shape of the neck. Ham.

HAM, n. pl. hames. [G. hamm; Russ. chomut, a collar; but it seems to be the Scot. haim. In Sw. hämna is to stop or restrain.]

A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

The word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprising the mansion house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town or township.

The country wasted and the hamlets burned. Dryden.

HAMLETED, a. Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life. Feltham.

HAMMER, n. [Sax. hammer; D. hammer; Sw. hammar; probably, the beater.]

A instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a sledge.

HAMMER, v. t. To beat with a hammer; as, to hammer iron or steel.

1. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

2. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with out; as, to hammer out a scheme.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with out; as, to hammer out a scheme.

HAMMERED, pp. Beaten with a hammer.

Pegg.
HAM'PER, n. [contracted from hanaper, or from hand pannier.]

HAM'OUS, [L. hamus, a hook; Celtic, cam, crooked.

9. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch with a hook.

HAM'MOe, n. [Sp. hamaca; Port, maca.] A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It consists of a piece of hemp cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships. Exe. Mar. Dict.

HAM'MER, V. t. [See the Noun.] To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.

HAM'MERED, pp. Shackled; entangled; perplexed.


HAM'MERING, ppr. Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM'MERED, pp. Shackled; entangled; perplexed.

HAM'MER-MAN, n. One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM'MERER, n. One who works with a hammer.

HAM'STER, n. [G. hamster; Russ. cho-mick.] A species of rat, the Mus cricetus, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner color, and its belly and legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas and acorns to its winter residence. It is a very good grain eater.

HAM'STRING, ppr. [to hamstring.] To cut the tendons of the hams.

HAM'STRING, v. t. pret. and pp. hamstringed or hamstrung. To cut the tendons of the hams, and thus to lame or disable.

HAM, for hare, in the plural. Spenser.

HAM'PER, n. [Norm. hanap, a cup, a hamper; Sax, haxp, G. napp, D. nap, Fr. hanap, Arm. hanaf, It. nappa, a bowl or cup. These seem to be all the same word. We see pot, hamp, or cup and a basket should have the same name, unless the vessel was originally made of bark, and so tight as to hold liquors.] The hamper was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the facias, and hence came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the hamaper, is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the hamaper. This word therefore answered to the modern exchequer.

HANCE, HAUNCE, for enhance. Obs. [See Enhance.]

HANCES, n. pl. [L. anza.] In architecture, the ends of elliptical arches, which are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch.

Hand, n. [Sp. hand, hand; G. hand; and D. hand; Dan. hand; Sw. hand. This word may be connected in origin with Sax. handan, to follow, to take or seize, Gr. χειρ, a hand, a holding; but from its derivatives, handy, handsome, it would appear to proceed from a root signifying to be strong, right, straight, which would give the sense of fitness and of beauty. Chaucer has hende, handy, civil, courteous.]

1. In a ship, falls of the fife-rails placed on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HAN, for have, in the plural. Spenser. The day of Christ is at hand. 2 Thess. ii.

By hand, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines or animals; as, to weed a garden by hand; to lift, draw or carry by hand.

In hand, present payment; in respect to the receiver. Receiving in hand one's year's tribute.

Knolles.

2. In a state of execution. I have a great hand in the work.

Under one's care or management. Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the hand of a being.

2. Near in time; not distant.

At hand, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. Shak.

2. Near in time; not distant.

By hand, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation. Out of hand, ready payment; with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with him; but give it him out of hand. Tobit.

To his hand, to my hand, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received. The work is made to his hands. Locke.

Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. Under his hand, in the hand of, is his eternal purpose and executive power. Acts iv.

The providential bounty of God. Ps. civ.

The power of God exerted in judgments, punishments, or mercies, in punishing or defending. Judges ii. Ps. xxxii.

The spirit of God; divine influence. 1 Kings xvii.

21. The favor of God, or his support. Neh. ii.

At hand, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. Shak.

3. To entangle; to catch with a hook.

The day of Christ is at hand. 2 Thess. ii.

By hand, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines or animals; as, to weed a garden by hand; to lift, draw or carry by hand.

In hand, present payment; in respect to the receiver. Receiving in hand one's year's tribute.

Knolles.

2. In a state of execution. I have a great hand in the work.

Under one's care or management. Under his hand, at his hand, &c., denote from the person or being. Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? Job ii.

On hand, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods on hand.

Under one's care or management.

Jupiter had a farm on his hands. L'Estrange.

Off hand, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation. Out of hand, ready payment; with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with him; but give it him out of hand. Tobit.

To his hand, to my hand, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received. The work is made to his hands. Locke.

Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. Under his hand, in the hand of, is his eternal purpose and executive power. Acts iv.

The providential bounty of God. Ps. civ.

The power of God exerted in judgments, punishments, or mercies, in punishing or defending. Judges ii. Ps. xxxii.

The spirit of God; divine influence. 1 Kings xvii.

21. The favor of God, or his support. Neh. ii.

At hand, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. Shak.

2. Near in time; not distant.

By hand, without delay, hesitation or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation. Out of hand, ready payment; with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with him; but give it him out of hand. Tobit.

To his hand, to my hand, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received. The work is made to his hands. Locke.

Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. Under his hand, in the hand of, is his eternal purpose and executive power. Acts iv.

The providential bounty of God. Ps. civ.

The power of God exerted in judgments, punishments, or mercies, in punishing or defending. Judges ii. Ps. xxxii.

The spirit of God; divine influence. 1 Kings xvii.

21. The favor of God, or his support. Neh. ii.

At hand, near; either present and within reach, or not far distant.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. Shak.
To join hand in hand, is to unite efforts and act in concert.

Hand in hand, fit; pat; suitable. Shak.

Hand to mouth. To live from hand to mouth, is to obtain food and other necessaries, as want requires, without making previous provision, or having an abundant previous supply.

To bear in hand, to keep in expectation; to elude. [Not used.] Shak.

To bear a hand, to hasten; a seaman's phrase.

To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.

To set the hand to, to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou settest thine hand to. Deut. xxi.

To take in hand, to attempt; to undertake.

Luke i.

To put the last hand or finishing hand to, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish.

To change hands, to change sides; to shift. Butler.

Hand, in the sense of rate, price, terms, conditions, as used by Bacon, Taylor, &c., is obsolete; as, “to buy at a dear hand;” “accept the mystery, but at no hand wretst it by pride or ignorance.” So in the sense of advantage, gain, superiority, as used by Hayward; and in that of competition, content, as used by Shakespeare.

To get hand, to gain influence, is obsolete.

A heavy hand, severity or oppression.

A light hand, gentleness; moderation.

A strict hand, severe discipline; rigorous treatment.

To get hand, to gain influence, is obsolete.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in. South.

To put the last hand or finishing hand to, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish.

To change hands, to change sides; to shift. Butler.

HAND, v. t. To give or transmit with the hand. Hand me a book.


HAND'BARROW, n. A barrow or vehicle used for placing over, protecting and forwarding various plants, in winter. Cyc.

HAND'BREADTII, n. A space equal to the hand. Johnson.

HAND'CUFF, n. [See handcuff.] A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands.

HAND'DOMESTIC, adj. Domestic, relative to the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. Hooker.

HAND'FAST, v. t. [Sax. handf.stan.] To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand. Obs. Young. An old word. B. Jonson. Sancroft.

HAND'FASTING, n. A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract. Obs.

HAND'FETTER, n. A fetter for the hand; a manacle.

HAND'FUL, n. As much as the hand will grasp or contain.

HAND'FULLY, adv. As full as the hands will embrace.

HAND'GUN, n. A gun to be used by the hand. Addison.

HAND'ICRAFT, n. [Sax. handcreft.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. Addison.

HAND'ICRAFTSMAN, n. A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. Sefif.

HAND'ILY, adv. [See Handy.] With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly.

HAND'INESS, n. The case of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness. Chesterfield.

HAND'WORK, n. [for hand work.] Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. Hooker.

HAND'LY, adv. [See Handy.] With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly.

HAND'KERCHIEF, n. [hand and kerchief. See Kerchief.] A little bag, or bag for carrying money. Johnson.

HAND'KING, n. To fling; to hurl with the hand. Johnson.

HAND'KING, adj. Relating to the hands; made or formed by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'KERCHIEF, n. [hand and kerchief. See Kerchief.] A little bag, or bag for carrying money. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.

HAND'LING, n. The art of conversing with, or managing by the hands. Johnson.
HANDLE, n. 1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, 
2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose. 
HANDLE, pp. Touched; treated; managed. 
HANDLESS, a. Without a hand. 
HANDLING, ppr. Touching; feeling; treating; managing. 
HANDMAID, n. A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant. 
HANDMAIDEN, n. hand; a female servant or attendant. 
HANDMILL, n. A mill moved by the hand. 
HANDS, n. Sails managed by the hand. 
HANDSAW, n. A saw to be used with the hand. 
HANDSCREW, n. An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack. 
HANDS, n. [Dan. handsel; Sax. handsele, from handseilin, to deliver into the hand. See Sale and Sell.] 
1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale. 
2. An earnest; money for the first sale. 
HANDLE, v. t. To use or do any thing the first time. 
HANDSOME, a. [D. handzaam, soft, limber, tractable; hand and zaam, together, zaam, or zaam, we see in assemble. The sense of docility is taken from hand, as in G. behandeln, D. behandelen, to handle, to manage. The Dutch sense of soft, limber, is probably from the sense of easily managed or handled.] 
1. Properly, dextrous; ready; convenient. 
2. Any writing. 
HANDY, a. [D. handig, behendig; Dan. handig; from hand.] 
1. Performed by the hand. 
They came to handy blows. Obs. Knolles. 
2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; applied to persons. He is handy with the saw or the plane. Each is handy in his way. 
3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness. 
4. Ready with the hand; near. My books are very handy. 
5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand. 
6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. We have a spring or posture that is handy. 
HANDY-YBLOW, n. A blow with the hand; an act of hostility. 
HANDY-YDANDY, n. A play in which children change hands and places. Shak. 
HANDY-GRIPE, n. Seizure by the hand. 
HANDY-YSTROKE, n. A blow inflicted by the hand. 
HANG, v. t. pret. and pp. hanged or hung. [Sax. hungan; Sw. hanga; Dan. hange; G. D. hangen; W. hogan, to hang; hung, a hanging or dangling; kone, a shake, a waggling; honauce, to shake, wag, stagger, to wave. The latter seems to be the primary sense.] 
1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to hang a thief. Pharaoh hanged the chief baker. 
HANG, to hang out, to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to hang out false colors. 
To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air. 
To hang over, to project or cause to project above. 
To hang down, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; as, to hang down the head, and elliptically, to hang the head. 
To hang up, to suspend; to place on something fixed on high. 
2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to hang up a question in debate. 
HANG, v. i. To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, as to swing or be movable below. 
2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below. 
3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline. Addison. 
His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder hung. Pope. 
4. To float; to play. And fall those sayings from that gentle tongue. Where civil speech and soft persuasion hang. Prior. 
5. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as a hanging garden on the top of a house. Addison. 
6. To depend; to rest on something for support. This question hangs on a single point. 
7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to; as, to hang on the neck of a person. Two intants hanging on her neck. Peacham. 
8. To hover; to impend; with over. View the dangers that hang over the country. 
10. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as hanging grounds. Martimer.
11. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.

To hang fire, in the military art, is to slow in coming together, as fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.

To hang on, to adhere, to depend, to be in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which hang on the timorous. *Addison.

To be dependent on.

Requiring punishment by the halter.

A hanging matter.

A hanging death by the halter.

A hangman.

One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

The name of certain species of birds, which build nests sus-
be in any degree happy, we must be free from pain, well of body and of mind; to be very happy, we must be in the enjoyment of lively sensations of pleasure, either of body or mind.

Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed. Gen. xxv.

He, a himself happiest, in communicating happiness to others. Wirt.

3. Prosperous; having secure possession of.

4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; applied to things; as a happy condition.

5. Dextrous; ready; able.

6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God, in a future life.

7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as a happy family.

8. Propitious; favorable.

HAR'ASSED, pp. Wearied; tired; teased.

HAR'ASSING, ppr. Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.

HAR'ASSER, n. One who harasses or teases.

HARBAR, n. [Sax. herberga, the station of an army; D. herberg, an inn; Dan. Sw. G. herberge; Fr. auberge; Sp. Port. albergue; It. albergo. The first syllable, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies an army, or a troop, a crowd; the last syllable is berg, borg, a town, or castle, or from berg, to save. But in the Celtic dialects, the first syllable, al, is probably different from that of the other dialects.]

A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.

For harbor at a thousand doors they knocked.

This night let's harbor here in York. Shak.

To take shelter.

HARBORAGE, n. Shelter; entertainment.

HARBORLESS, a. Without a harbor; destitute of a shelter or a lodging.

HARBORER, n. One who entertains or shelters another.

HARBORING, ppr. Entertaining; sheltering.

HARBORLESS, a. Without a harbor; destitute of a shelter or a lodging.

HARBOR-MASTER, n. An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors.

New York.

HAR'BOROUGH, n. A harbor or lodging.

HAR'BOURS, a. Hospitable. [Not in use.]

HARD, a. [Sax. heard; Goth. harda; D. hard; G. hart; Dan. hard; Sw. hird. The primary sense is, pressed.]

1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies and opposed to soft; as hard wood; hard flesh; a hard apple.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

In which are some things hard to be understood.

The hard causes they brought to Moses. Ex. xvi.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; A hard task; a disease hard to cure.

Is any thing too hard for the Lord? Gen. xviii.

4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled; as a hard way. Milton.

5. Painful; difficult; distressing.

Rachel traveled, and she had hard labor. Gen. xxi.

6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both; as hard work or labor; hard duty; hard service.

7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; as hard bondage; a hard master.

Ex. iv. Is. xiv.

8. Unfeeling; insensitive; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy; or any other tender affections; as a hard heart.

9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive.

Have you given him any hard words of late? Shak.

10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another; as hard thoughts.

11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. The enemy was compelled to submit to hard terms. So we say, a hard bargain; hard conditions.

12. Unreasonable; unjust. It is hard to punish a man for speculative opinions. It is a hard case.

13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as a hard winter; hard weather.

14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.

The stag was too hard for the horse.

L'Estrange.

The disputant was too hard for his antagonist.

Anon.

15. Aureate; rough; acid; sour; as liquors.

The cider is hard.

16. Speech; still; forced; constrained; unnatural.

Others—make the figures harder than the marble itself.

His diction is hard, his figures too bold. Dryden.

17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as hard times, when markets are bad, and money of course scarce.

Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. Matt. xxx.

18. Rough; of coarse features; as a hard face or countenance.

19. Aureate; severe; rigorous.

20. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible.

A people of hard language. Ezek. iii.

21. Coarse; unpalatable or scanny; as hard fare.

22. Hard; adv. Close; near; as in the phrase, hard by. In this phrase, the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing. So in B. press, Fr. press, from L. pressus.

A harsh language; with pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importantly; as, to work hard for a living.

And pray'd so hard for mercy from the prince. Dryden.

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves hard.

4. Unusually; vexatiously.

Shak.

5. Closely; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is hard set.

Brown.

6. Fast; nimblily; rapidly; vehemently; as, to run hard, that is, with pressure or urgency.

7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously; as, the wind blows hard, or it blows hard.

8. With violence; with a copious descent of water; as, it rains hard.

9. With force; as, to press hard.

Hard-a-tee, in seamen's language, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm.
2. To become unfeeling.

4. To indurate, as flesh.

3. To become inured.

5. To make firm; to endure with constancy.

4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition or enmity; to make obdurate.

5. To confirm in eft'rontery; to make impudent; as, to harden the face.

H'ARDENING, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. Bacon.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, n. The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

H'ARDENING, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENED, pp. Made hard, or more hard or compact; made unfeeling; made obdurate; confounded in error or vice.

H'ARDENER, n. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.
HARE

1. a. Having a harelip.
   b. A snare for catching hares.

HAREM, a. A plant of the genus Bupleurum. The Bastard Hare's Ear is of the genus Phyllis.

HARE'S-EAR, n. A plant of the genus Bupleurum.

HARE'PIPE, n. A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from society of others.

HAREWORM, n. A plant.

HAREM'D, t. A plant. 

HAREPIP'T, a. Having a harelip.

HARE'PIPE, n. A snare for catching hares.

HARE'PLI'MIFORM, a. See here.

HARE'PLI'PLANT, n. A kind of ragout of meat and roots.

HARE'PLI'PLANTS, n. Of flax or hemp. 2. A filamentous substance.

HARIER, n. A dog for hunting hares; a kind of ragout of meat and roots.

HARRIET, n. A servant; a rogue; a cheat.

HARRIET, a. A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, I know not the origin of this word. It has been suggested that the last component part of the word signified not only a lad, that is, a shoot, or growing youth, but as an adjective, tending forward, craving, lewd. See lewd.

HARLOT, n. A woman who prostitutes her body for gain.

HARM, n. [Sax. harm or harm. In G. the word signifies grief, sorrow.]

3. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment. Do thyself no harm. He shall make amends for the harm he hath done in the holy thing. Lev. v.

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; a popular sense of the word.

HARM, v. t. To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable.

Walter, Roy.

HARMATTAN, n. A dry easterly wind in Africa, which destroys vegetation.

HARMED, pp. Injured; hurt; damaged.

HARMEL, n. The wild African rue.

HARMFUL, a. Hurtful; injurious;noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of hateful quality. Rokeby.

HARMFULLY, adv. Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage.

ARMFULLNESS, n. Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS, a. Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are harmless in this world. Hakluyt.

HARMLESSLY, adv. Innocently; without injury.

HARMLESSLY, adv. To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments harmonize; the facts stated by different witnesses harmonize.

HARMON'IC, a. [See Harmony.]

1. Relating to harmony or music; as harmonical use.

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as harmonical sounds.

HARMONICAL, n. Twang of leather, horn and brass.

The basic of a harmonic system.

HARMONIAL, adj. The harmonic elements are the three small est concords.

8. An epithet applied to the accessory sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

HARMONICAL means, in arithmetic and algebra, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which are supposed to bear an analogy to musical consonances.

HARMONICAL proportion, in arithmetic and algebra, is said to obtain between three quantities, or four quantities, in certain cases.

3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat.

Obs. Chaucer. For.

SHAK.
1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright and commonly touched with the fingers.

2. A constellation.

3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts as the harmony of the gospels.

4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments or manners, interests, &c.; good correspondence or peace and friendship.

5. Natural harmony, in music, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord. Artificial harmony, is a mixture of concords and discords. FIGURED HARMONY is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes, which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.

6. Perfect harmony implies the use of untempered concords only. TEMPERED HARMONY is when the notes are varied by temperament.

7. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright and commonly touched with the fingers.

8. A constellation.


10. To touch as a passion; to affect. Shak.

11. A commander or prefect. Mitford.

12. To dwell on, in speaking or writing.

13. A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.

14. Sourness; austereness; as the harshness of the gospels.

15. To strip; to pillage; her, a push.

16. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; continue sounding.

17. To dwell on, in speaking or writing.

18. A campaigning officer.

19. A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.

20. To strip; to pillage.

21. To strip; to pillage.

22. To rip asunder; to tear; to lacerate; to torment.

23. To strip; to pillage.

24. To strip; to pillage.

25. To rip asunder; to tear; to lacerate; to torment.

26. To rip asunder; to tear; to lacerate; to torment.

27. To rip asunder; to tear; to lacerate; to torment.

28. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

29. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

30. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

31. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

32. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

33. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

34. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

35. A battle-axe.

36. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

37. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

38. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

39. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

40. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

41. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

42. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

43. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

44. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

45. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

46. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

47. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

48. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

49. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

50. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

51. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

52. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

53. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

54. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

55. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

56. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

57. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

58. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

59. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

60. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

61. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

62. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

63. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

64. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

65. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

66. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

67. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

68. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

69. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

70. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

71. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

72. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

73. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

74. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

75. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

76. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

77. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

78. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

79. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

80. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

81. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

82. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

83. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

84. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

85. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

86. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

87. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

88. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

89. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

90. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

91. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

92. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

93. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

94. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

95. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

96. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

97. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

98. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

99. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.

100. A weapon used to catch or kill a harpoon.
HARuspice, n. [L. haruspex, from specio, to view.] In Roman history, a person who pretended to divination by the inspection of entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching to foretell future events by inspecting the little animal oil. Parr.

HARVest, n. To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HARVEST-queEN, n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on sending Ceres, formerly carried about on sending.

HARVEST-man, n. A laborer in harvest.

HARVEST-queEN, n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HARVEST-home, n. The time of harvest.

HARVEST-fly, n. A large four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy. Eneey.

HARVEST-ING, ppr. Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.

HARVEST-LORD, n. The head-reaper at the harvest. Tusser.

HARVEST-MAN, n. A laborer in harvest.

HARVEST-QUEEN, n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HASlet, n. [See Harslet.]

HAS'tate, a. [L. hastalus, from hastare, to hasten; hastare, to hasten; hastare, to hasten; hastare.]

Hast, the second person singular of hast, I have, thou hast, contracted from harvest.

Hasten, to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

Hastened, ppr. Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged with speed.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Has'tone, n. [G. hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Has'tone, n. [G. hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Has'tone, n. [G. hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Hastiness, n. Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.

Haste, n. [G. hast, hast, from hasten, hasten.] A seasonable time for instructing a people whose sins have ripened for harvest. Pope.
HASTY PUDDING, n. A pudding made of the meal of niaiz moistened with water.

3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate.

2. The dignity of a cardinal.

HAT'-CASE, " case for a lady's hat called a band-box.

HAT, n. [Sax. hat; G. hut; D. hoed; Dan. hatt; Sw. hatt; W. heid or het. The word signifies a shelter to the head of a German, finger, but is a thumble. The primary sense is probably to ward off, or defend.]

1. A covering for the head; a garment made of different materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament. Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim. Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials. Of these, the ever varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct.

2. The dignity of a cardinal.

HAT-BAND, n. A band round the crown of a hat.

HAT-BOX, n. A box for a hat. But a hat-case, case for a lady's hat is called a hand-box.

HAT-TABLE, a. [from hate.] That may be hated; odious.

HATCH, v. t. [G. hecken, ausheckten, Dan. hekke, Sw. hugga, whence the common pronunciation in America, hatchel. An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp from the tow, haws or coarse part. The hatchel is a large species of comb.]

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. In Egypt, chickens are hatched by artificial heat.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

HATCH, n. [Sax. hax; D. hek; a railing, gate, &c. See Hedge and Hatchel.]

1. Properly, the grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called hatch bars. The lid or cover of a hatchway is also called hatches.

2. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening; but this is more properly called the hatch-way.

Mar. Dict.

3. A half-door, or door with an opening over it. Qu. Johnson. Shak.


2. In Cornwell, Eng. openings into mines, or in search of them. Encyc.

3. To be under the hatches, to be confined, or to be in distress, depression or slavery. Locke.

HATCH EL, n. [G. hechel, D. hekel, Dan. hegle, Sw. huggla, whence the common pronunciation in America, hatchel. In Sw. hekel is a rake.]

An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp from the tow, haws or coarse part. The hatchel is a large species of comb.

HATCH EL, v. t. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts.

2. To tease or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches; a vulgar use of the word.

HATCH ELED, pp. Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.

HATCH ELER, n. One who uses a hatchel.

HATCH ELING, ppr. Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.

HATCH ET, n. [G. hacke; Dan. hakke; Fr. hache; from hack, which see.]

A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To take up the hatchel, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.

To bury the hatchel, is to make peace.

HATCH ET-FACE, n. A prominent face, like the edge of a hatchel.

HATCH ET-FINE, n. A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish white or greenish yellow color, found in South Wales. Cleveland.

HATCH MENT, n. [corrupted from achievement.]

An armorial escutcheon on a herse at funerals, or in a church.

Shak.

HATCH WAY, n. In ships, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments.

Mar. Dict.

HATE, n. Great dislike or aversion; hate; enmity.

HAT-ED, pp. Greatly disliked.

HAT-EDLY, adv. Odiously; with great dislike.

HAT-EDNESS, n. Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.

HATTER, n. One that hates.

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.

HATING, ppr. Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.

HAT-TED, a. From hat. Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.

HATTER, v. t. To harass. [Not in use.]

HATTER, n. [from hat.] A maker of hats.

HAT-TOCK, n. [Erse, attack.] A shock of corn. [Not in use.]

HAUBERK, n. A coat of mail without sleeves. Obs. [See Habergeon.]

HAUGHT, a. haut. [Qu. Fr. haut, or the root of the English high. If it is from the French haut, the orthography is corrected, for haut is from the Latin altus, that is, hautus, changed to haut.]

Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain; as, to speak or behave haughtily.

Her heavenly form too haughtily she prized.

Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS, n. Hautiness. The quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible. Is. xiii.

HAUGHTY, a. Hauty. [From haught, Fr. haut.]

1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious.

His wife was a woman of a haughty and imperious nature.

Clarendon.

A haughty spirit goeth before a fall. Prov. xvi.

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain; as a haughty air or walk.
HAUL, v. t. [Fr. haler; Arm. hala; Sp. halar; D. haalen. It is sometimes written hale, but haul is preferable, as au represents the broad sound of a.

1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to haul a heavy body along on the ground, or to haul a boat on shore. Haul is equivalent to drag, and differs sometimes from pull and draw, in expressing more force and labor. It is much used by seamans, as, to haul down the sails; haul in the boom; haul aft, &c.

2. To drag; to compel to go. Lest he haul thee to the judge. Luke xi. 2.

When applied to persons, haul implies compulsion or rudeness, or both.

To haul the wind, in seamanship, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.


2. A draft of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a haul. Hauled, pp. Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.

HAULING, ppv. Drawing by force or violence; dragging.

HAULM, n. [Sax. healm; G. D. Sw. Dan. halm; Fr. chaume; L. culmus, the stalk of corn. The sense is probably that which is set, or a shoot. It seems to be the W. color, a stem or stalk, whence columna, a column.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c. in general.

HAUNCH, n. [Fr. hanche; Arm. hoinch; Sp. It. Port. anca.

1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds, which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. Ecce.

2. The rear; the hind part. [Not used.]

HAUNT, v. t. [Fr. hantier; Arm. hauntir or haent.]

1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily.

Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves. Pope.

2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importantly.

You wrong me, Sir, thus still to haunt my house. Shak.

Those that haunt the court and town.

3. It is particularly applied to specters or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed and deserted houses.

Foul spirits haunt my resting place. Fairfax.

HAUNT, v. t. To be much about; to visit or be present often.

I've charged thee not to haunt about my door. Shak.

HAUNT, n. A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the haunts of tipplers. A den is the haunt of wild beasts.

2. The habit or custom of resorting to a particular place, or is often about it. A haunter is a person who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAUNTED, pp. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions.

3. Proud and imperious; as a haughty nation.

HAUNTING, ppr. Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.

HAUST, n. [Sax. hueste.] A dry cough. Obs.

HAUNT, V. i. To be much about; to visit customarily; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importantly.

He that gathered much had nothing over. Matt. xiii.

I have to visit twenty patients every day. Tusser.

I have to visit twenty patients every day. Tusser.

We have to embrace strong prejudices. The nation has to pay the interest of an immense debt.

7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound has him. [The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.]

8. To contain. The work has many beauties and many faults.

To so; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. I had this cloth very cheap. He has a guinea a month. He has high wages for his services.

Had rather, denotes wish or preference.

I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxxv.

Is not this phrase a corruption of would rather?

To have after, to pursue. [Not much used, nor elegant.]

To have at, to encounter; to assail; as, to have at him; to have at you. [Legitimate, but vulgar.]

To enter into competition with; to make trial with. Shak.

To have pains, to suffer. Shak.

Dryden uses in a like sense, have with you; but these uses are inelegant.

To have in, to contain.

To have on, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.

He saw a man who had not on a wedding garment. Matt. xxii.

To have out, to cause to depart. 2 Sam. xiii.

To have a care, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.

To have pleasure, to enjoy.

To have pain, to suffer.

To have sorrow, to be grieved or afflicted.

With would and should.

He would have, he desires to have, or he requires.

He should have, he ought to have.

But the various uses of have in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tense, as I have formed, thou hast formed, he hath or has formed, we have formed, and the prior-past tense, as I had seen, thou hadst seen, he had seen.

HAUNTED, a. Having. Having little or nothing. [Not in use.]

HAVEN, n. havn. [Sax. hefnon; D. haven; Dan. havn; Fr. havre; Arm. haffn; G. hafen; from hafen, a Gaidish word, signifying a port for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.

A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.

2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

HAVENER, n. The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [Not used.]

HAVEN, n. havn. [Sax. hefnon; D. haven; Dan. havn; Fr. havre; Arm. haffn; G. hafen; from hafen, a Gaidish word, signifying the mouth of a river, says Linnier. But in Welsh, haven is summer, and havyn is a flat, extended, still place, and a haven.

A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.

2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety. Shak.

HAVEN, n. havn. [G. hafen; D. haven; perhaps L. avena.]
HAW

To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise; as, to hawk and spit.

Shak. Harvey.

To hawk up, transitively; as, to hawk up phlegm.

HAWK, n. An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

HAWK, v. t. [Qu. G. hocken, to take on the back; hocken, to higgle; hucker, a hucker; or the root of L. acutus, aught, a sale by outery. The root of the latter probably signified to cry out.]

To cry; to offer for sale by outery in the street, or to sell by outery; as, to hawk goods or pamphlets.

HAWKED, pp. Offered for sale by outery in the street.

2. a. Crooked; caught in a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, n. One who offers goods for sale by outery in a street; a pedlar.

HAWK'S EYE, n. Having acute sight; discerning.

HAWKING, pp. Catching wild birds by hawks.

2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm.

3. Offering for sale in the street by outery.

HAWKING, n. The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

HAWK NOSED, a. Having an aquiline nose.

HAWK'WEED, n. The vulgar name of several species of plants, of the genera, Hieracium, Crepis, Hyoseris, and Andryala.

HAWSE, n. hawz. [See Halscr.

The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear hause, or a foul hause. A foul hause is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together.

Mar. Dict.

HAWSE-HOLE, n. A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.

HAWSE-PIECE, n. One of the foremost timbers of a ship.

HAW'S EER, n. [See Halser.] A small cable; or large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.


HAWTHORN, n. [Sax. hwg-thorn, hedge-thorn; Sw. hagtorn; Dan. hagetom; G. hagedorn, named from heb, utteance.

A shrub or tree which bears the haw, of the genus Crataegus; the white-thorn. The hawthorn is much used for hedges, and for standards in gardens. It grows naturally in parts of Europe.

Encyc.

HAWTHORN-FLY, n. An insect so called.

Walton.

HAY, n. [Sax. hag; hag, G. heuch; D. hauk; hag; Dan. hekke; hekke, a hedge.]

To dry or cure grass.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring.

Donne.

HAY, v. t. [G. heuen.] To dry or cure grass for preservation.

HAY, n. [Sax. hag; G. heuch; D. hauk; Dan. hoke; Sw. hok.

Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation. Make hay while the sun shines.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring.

Donne.

HAY, v. t. (G. heuen.) To dry or cure grass for preservation.

HAY, n. [Sax. hag.] A hedge.

Haycock.

2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal.

Harmer.

HAY, v. t. To lay snares for rabbits.

Haw.
HAZARDING, ppr. Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.

HAZARDOUS, a. Dangerous; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; as a hazardous attempt or experiment.

HAZARDOUSLY, adv. With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZARDY, n. [The primary sense of this word is probably to mix, or to turn, stir and make thick.] Fog; a watery vapor in the air, or a dry vapor like smoke, which renders the air thick.

HAZE, v. i. To be foggy. [A local word.] Roy.

HAZE, v. t. To frighten. [Not used.]

HAZEL, n. hazl. [Sax. hazel, a hat or cap; hasl, hazel; hazel-nut, hazel-nut; G. hasel; D. hazel, Dan. hasel, hassel-nod; Sw. hazel. By the Saxon it appears that the word signifies a cap, and the name of the nut, a cap-nut.]

HAZEL-EARTH, n. A kind of red loam.

HAZEL-NUT, n. The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HAZELLY, a. Of the color of the hazel-nut of a light brown.

HAZY, a. [See Haze.] Boggy; misty; thick with vapor; as hazy weather; the hazy north.

HE, pronoun of the third person; nom. he, poss. his; obj. him. [Sax. mas. he; fem. hea; neut. kil, now contracted to it, L. id, for kid. It seems to be a contracted word, for the L. is hic, and the Saxon accusative is sometimes hig. In English it has no plural, but it has in Saxon, hi, they.]

1. A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the name of a male person named before.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii.

Thou shalt fear Jehovah thy God; him shall thou serve. Deut. v.

2. It often has reference to a person that is named in the subsequent part of the sentence. He is the man.

3. He is often used without reference to any particular person, and may be referred to any person indifferently that answers the description. It is then synonymous with any man.

He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise. Prov. xi.

4. He, when a substitute for man in its general sense, expressing mankind, is of common gender, representing, like its antecedent, the whole human race.

My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh. Gen. vi.

5. Man; a male.

I stand to answer thee, or any he the proudest of thy sort. Shak.

In this use of he, in the ludicrous style, the word has no variation of case. In the foregoing sentence, he is in the objective case, or position, and the word is to be considered as a noun.

He is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind, as a he-goat, a he-bear. In such cases, he is to be considered as an adjective, or the two words as forming a compound.

HEAD, n. hed. [Sax. heafod, hefed, heaft; D. hoofd; Dan. hoved; Sw. huvud; G. haupt. This word is a participle of the Sax. heafan, hefan, to heave, pret. heve, hove; G. heben, hob, &c. Heafod, heaved, the elevated part, the top. Class Gr.]

The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the human body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting and smelling; it contains also the brain, which is supposed to be the seat of the intellectual powers, and of sensation. Hence the head is the chief or most important part, and is used for the whole person, in the phrase, let the evil fall on my head.

An animal; an individual; as, the tax was raised at a certain rate per head.

And we use the singular number to express many. The herd contains twenty head of oxen.

Thirty thousand head of swine. Addison.

A chief; a principal person; a leader; a master.

The lord mayor sat at the head of the council table. The general marched at the head of his troops.

Countenance; presence; in the phrases, to hide the head, to show the head.

Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a ludicrous sense; as, a man has a good head, or a strong head. These men laid their heads together to form the scheme. Never trouble your head about this affair. So we say, to beat the head; to break the head; that is, to study hard, to exercise the understanding or mental faculties.

Face; front; forepart.

The ravers turn head, the fight renewed. [Unusual.] Dryden.

Resistance; successful opposition; in the phrase, to make head against, that is, to advance, or resist with success.

Spontaneous will or resolution; in the phrases, of his own head, on their own head.

But is of more usual than other.

State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. The buck is called, the fifth head.

The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing; as the head of a spear; the head of a cabbage; the head of a nail; the head of a mast.

The forepart of a thing, as the head of a spear.

The head of a cattle. Head or tail, or head nor tail, uncertain; not reducible to certainty. Burke.

Head, as an adj. or in composition, chief, principal; as a head workman.

By the head, in seamen's language, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.

Head and ears, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion. He plunged head and ears into the water. He was head and ears in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed.

Head and shoulders, by force; violently; as, to drag one head and shoulders. They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoulders.

Head or tail, or head nor tail, uncertain; not reducible to certainty. Burke.

Head, as an adj. or in composition, chief, principal; as a head workman.

By the head, in seamen's language, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.

HEAD, n. hed'ake. Pain in the head.
HE A

HEADBRAND, n. hed'brand. A filet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book. Is. iii.

HEADBOROUGH, n. hed'burro. In England, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decennary, called in some counties, bor-sholder, that is, borough's elder, and sometimes tithing man. Blackstone.

HEAD-DRESS, n. hed'dress. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. Pope. Addison.

HEAD, n. hed'. One who heads nails or pins.

2. The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head. Addison.

HEADBOURG, n. hed'hurro. In England, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing or decennary, called in some counties, bor-sholder, that is, borough's elder, and sometimes tithing man. Blackstone.

HEADBAND, n. hed'band. A fillet; a band of cattle.

3. The first brick in the angle of a wall. Moxon.

4. Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a headstrong course of action.

5. Hastily; without delay or repose.

HEAD-HOLD, n. hed'hold. That part of a bolt which terminates the head, and to which is sewed a head-sail, a head-strap, &c. Morison.


HEADLESS, a. hed'less. Having no head; destitute of understanding or prudence; headless.

3. Violent; impetuous; as a heady current.

HEADLONG, adv. hed'long. With the head foremost; as, to fall headlong. Gayton.

3. Rushen; precipitation; a disposition to press forward without due deliberation or prudence.

HEADE, n. hed'. Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition, as clear-headed, long-headed, thick-headed, &c.

HEADED, pp. hed'ed. Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition, as clear-headed, long-headed, thick-headed, &c.

HEAD-PIECE, n. hed'-piece. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. Etheridge.

2. Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a headstrong course of action.

HEALTH, n. helth. [from heal] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants. Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. Buckminster.

1. To cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to heal the sick. Speak, and my servant shall be healed. Matt. viii.

2. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to heal a disease.

3. To cause to cicatrize; as, to heal a sore or wound.

4. To restore to soundness; as, to heal a wounded limb.

5. To restore purity to; to remove uncleanness or foreign matter.

Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters. 2 Kings ii.

6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to put to peace, as parties at variance; as, to heal a breach or a difference.

7. In Scripture, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness.

I will heal their backsliding. Hos. xiv.

5. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity. Jer. xiv.

6. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c. [Sax. helan.] Encyc.

HEAL, v. t. To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb heals, or the wound heals; sometimes with up or over; it will heal up or over.

HEALABLE, a. That may be healed.

Sherwood.

HEALED, pp. Restored to a sound state.

HEALER, n. He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HEALING, n. The act of curing; restoring to a sound state.

2. To tend; to cure; to mellow; to ripen.

HEALING, n. The act of curing.

2. The act of covering. Obs.

HEALTHY, a. helthy. That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants. Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. Buckminster.

2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of the faculties.

3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness.

There is no health in us. Common Prayer.

4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. Ps. lxi.

5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking. Come, love and health to all; an elliptical phrase, for, I wish health to you.

HEALTHFUL, a. helthful. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; being the creature's food or sustenance. That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants. Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. Buckminster.

2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of the faculties.

3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness.

There is no health in us. Common Prayer.

4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. Ps. lxi.

5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking. Come, love and health to all; an elliptical phrase, for, I wish health to you.

HEALTHY, a. helthy. That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants. Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. Buckminster.

2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of the faculties.

3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness.

There is no health in us. Common Prayer.

4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. Ps. lxi.

5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking. Come, love and health to all; an elliptical phrase, for, I wish health to you.

HEALTHFUL, a. helthful. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; being the creature's food or sustenance. That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants. Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. Buckminster.
HEALTHFULLY, adv. In health; wholesome.

HEALTHFULLNESS, n. A state of being healthful.

HEALTHY, a. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as a healthy exercise; a healthy climate; healthy recreations. Locke.

HEAP, v.t. [Sax. heapian; Sw. hopa; G. haufen; D. hoopen.]
1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; as
2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; with up; as, to heap up treasures.
3. To add something else, in large quantities.

HEAPING, ppr. Piling; collecting into a mass.

HEAR, v. i. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to hear sound; to hear a voice; to hear words.

HEARD, p. p. Perceived by the ear. [See Herse.]

HEARING, ppr. Perceiving by the ear; a state of hearing.

HEARKEN, v. t. To listen; to attend; to hear; to receive by report; to be told; to observe; to obey. Shak.

HEARKENING, ppr. Listening; attending; observing.

HEARSAY, n. [hear and say.] Report; rumor; fame; common talk. He affirms what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity.

HEARSE, n. [See Hersc.] A temporary monument set over a grave.

HEARSE, v. t. hers. To inclose in a hearse.

HEARSECLOTH, n. hers'cloth. A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

HEARSELIKE, n. hers'like. Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, n. hart. [Sax. heart; G. herz; D. hart; Sw. hert; Dan. hjerter; Gr. xapio; Sans. herda.]
1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. From this organ all the arteries arise, and in it all the blood is carried on and life preserved.
2. The case or place in which a corpse is deposited.
3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. [See Hearse.]
4. A hind in the second year of her age.

HEARTY, a. Lying in heaps; as hearty rubbish.

HEARTY, v. t. [See Hear and say.] To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was heard and determined at the term, or, it was heard at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 Samb. xv.

HEARSAY, n. v. h'arken. A colloquial use of the word.

HEARTEN, v. t. To encourage; to animate; to cheer; to give heart or courage to; to incourage. Shak.

HEARTENING, ppr. Encouraging.

HEARTEN, v. t. h'arken. To hear by listening.


HEARTENED, v. p. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, to hear sound; to hear a voice; to hear words.

HEART, v. t. To grant an answer to prayer.

HEART, v. t. To attend to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HEART, v. t. To approve and embrace.

HEARTEN, v. t. To promise a title; a Latin phrase serving what is commanded.

HEARTEN, v. t. To acknowledge a title; a Latin phrase hearing body are sound, and regularly perform their functions.

HEART, v. t. To attend to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HEART, v. t. To attend favorably; to regard.

HEART, v. t. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was heard and determined at the term, or, it was heard at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 Samb. xv.

HEART, v. t. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was heard and determined at the term, or, it was heard at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 Samb. xv.

HEART, v. t. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was heard and determined at the term, or, it was heard at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 Samb. xv.
4. The seat of the affections and passions, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, 
  &c. The heart is deceitful above all things. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart 
  is evil continually. We read of an honest and good heart, and an evil heart of unbelief; a willing heart, a heavy heart, sorrowful heart, a hard heart, a proud heart, an 
  pure heart. The heart faints in adversity, or under discouragement; that, is, courage fails; the heart is deceived, enlarged, re-proofed, lifted up, fixed, established, moved, &c. 
  Scripture.

5. By a metonymy, heart is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for 
  love. The king’s heart was towards Absalom. 2 Sam. xiv.

6. The seat of the understanding; as an un- 
  derstanding heart. We read of men wise in 
  heart, and slow of heart. Scripture.

7. The seat of the will; hence, secret pur-
  poses, intentions or designs. There are many devices in a man’s heart. The heart of kings is unsearchable. The Lord 
  tries and searches the heart. David had it in his heart to build a house of rest for the ark. 
  Scripture. Sometimes heart is used for the will, or 
  determined purpose.

8. Person; character; used with respect to 
  courage or kindness.


10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. 
  Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her 
  heart. 2 Sam. vi.

11. Disposition of mind. He had a heart to do well. Sidney.

12. Secret meaning; real intention. 
  And then show you the heart of my message. Shak.

13. Conscience, or sense of good or ill. 
  Everybody’s heart and conscience—doth either like or disallow it. Hooker.

14. Strength; power of producing; vigor; 
  fertility. Keep the land in heart. That the spent earth may gather heart again. Dryden.

15. The utmost degree. This gav-charm—hath beguiled me 
  To the very heart of love. Shak.

16. To get or learn by heart, to commit to memory; 
  to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.

17. To take to heart, to be much affected; also, 
  to be zealous, ardent or solicitous about a thing; to have concern.

18. To lay to heart, is used nearly in the sense of the 
  foregoing.

19. To set the heart on, to fix the desires on; 
  to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.

20. To set the heart at rest, to make one’s self 
  quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.

21. To find in the heart, to be willing or disposed.

22. I find it in my heart to ask your pardon. 
  Sidney.

23. For my heart, for tenderness or affection. 
  I could not get him for my heart to do it. Shak.

24. To speak to one’s heart, in Scripture, to speak 
  kindly to; to comfort; to encourage. To have in the heart, to purpose; to have de-
  sign or intention.

25. A hard heart, cruelty; want of sensibility.

26. Disposition of mind.

27. The utmost degree.

28. To lay to heart, is used nearly in the sense of 
  laying to heart.

29. To take to heart, to be much affected; also, 
  to be much affected with a passion.

30. To set the heart at rest, to make one’s self 
  quiet.

31. To find in the heart, to be willing or disposed.

32. I find it in my heart to ask your pardon.

33. For my heart, for tenderness or affection. 
  I could not get him for my heart to do it. Shak.

34. To speak to one’s heart, in Scripture, to speak 
  kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.

35. To have in the heart, to purpose; to have de-
  sign or intention. A hard heart, cruelty; want of sensibility. HEART, a. To encourage. [Not much 
  used.]


37. HEART-ALLURING, a. Sought to allure the affections. 
  Parnell.

38. HEART-APPELLING, a. Dismaying the heart. 
  Parnell.

39. HEART-BREAK, n. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. 
  Shak.

40. HEART-BREAKER, a. A lady’s curl; a love-lock. 
  Hooker.

41. HEART-BREAKING, a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow. 
  Shak.

42. HEART-BURNE, n. A plant, the Cardiospermum 
  with black seeds, having the figure 
  of a heart of a white color on each. 
  Miller.

43. HEART-QUELLING, a. Conquering the affliction. 
  Spenser.

44. HEART-RENDING, a. Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deathly 
  afflictive. Waller.

45. HEART-ROBBING, a. Depreving of thought; ecstatic. 
  Spenser.

46. HEART’S-EASE, n. A plant, a species of Viola. 
  Shak.

47. HEART-SEARCHING, a. Searching the 
  secret thoughts and purposes.

48. HEART-SEDE, a. Sick at heart; pained 
  with grief or sorrow. Shak.

49. HEART-SEED, n. A seed; in Scripture, 
  to be very fond of.

50. HEART-SEEDING, a. Sowing in the heart. 
  Pope.

51. HEART-SICK, a. Sick at heart; pained 
  with grief or sorrow. Shak.

52. HEART-SORE, a. Deeply wounded. 
  Shak.

53. HEART-SORROWING, a. Sorrowing 
  deeply in heart. Shak.

54. HEART-STRONG, n. A nerve or tendon, 
  supposed to brace and sustain the heart. 
  Shak.

55. HEART-TIGHT, a. Driven to the heart; 
  holding in mind. Shak.

56. HEART-WHOLE, a. Laid up in the heart. 
  Shak.

57. HEART-WORDS, n. A heart; a voice of 
  love or grief; deeply affected with some passion. 
  Pope.

58. HEART-WOUNDING, a. Piercing with 
  grief or sorrow. Rowes.

59. HEARTED, a. Taken to heart. [Not used.]

60. HEARTEN, v. t. To encourage; to incite or stimulate courage. 
  Herbert.

61. HEART-EN, v. t. To encourage; to incite or stimulate courage. 
  Herbert.

62. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

63. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

64. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

65. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

66. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

67. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

68. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

69. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

70. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

71. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

72. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

73. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

74. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

75. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

76. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

77. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

78. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

79. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

80. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

81. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

82. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

83. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

84. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

85. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

86. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

87. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

88. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

89. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

90. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

91. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

92. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

93. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

94. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

95. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

96. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

97. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

98. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.

99. HEART-ENDURING, a. Deeply afflicted or 
  grief. Shak.
2. Eagerness of appetite.

HEARTLESS, a. Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their

HEARTLESSLY, adv. Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.

HEARTLESSNESS, n. Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.

HEARTY, a. Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be hearty in support of government.

2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; eagerness of appetite.

4. Strong; durable; as hearty timber. [Note]

5. Having a keen appetite; eating much; as hearty food.

HEARTY-HALE, a. Good for the heart.

SPENCER.

HEAT, n. {Sax. heat, ha:t ; B. hitte; G. hitze; Sw. hitta; D. hede; L. cæsarius, for hastus, heat, tide, words, is to stir, to rouse, to raise, to agitate, from the action of driving, urging, stimulating, whence Sw. hitta, Dan. hedder, to excite, to set on dogs. See Class Gd. No. 39, and others. It may be further added, that in W. cas is hatred, a rejection, or cause to be hot; as, to heat an oven or furnace to heat iron.

1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtil fluid contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. In modern chemistry, it is called caloric. It expands all bodies in different proportions, and is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. A certain degree of it is also essential to animal and vegetable life. Heat is latent, when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is sensible, when it is evolved and perceptible. Lavoisier. Ensay.

2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. When we touch or approach a hot body, the caloric or heat passes from that body to our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the caloric passes from the hand to that body, and causes a sensation of cold. Lavoisier.

[Note. This theory of heat seems not to be fully settled.]

3. Heat air: hot weather; as the heat of the tropical climates.

4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as the heat of the body; the heat of a furnace; a red heat; a white heat; a welding heat.

5. The state of being once heated or hot.

6. A violent action un intersetted; a single effort.

Many causes are required for refreshment between the heats. Dryden.

7. A single effort in running; a course at a gallop. Hector won at the first heat.

8. Redness of the face; flush.

9. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a heat.

10. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as the heat of battle.

11. Violence; ardor; as the heat of party.

12. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as the heat of passion.

13. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.

With all the strength and heat of eloquence. Addison.

14. Fermentation.

HEAT, v. t. {Sax. halan, to call, to order, command or promise; gehatan, to call, to promise, to grow warm; hetan, to heat, to command, to call; gehatan, to promise: hæze, command, order: bekæ, a vow: behæten, to vow: gehætan, to heat, to inflame: hatian, to heat, to be hot, to boil, to hate: hat, heat, heat, hot, hate, hatred, hate; L. odi, ausus, for hodi, hostus; Goth. hatyan, to hate; haiteit, gahætan, to call, to command, to vow or promise; G. heisæ, hot; hetiessen, to call; heizan, to heat, hitze, heat, arder, vechemem; gehæzen; command; verheissen, to promise; hæze, hate, hassan, to hate; D. heet, heat, eger, hasty; hitze, heat, heeten, to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; heet, heat, haeten, to hate; verhitten, to inflame.

Sw. het, hot, heat, passion; hetta, to heat, to be hot, to blow; het, to be called or named; hat, hate, hatred, hate, to hate; Dan. heet, hot, eger, hasty; hitze, heat, heeten, to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; heet, heat, haeten, to hate; verhitten, to inflame.

The state of being once heated or hot.

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to heat an oven, or a furnace to heat iron.

2. To make feverish; as, to heat the blood.

3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.

A noble emulation heats your breast.

Dryden.

4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action.

Dryden.

HEAT, v. i. To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extraction of latent heat. Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin.

2. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water heats slowly.

HEAT, for heated, is in popular use and pronounced het; but it is not elegant.

HEATED, pp. Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HEATER, n. He or that which heats.

SPENCER.

3. Heat air; hot weather; as the heat of the tropical climates.

4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as the heat of the body; the heat of a furnace; a red heat; a white heat; a welding heat.

5. The state of being once heated or hot.

6. A violent action uninterrupted; a single effort.

Many causes are required for refreshment between the heats. Dryden.

7. A single effort in running; a course at a gallop. Hector won at the first heat.

8. Redness of the face; flush. Addison.

9. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a heat.

10. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as the heat of battle.

11. Violence; ardor; as the heat of party.

12. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as the heat of passion.

13. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.

With all the strength and heat of eloquence. Addison.

14. Fermentation.

HEAT, v. t. {Sax. halan, to call, to order, command or promise; gehatan, to call, to promise, to grow warm; hetan, to heat, to command, to call; gehatan, to promise: hæze, command, order: bekæ, a vow: behæten, to vow: gehætan, to heat, to inflame: hatian, to heat, to be hot, to boil, to hate: hat, heat, heat, hot, hate, hatred, hate; L. odi, ausus, for hodi, hostus; Goth. hatyan, to hate; haiteit, gahætan, to call, to command, to vow or promise; G. heisæ, hot; hetiessen, to call; heizan, to heat, hitze, heat, arder, vechemem; gehæzen; command; verheissen, to promise; hæze, hate, hassan, to hate; D. heet, heat, eger, hasty; hitze, heat, heeten, to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; heet, heat, haeten, to hate; verhitten, to inflame.

Sw. het, hot, heat, passion; hetta, to heat, to be hot, to blow; het, to be called or named; hat, hate, hatred, hate, to hate; Dan. heet, hot, eger, hasty; hitze, heat, heeten, to heat, to name or call, to be called, to command; heet, heat, haeten, to hate; verhitten, to inflame.

The primary and literal sense of all these words, is to stir, to rouse, to raise, to agitate, from the action of driving, urging, stimulating, whence Sw. hetta, Dan. hedder, to excite, to set on dogs. See Class Gd. No. 39, and others. It may be further added, that in W. cas is hatred, a rejection, or cause to be hot; as, to heat an oven, or a furnace to heat iron.

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to heat an oven, or a furnace to heat iron.

2. To make feverish; as, to heat the blood.

3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.

A noble emulation heats your breast.

Dryden.

4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action.

Dryden.

HEAT, v. i. To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extraction of latent heat. Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin.

2. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water heats slowly.

HEAT, for heated, is in popular use and pronounced het; but it is not elegant.

HEATED, pp. Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HEATER, n. He or that which heats.

SPENCER.

HEATH, n. A plant of the genus Erica, of many species. It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the ground. Dryden.

HEATHCOCK, n. A large fowl which frequents heaths, a species of grouse.

CAREW.

HEATHFEA, n. A species of bitter vetch.

OROBUS.

HEATHPOUT, n. A bird, the same as the heath-cock.

ED. ENEY.

HEATHROSE, n. A plant.

Ainsworth.

HEATHROUGH, n. A bird, the same as the heath-cock.

ED. ENEY.

HEATHY, a. [from heath.] Full of heat; abounding with heat; as heathy land.

MORTIMER.

HEATING, ppr. Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating.

J. BAYLOR.

2. Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating; as heating medicines or applications.

HEATLESS, a. Destitute of heat; cold.

BEAUM.

HEAVE, v. t. heave, heeled, or have; pp. heaved, hohe, formerly hoven. {Sax. heaveo, hefan, hofoan; Goth. hafjan; Sw. häfja; D. heffen; G. heben; Dan. havet, to heave; Gr. ἁφέω, to breathe; ὁφή, id. Class Gb.}

1. A plant of the genus Erica, of many species. It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the poor, and for heating ovens. Its leaves are small and continue green all the year. It is called also ling. Miller. Encyc.


3. A place overrun with shrubs of any kind. Bacon.
8. To turn a windlass or capstern with bars

4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.

3. To keck; to make an effort to vomit.

2. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain; as, to heave in panting.

6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to heave in stays, in tacking, to bring stay-sails.

To heave down, to throw or lay down on one side; to carven.

To heave out, to throw out. With seamen, to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.

To heave taught, to turn a capstern, &c. till taught.

To heave in sight, to appear; as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.

To heave to, to bring the ship's head to the wind.

To heave on, to bring a ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.

To heave up, to relinquish; [so throw up] to heave up a design. [Fuller]

HEAVE, n. heev. To swell, distend or dilate; as, a horse heaves in panting.

Hence, to pant; to breathe with labor or pain; as, he heaves for breath.

To keck; to make an effort to vomit.

To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.

To rise; to be lifted; as, a ship heaves.

To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.

To heave in light, to appear; to make its first appearance; as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached.

We observe that this verb has often the sense of raising or rising in an arch or circular form, as in throwing and in distention, and from this sense is derived its application to the apparent arch over our heads, heaven.

HEAVE, n. heev. A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward. Note. We could guess whether the next heave of the earth would settle or swell them.

2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast.

These profound heaves. Shak.

Vol. I.
2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits.

Heaven in the heart of man maketh it stop. Prov. xii.

Ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in heaviness, through manifold temptations. 2 Pet. i.

3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languish; languor; lassitude.

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me? Addison.

4. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty; as the heaviness of a draught.

5. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight.

Heavy spar, n. [See Baryte.] A genus of minerals of four species, viz. rhomboidal, prismatic, di-prismatic and axitriangular.

6. Drowsy; dull.

Heavy metal, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

7. Thickness; moistness; deepness; as the heavens; as heavy snow.

8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent, tepid.

9. Burdensome; tedious; as heavy hours.

10. Burdensome; tedious; as heavy labor and difficulty; as the heaviness of a draught.

11. A rising or swell; a panting; making an effort to vomit.

This thing is too heavy for thee. Ex. xviii.

Neither his cars heavy, that he cannot hear.

Neither his cars heavy, that he cannot hear.

The hand of the Lord was heavy on them of Ashdod. I Sam. v.

12. Large; abundant; as a heavy fall of snow or rain.

One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew.

13. Requiring much labor or much expense; as an heavy sort of work.

14. Difficult; laborious; as a heavy draught.

15. Heavy metal, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

16. Indicting severe evils, punishments or judgments.

The body of the Lord was heavy on them of Ashdod. 1 Sam. v.

17. Burdensome; occasioning great care.

This thing is too heavy for thee. Ex. xviii.

18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive.

Neither his cars heavy, that he cannot hear.

19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; as a heavy sea.

20. Large in amount; as a heavy expense; as a heavy debt.

21. Thick; dense; black; as a heavy cloud.

22. Violent; tempestuous; as a heavy wind or gale.

23. Large; abundant; as a heavy fall of snow or rain.

24. Great; violent; forcible; as a heavy fire of cannon or small arms.

25. Not raised by heaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as heavy bread.

26. Requiring much labor or much expense; as an heavy undertaking.

27. Loud; as heavy thunder.

Heavy metal, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

28. As heavy a sea.

29. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

30. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

31. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

Time lies heavy on him who has no employments.

32. Easily digested; as, oily food is heavy to the stomach.

33. A light wife makes a heavy husband. Shak.

34. A week; a period of seven days. [JSTot used.]

A week; a period of seven days. [Not used.]

35. Large in amount; as a heavy expense; as a heavy debt.

36. As heavy a sea.

37. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

38. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

39. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

40. As heavy a sea.

41. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

42. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

43. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

44. As heavy a sea.

45. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

46. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

47. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

48. As heavy a sea.

49. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

50. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

51. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

52. As heavy a sea.

53. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

54. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

55. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

56. As heavy a sea.

57. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

58. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

59. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

60. As heavy a sea.

61. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

62. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

63. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

64. As heavy a sea.

65. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

66. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

67. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

68. As heavy a sea.

69. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

70. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

71. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

72. As heavy a sea.

73. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

74. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

75. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

76. As heavy a sea.

77. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

78. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

79. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

80. As heavy a sea.

81. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

82. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

83. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

84. As heavy a sea.

85. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

86. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

87. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

88. As heavy a sea.

89. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

90. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

91. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

92. As heavy a sea.

93. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

94. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

95. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

96. As heavy a sea.

97. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

98. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

99. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

100. As heavy a sea.

101. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

102. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

103. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

104. As heavy a sea.

105. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

106. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

107. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

108. As heavy a sea.

109. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

110. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

111. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

112. As heavy a sea.

113. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

114. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

115. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

116. As heavy a sea.

117. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

118. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

119. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

120. As heavy a sea.

121. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

122. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

123. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

124. As heavy a sea.

125. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

126. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

127. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

128. As heavy a sea.

129. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

130. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

131. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

132. As heavy a sea.

133. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

134. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

135. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

136. As heavy a sea.

137. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

138. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

139. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

140. As heavy a sea.

141. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

142. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

143. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

144. As heavy a sea.

145. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

146. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

147. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

148. As heavy a sea.

149. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

150. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

151. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

152. As heavy a sea.

153. As heavy news; a heavy calamity.

154. Heavy writer; a heavy style.

155. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.
HEDGE, v. i. hej. To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk. 
HEDGE-BILL, n. A cutting hook used in dressing hedges. 
HEDGE-BORN, a. Of low birth, as if born in or belonging to the hedges.
HEDGE-BOTE, n. Wood for repairing hedges.
HEDGE-BILL, n. A cutting hook used in dressing hedges.
HEDGE-CREEPER, n. One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.
HEDGE-FUMITORY, n. A plant.
HEDGEHOG, n. A quadruped, or genus of quadrupeds, the Erinaceus. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; its body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects its prickles and rolls itself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant.
HEDGEHOG-THISTLE, n. A plant, the Cactus.
HEDGE-HYSSOP, n. A plant, the Gratiola.
HEDGE-MUSTARD, n. A plant, the Erigeron.
HEDGE-NOTE, n. A term of contempt for having heed; as after of advice. Pope.
HEAL, v. t. To mend a wound; to cure. 
Heal, n. A plant.
HEALING, n. The art of curing disease; a cure; a remedy. 
HEALING, adj. Utile; salutaris; beneficial; restorative. 
HEALTH, n. The state of being vigorous; well-being; vigor; soundness; wholeness; strength; vigour. 
HEALTHY, a. In good health; vigorous; sound; strong; robust; fit; well. 
HEALTHIER, a. In better health; more vigorous; stronger; sounder; fitter.
HEALTHIEST, a. In best health; the most vigorous; the strongest; the soundest; the fittest.
HEALM, n. A mallet; a hammer.
HEALM, n. A vessel for holding water; a cask.
HEALP, n. A call for help; a cry for succor.
HEALTH, n. The state of being vigorous; well-being; vigor; soundness; wholeness; strength; vigour. 
HEALTHY, a. In good health; vigorous; sound; strong; robust; fit; well. 
HEALTHIER, a. In better health; more vigorous; stronger; sounder; fitter.
HEALTHIEST, a. In best health; the most vigorous; the strongest; the soundest; the fittest.
HEALM, n. A mallet; a hammer.
HEALM, n. A vessel for holding water; a cask.
HEALP, n. A call for help; a cry for succor.
2. In zoology, the snail-shell.

3. A mineral, a subspecies of rhomboidal.

An instrument by which a sunbeam may be...
HELP, n. Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta. Stephens.

HELP, v. t. a regular verb; the old past tense and participle help and helped are obsolete. [W. helpa; Sax. helpan, helpan; G. helfen; D. helpen; Sw. hjälpa; Dan. hjælpe; Goth. helpan.]

1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; as, to help a man in his work; to help another in raising a building; to help one to pay his debts; to help the memory or the understanding.

2. To aid; to assist; to lend means of deliverance; as, to help one in distress; to help one out of prison.

3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.

Help and ease them, but by no means between them. The true calamus helps a cough. Gerard.

Sometimes with of; as, to help one of blindness. Shak.

4. To remedy; to change for the better. Cease to lament for what thou canst not help. Shak.

5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil approaches, and who can help it?

6. To forbear; to avoid. I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author— Pope.

To help forward, to advance by assistance. To help on, to forward; to promote by aid. To help out, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design. The god of learning and of light. Would a god himself to help him out. Swift.

To help over, to enable to surmount; as, to help one over a difficulty.

To help off, to remove by help; as, to help off time. [Unusual.] Locke.

To help to, to supply with; to furnish with. When they would help to a kingdom. 1 Maccabees.

Also, to present to at table; as, to help one to a glass of wine.

HELP, v. t. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.

A generous present helps to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. Garth.

To help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, n. [W. help.] Aid; assistance strength or means furnished for promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us help to trouble; for vain is the help of man. Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose. Virtue is a friend and a help to nature. South.

God is a very present help in time of trouble. Ps. xlvii.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no help for it. There is no help for the man; his disease is incurable.

4. A hired man or woman; a servant.

HELP, n. One that helps, aids or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy. Compassion is oftentimes a helper of evils. More.

1. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose; as, the helping hand or the helping of affairs.

HELP, V. i. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means furnished towards promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us help to trouble; for vain is the help of man. Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose. Virtue is a friend and a help to nature. South.

God is a very present help in time of trouble. Ps. xlvii.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no help for it. There is no help for the man; his disease is incurable.

4. A hired man or woman; a servant.

HELP, v. t. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means furnished towards promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us help to trouble; for vain is the help of man. Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose. Virtue is a friend and a help to nature. South.

God is a very present help in time of trouble. Ps. xlvii.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no help for it. There is no help for the man; his disease is incurable.

4. A hired man or woman; a servant.

HELP, v. i. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means furnished towards promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us help to trouble; for vain is the help of man. Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose. Virtue is a friend and a help to nature. South.

God is a very present help in time of trouble. Ps. xlvii.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no help for it. There is no help for the man; his disease is incurable.

4. A hired man or woman; a servant.


HEMATIN, n. [Gr. ἁματίνη, from ἀμαίνω, blood.] The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitternish taste. Chevrel.

HEMATITE, n. [Gr. ἁματίτης, from ἀμαίνω, blood.] The name of two ores of iron, the red hematite, and the brown hematite. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibers, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge, or even radiate from a center. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, botryoidal, stalactic, &c. The red hematite is a variety of the red oxyd; its streak and powder are always nearly blood red. The brown hematite is a variety of the brown oxyd or hydrate of iron; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. The red hematite is also called blood-stone. Cleaveland. Enecey.

HEMATITIC, a. Pertaining to hematite, resembling it.

HEMATOPE, n. The sea-psy, a fossil of the grallie order, that feeds on shell-fish. Fitch.

HEMEROBAPTIST, n. [Gr. ἡμεροβαπτίστης, from ἡμέρα, day, and βαπτίζω, to wash.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day. Fulke.

HEMI, in composition, from the Gr. ἡμι-, signifies half, like demi and semi.

HEMISCARNY, n. [Gr. ἡμίσκαρνος, half, and σκάρνος, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEMICYCLE, n. [Gr. ἡμικύκλος.] A half circle; more generally called a semicircle.

HEMIDITONE, n. In Greek music, the lesser third.

HEMINA, n. [L.] In Roman antiquity, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure. Enecey.

2. In medicine, a measure equal to about ten grains. Busby.

HEMITE, n. [Gr. ἡμίτετος.] A quarter of a sextary, or 1 pint English wine measure. Enecey.

HEMIPLEGY, n. [Gr. ἡμιπλεγία, half, and πληγή, a stroke, from πλέγω, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame. Enecey.

HEMIPTER, a. [Gr. ἡμίπτερος, half-wing, a wing.] The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the cimex.

HEMIPTERAL, a. Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous. Enecey.

HEMIPTERA, n. [Gr. ἡμιπτερα, a wing.] The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the cimex.

HEMISPHERE, n. [Gr. ἡμίσφαιρα.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. In astronomy, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the northern hemisphere; the other, the southern. So the horizon divides the sphere into the upper and lower hemispheres. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called planisphere.
HEMISPHERIC, a. Containing half a sphere or globe.

HEMISPHERICAL, a. Sphere or globe as a hemispheric figure or form; a hemispherical body.

HEMISTICHE, n. [Gr. υμισπερχοω. ] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

HEMITONE, n. [Gr. υμιτων. ] A half turned; a hemitrope crystal is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEMLOCK, n. [Sax. hmenes. ] A half turned; now called a semitone.

HEMITROPE, a. [Gr. υμιτροπος, half, and τροπος, to turn. ]


HEMORRHAGIC, a. Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEMOPHIL, n. [L. cannabis; Gr. υμινοπαλα; Sp. canamo. ] Made of hemp; as a hempen cord.

HEMPY, A. Like hemp. [Unusual. ]

HEMP, n. a. hemp. Made of hemp; as a hempen cord.

HENCHMAN, n. [Sax. hinc, a servant. ]

HENNS FEET, n. A plant, hedge-fumitory.

HENROOST, n. A place where poultry rest at night. 

HENCE, adv. Hence. [Sax. heona; Scot. henna. ]

HEN'S FEET, n. A plant, hedge-fumitory.

HEN-HARRI, n. [Gr. ιπναριξ, a species of kite. ]

HEN-HARRI, n. [Gr. ιπναριξ, a species of kite. ]

HEN'S HAIR, n. [Gr. ιπναριξ, a species of kite. ]

HEN'S HEART, a. Cowardly; timid.

HEN'S HEAD, n. A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'PECKED, a. Governed by the wife.

HEN'ROOST, n. A place where poultry rest at night.

HEN-SFET, n. A plant, hedge-fumitory.


HENDECAgon, n. [Gr. ιενδεκα, eleven, and γωνια, an angle. ]

HEPARK, n. [L. hepax, the liver. ]

HEPATIC, a. [L. hepaticus; Gr. ιπνατικος. ]

HEPATIC, a. Pertaining to the liver; as hepatic gall; hepatic liver.

HEPATOSCOPY, n. [Gr. ιππατος, the liver, and σκοπεω, to view. ]

HEPATIZED, pp. Imregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

HEPS, n. The berries of the hep-tree, or wild dog-rose.

Hepatic is a name given to the fistul sulphate of baryte. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. Cleaveland.

Hepatic mercurial ore, compact sulphuret of mercury or cinnamon, a mineral of a reddish, or reddish brown, or dark red color. Its streak is dark red, and has some luster. It occurs in compact masses, with an even or fine grained fracture.

Hepatic pyrite, hepatic sulphuret of iron. During the process of decomposition of this ore, by which the sulphur is more or less dissolved, the pyrite is converted, either wholly or in part, into a compact oxvd of iron of a liver brown color; hence its name. Cleaveland.

HEPATITE, n. A gem or mineral that takes its name from the liver. Phil. L. 37. 11.

Hepatite is a name given to the fistul sulphate of baryte. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. Cleaveland.

HEPA'TIZING, pp. Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

Hepatic air or gas, is a fetid vapor or elastic fluid emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalies, earths and metals.

HEN'TONE, n. A border-plant, a plant growing in hedges.

HEND, n. [Sax. hentan. ]

HENDY, n. [Sax. hentan. ] To seize; to hold on.

HERALDIC, a. [Gr. αρχαγον, eleven, and γωνια, an angle. ]

HEPHER, n. Pertaining to a half-

HEMPS, n. The berries of the hep-tree, or wild dog-rose.

HEPTACAP SULAR, a. [Gr. ἑπτακοσ, seven, and L. capsula, a cell. ]

HEPTACON, n. [Gr. ἑπτακοσ, seven, and L. capsula, a cell. ]

HEPTADECAGON, n. [Gr. ἑπτακοσ, seven, and L. capsula, a cell. ]

HEPTAGON, n. [Gr. ἑπταγωνον, a seven-faced die. ]

HEPTADECIMAL, a. Consisting of a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEPTAHYMEN, n. A verse, as a verse not completed.
Having seven cells or cavities for seeds; a term in botany.

HEPTACHORD, n. [Gr. σταχυς, seven, and κορδή, chord.] A system of seven sounds. In ancient poetry, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extreme notes. Encyc.

HEPTAGON, n. [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and γωνία, an angle.] A polygon consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

In fortification, a place that has seven bastions for defense. Encyc.

HEPTAGONAL, a. Having seven angles or sides. Heptagonal numbers, in arithmetical, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will lie in a square number. Encyc.

HEPTAGON, n. [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and γωνία, a female.] In botany, a plant that has seven petals.

HEPTAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and δρᾶμα, a measure.] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each containing six faces.

HEPTAMEREDE, v. [Gr. ἑπτάμερος, seven, and μέρος, part.] That which divides into seven parts.

HEPTANDER, n. [Gr. ἑπτάντας, seven, and ἄνδρος, a male.] In botany, a plant having seven stamens.

HEPTANTHION, a. Having seven pistils.

HEPTAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and φύλλον, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

HEPTARCHIC, a. Denoting a sevenfold government. Warton.

HEPTARCHIST, n. A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. Warton.

HEPTARCHY, n. [Gr. ἑπτάρχης, seven, and αρχή, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxons on heptarchy, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons [Sussex], West Saxons, East Saxons [Essex], the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. Hist. of England.

HEPTATEUCH, n. [Gr. ἑπτάτευχον, seven, and τέχνη, a work.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. [Little used.]

HEPT-TREE, n. The wild dog-rose, a species of Rosa.

HER, pronounced her, an adjective, or pronominal adjective of the third person.

{Saxon, heræ, singular, heoræ, plural, the possessive case of he, her; more properly an adjective, like the L. suus.}

1. Belonging to a female; as her face; her head.

2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Prov. iii.

Her is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

She gave also to her husband with her, and he did eat. Gen. iii.

Hers is primarily the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.

And what his fortune wanted, hers could mend. Dryden.

Here hers stands for her future, but it must be considered as the nominative to could mend. I will take back my own book and give you hers. Here hers is the object.

HERALD, n. [Fr. herault, for hercule; Arm. hercalde or herald; Sp. heraldo; Port. arnaldo; It. araldode; G. herald, embassador and herald, from heralde, a defence or challenge, herine, to brandish, to threaten, from her, a push, a motion of defence or challenge. The primary sense is to send, to thrust, or to drive.]

1. An officer whose business was to proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as the herald of another's fame.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger. It was the lark, the herald of the morning.

4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business it is to marshal, order and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronation, and other public ceremonies. Encyc.

HERALD, v. i. To introduce, as by a herald. It. araldo; G. herold; W. herodyr, emht herald.


HERALDRY, n. The art or office of a herald. Warton.

HERALDMY, n. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.

HEMP, n. A tree and a shrub, which have ligneous or hard woody stems. Milne. Martyn.

1. In the Linnean botany, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, the flowers, the fruit or prop, and the herbaceous.

Milne. Martyn.

The word herb comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes. Encyc.

HERB-CHRISTOPHER, n. A plant, of the genus Actea.

HERB-ROBERT, n. A plant, a species of Geranium.

HERBAEUS, a. [L. herbaeus.] Pertaining to herbs. Herbaeaceous plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a herbaeaceous stem is one which is not soft and woody. Herbaeaceous, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See Herbivorous.]

HERBAGE, n. [Fr. from herbe.] Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts. Encyc.

1. In law, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another. Encyc.


HERBAL, n. A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables. Bacon.

2. A hortus siccus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved. Encyc.

HERBAL, a. Pertaining to herbs.


HERBALIST, a. A herbalist. [See Herbalist.]


HERBARIZE. [See Herborize.]


HERBID, a. [L. herbidus.] Covered with herbs. [Little used.]

HERBIVOROUS, a. [L. herbivorus and roro, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are herbivorous animals.


HERBORIST. [See Herbalist.] Ray.

HERBORIZATION, n. [from herborize.] The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.

HERB-OVERSEY, a. To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them. He herborized as he traveled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries. Tucke.
HERBORIZE, v. t. To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [See Arborize. Fourcroy.]

HERBORIZED, pp. Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body. Duhamel has shown that herborized stones contain very fine mosses. Fourcroy.

HERBORIZING, ppr. Searching for plants.

2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

HERBOSUS, a. [L. herbosus.] Abounding with herbs.

HERB-WOMAN, n. erb'woman. A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, a. Having the nature of herbs.

[Little used. Bacon.]

HERCLEAN, a. [from Hercules.] Very great, difficult or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish; as herculean labor or task.

HER/CULEAN, a. [from Hercules.]

2. Having extraordinary strength and size; as herculean limbs.

HER'HIAN, a. [from Hercynia; G. Harz, Hartz.] Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

HERB', a. Having the nature of herbs. [Little used. Bacon.]

HERB-R'Y, a. Having the nature of herbs. [Little used. Bacon.]

HERBORIZED, pp. Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body. Fourcroy.

HERB-W'RIAN, n. erb' woman. A woman that sells herbs.

HEREDARY, a. [Fr. hereditaire; L. ereditario. See Heir.]

1. That has descended from an ancestor. He is in possession of a large hereditary estate.

2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir by descent to an heir at law. The crown of Great Britain is hereditary.

3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as hereditary pride; hereditary bravery; hereditary disease.

HEREDITARY, n. A hereditary.

HERESIARCH, n. Ars.s x. [Gr. a rhetos, heresy, and a rhetos, chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics. Stillingfleet.

HERESY, n. [Gr. aeresos, from a rhetos, to hold; L. heresis; Fr. heresie.]

1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed heresy, when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines, is heresy; but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed heretical by one body of Christians, may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, heresy meant merely sect, party, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use denomination or persuasion, implying no reproach.

2. Heresy, in law, is an offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. Blackstone.

3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics. Sceift.

HERITABLE, a. [Gr. aeretos; It. eretico; Fr. heretique.]

1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. In strictness, among Christian men who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.

2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions. Shak.
1. In Scripture, the saints or people of God that may be inherited. [This is the true sense.]

2. In botany, a flower that contains both the male and female organs of generation.

1. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent.

1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an owner of the land; or a render of the best beast or other movables to the lord on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; heriot service, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands, and heriot custom, which depended solely on immemorial usage. Walkin. Spelman. Blackstone.

2. Suited to a hermit.

1. A person who retires from society and cares and interruptions of society, for the benefit of his soul or body. In the Heroic age, the age when the heroes, or those prodigious personages, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics, were in great repute as a cathartic; but that heretic physic or medicine. Encyc. Books which treat of astrology. Bryant. Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics, which treat of the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury; as hermetic physic or medicine. Encyc. Which pretend to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury; as the hermetic art. Bloomfield. Encyc.

1. Designating chemistry; chemical; as the hermetic art.

2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury; as the hermetic philosophy.

3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetic philosophical, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as hermetic physic or medicine.

1. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as a hermetic seal. The hermetic seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it, till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. Encyc. Hermetic books, books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology. Bryant. Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics, which pretend to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur and mercury; as hermetic physic or medicine. Encyc.

1. A great, illustrious or extraordinary person; as a hero in arms.

2. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity or enterprise in danger; as a hero in arms.

3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers. A herbarium.

4. Productive of heroes; as a heroic line in pedigrees.

5. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious; as a heroic action; heroic enterprises.

6. Brave; intrepid; magnificent; enterprising; illustrious for valor; as Hector, the heroic son of Priam; a heroic race.

7. Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as heroic valor.

8. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter; as heroic verse; a heroic foot.

9. The age when the heroes, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived.

10. The same as heroic. [Little used.]

11. In the manner of a comic poem; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly. The wall was heroically defended.

12. Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as a heroicomedy.

13. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent.

1. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers. A herbarium.


3. The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells.

4. A cell in a reclusie place, but annexed to an abbey.

5. A kind of wine.

6. A cell in a reclusie place, but annexed to an abbey.

7. A kind of wine.

8. A female hermit.


10. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an hermit. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.

11. A hermit.

12. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an hermit. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion.
Herschel, n. her'shel. A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781.

A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [Herœs is not in use.]

Heroinism, n. [Fr. herœisme.] The qualities and hero, hero, courage, intrepidity; particularly in war.

Broome.

Heron, n. [Fr.] A large fowl of the genus Ardea, a great devourer of fish.

Heronry, n. A place where herons breed. Derham.

Heroship, n. The character of a hero. Cowper.

Herses, n. [Gr. ἥρας, from ἥρ, to creep.]

Tatters; an eruption on the skin; cryspeis; ringworm, &c. This disease takes various names according to its form or the part affected.

A term applied to several cutaneous eruptions, from their tendency to spread or creep from one part of the skin to another.

Acne. Ensay.

Herpes, or taking of its nature; as herpes, or partaking of its nature; as her- pes.

Herpetology, n. [Gr. τίλας, and Χρυσάμενη, discourse.]

An eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling; including the shingles, ringworm, &c.

Good.

Herpetic, a. Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as her-petic.

Herpetological, a. Pertaining to herpetology.

Herpetologist, n. A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

Hesperia, i. [L. hæsperius, western, Venus, Gr. τιλας.]

Western; situated at the west.

Hesperian, a. [L. hæsperina, western, Gr. χρυσάμενος, western evening star. Venius, Gr. χρυσάμενος] Western; situated at the west.

Hesperian, n. An inhabitant of a western country.

J. Barlow.

Heterarchy, n. [Gr. ἡτεραρχία, another, and ἁρχή, rule.] The government of an assembly.

By Hook.

Heteroclite, a. [Gr. ἡτεροκλίτης; ἂντι, against; + ἁρχή, her, and self.]

This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative it usually follows she, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, she herself will hear the tale.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash her self. Ex. ii.

2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment or temper.

The woman was deranged, but she was not herself again. She has come to her self.

3. In her true character; as, the woman acts like herself.

Herself, a. hers'like. Funereal; suitable to funerals. Bacon.

Herslike, a. hers'like. Funereal; suitable to funerals. Bacon.

Herslike, n. [L. hæsperius, western, Venus, Gr. τιλας.]

Western; situated at the west.

Heterogeneity, a. Obs. [See the next word.]

Heterogeneity, n. Inequality; a-

Heteroclitic, a. irregular; a-

Heteroclitical, n. irregular; a-

Heteroclitous, a. Heteroclitic. [Not in use.]

Heterodox, a. [Gr. ἡτεροδοξός, another, different, and ὁδος, opinion.]

1. In theology, heterodox; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church; or more particularly, contrary to the real doctrines of the Scriptures, or to the heterodox opinion; opposed to orthodox.

2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church.

3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, as a heterodox divinity; or holding opinions contrary to those of an established church.

Heterodoxy, n. Hes'ry. An opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrine of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

Heterogeny, a. Obs. [See the next word.]

Heterogeneous, a. heterogeny.

Heterogeneous, a. [Gr. ἡτερογενής, another, and γένος, kind.]

Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to homogeneous.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneous and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous and dissimilar.

Newton.

Heterogeneous nouns, are such as are of different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as hic locus, of the masculine gender in the singular, and hi loci, of the feminine gender in the plural. Hæc ovulum, neuter in the singular; hic cella, masculine in the plural.

Heterogeneous quantities, are those which are of such different kind and consideration, that one of them, taken any number of times, never equals or exceeds the other.

Heterogeneous nouns are such as have different radical signs.

Ensay.

Heterogeneity, n. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [Il] formed.

Hesitation, n. A pausing or delay in forming a decision or action; to be doubtful or uncertain as to whether to accept the offer or not. We often hesitate a fault, and hesitate dislike. Pope.

Hesitating, v. t. Doubting; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

Hesitate, v. t. is as z. [L. hesitare; Fr. hésiter; from hesi, pret. of L. hæsere, to hang.]

1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, he hesitated whether to accept the offer or not. We often hesitate what judgment to form.

It is never transitive, unless by poetic license.

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike. Pope.

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

Hesitating, pp. Doubting; pausing; stammering.

Hesitatingly, adv. With hesitation or doubt.

Hesitation, n. A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or offering an objection; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without hesitation.

A stopping in speech; hesitation between words; stammering.

Sciff.

Hest, n. [Sax. haze; G. geheiss, a command; heissen, to call, to bid; D. heeten. See Hent.]

Command; precept; injunction; order.

[Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, bestest.]

Hesperian, n. [L. hæsperina, western, Gr. χρυσάμενος, western evening star. Venius, Gr. χρυσάμενος] Western; situated at the west.

Hesperian, n. An inhabitant of a western country.

J. Barlow.
HEX

2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind.

HETEROGENEITY, n. Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or variety in kind, nature or qualities.

HETEROPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. 

HETEROCHROM, n. [Gr. 

HETEROSCIAN, n. [Gr. 

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.

HETEROSCIAN, a. Having the shadow fall one way only. Gregory.
HID

slanting a ship, seems to be the same word. 

Hood, as well as hat, may belong to the 

See Class Ed. No. 26. 31. 43. 55.

1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw 

from sight; to place in any state or position 

in which the view is intercepted from the 

object. The intervention of the moon 

between the earth and the sun hides the 

latter from our sight. The people in 

Turkey hide their grain in the earth. 

No human being can hide his crimes or 

his neglect of duty from his Maker.

2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep 

secret.

To depart to the mountains; hide 

there three days. Josh. ii.

Tell me now what thou hast done—hide 

it not from me. Josh. vii.

3. In Scripture, not to confess or disclose 

or to excuse and extenuate.

1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw 

or to excuse and extenuate.

I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not hid. Ps. xxxi.

4. To protect; to keep in safety.

In the time of trouble, he shall hide me in his 

shadow. Ps. xxxi.

To hide the face, to overlook; to 

pardon.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. lii.

To hide the face, to withdraw spiritual 

presence, support and consolation.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled. Ps. xxxi.

To hide one's self, to put one's self in a 

condition to be safe; to secure protection.

To hide one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from 

sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide.

Hide and seek, a play of boys, in which some 
hide themselves and others seek them.

Godiver.

HIDE, n. [According to Lye, Sax. Diet. un- 
der word-styling, this word signified originally 
a station, covered place, or place of refuge for besiegers against the attacks of the 
besieged. Qu.]

In the ancient laws of England, a certain 
portion of land, the quantity of which 
however is not well ascertained. Some 
authors consider it as the quantity that 
could be tilled with one plow; others, as 
much as would maintain a family. Some 
suppose it to be 60, some 80, and others 100 
acres.

Spelman. Enyc.

HIDE, n. [Sax. hyd, hide; G. huid; D. huid; 
Sw. and Dan. hvid; L. cutis; Gr. χιλακα, 
x̌éwos; either a peel, from stripping, 
separating, or a cover.]

1. The skin of an animal, either raw or 
dressed; more generally applied to the 
dressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.

2. The human skin; in contempt. Dryden.

HIDEBOUND, a. A horse is hidebound, 
when his skin sticks so closely to his 
ribs and back, as not to be easily loosed or 
rased.

Trees are said to be hidebound, when the 
bark is so close or firm that it impedes the 
growth. Bacon.

2. Harsh; untractable. [Not used.]

Hudibras.

3. Niggardly; penurious. [Not used.]

Wickworth.

HIDEOUS, a. [Fr. hideux; Norm. hidous, 
from hide, sight; dread.

1. Gruftious to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; applied to deformity; as a hideous 
monster; a hideous spectacle; hideous looks.

Shak. Dryden.

2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as a hideous noise.

Woodward.

3. Detestable.

HIDEOUSLY, adv. In a manner to frighten; 
dreadfully; shockingly. Shak.

HIDEOUSNESS, n. Frightfulness to the eye; 
dreadfulness; horribleness.

HIDER, n. [from hide.] One who hides or 
conceals.

HIDING, ppr. Concealing; covering or 
withholding from view; keeping close or 
secret.

HIDING, n. Concealment. Hab. iii.

2. Withdrawment; a withholding; as the 
hidings of God's face. Milner.

HIDING-PLACE, n. A place of concealment.

HIE, v. i. [Sax. higan, higian, to hasten, to 
hide; disguise.

1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; 
to go in haste; a word chiefly used in poetry.

The youth, returning to his mistress, hies.

Dryden.

2. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, hies 
thee home.


HIE, n. To hide; to conceal; to withdraw 
spiritual presence, support and consolation.

HIERARCHICAL, a. Belonging to a hierarch.

HIERARCHICAL, a. Belonging to a sacred 
order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, n. An order or rank of 
angels or celestial beings; or a subordination 
of holy beings. Some of the Rabbins 
recon four, others ten hierarchies, or 
orders of angels.

Enyc.

2. Constitution and government of the 
Christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, 
comprehending different orders of clergy; 
as the hierarchy of England. Bacon.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, a. Emblematic; 
Hieroglyphic writing; a hieroglyphic obelisk.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, n. 

Hieroglyphics; a species of sacred writing.

HIEROGRAPHER, n. [Gr. ϖερογραφ, 
holy; ϖερογραφητ, to write.] Sacred writing. [Little used.]

HIEROLOGY, n. [Gr. ϖερογραφία and 
πάπας, to bear.] A discourse on sacred things.

HIEROMANCY, n. [Gr. ϖερομαχία, 
divination.] Divination by observing the various 
things offered in sacrifice. Enyc.

HIERONEMON, n. [Gr. ϖερομαχία, 
divination; ϖερομαχία, preserving memory.] 
In ancient Greece, a magistrate who presided 
over the sacred rites and solemnities, &c.

Mitford.

HIEROPHANT, n. [Gr. ϖεροφάντως, 
hidden, and ϖερομαχία, letters.] A priest; 
one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

Higgle, v. i. [In Dan. hygle signifies to 
flatter, fawn, disguise or play the hypocrite; 
Sw. hygla, id. In Welsh, higach is to 
snap, to catch suddenly, to trick, as if allied to kitch. This word may be from 
the same root as L. coccio. See Huckster.]

1. To carry provisions and offer them 
for sale.

2. To chaffer; to be difficult in making a 
bargain.

It argues an ignorant mind, where we have 
wrongs, to higgle and dodge in the amends. Hale.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, adv. In confusion; 
a low word.

HIGGLE, n. One who carries about 
provisions for sale.

2. One who chaffers in bargaining.

HIGH, a. kt. [Sax. heah, hig, hel or hik; G. hoch; D. hoeg; Sw. hig; Dan. haj.] The 
W. uc, ucald, may be the same word, with 
the loss of the first letter.]

1. Extending a great distance above the 
surface of the earth: elevated; lofty; of 
great altitude; as a high mountain; a high 
bank; a high delivery.

2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above 
the earth; elevated; lofty; as a high 
flight; the clouds are high in the atmosphere.

3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how high 
is the sun? It is an hour high.

Raised above any object.

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is 
placed. Dryden.

5. Exalted in nature or dignity.

The highest faculty of the soul. Baxter.

6. Elevated in rank, condition or office. 
We speak of high and low; of a high 
ofice; high rank; high station; a high court.
7. Possessing or governed by honorableness; pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as a man of a high mind.

8. Exalted in excellence or extent.

Soulom lived at ease, nor aimed beyond higher design than to enjoy his state.

Milton.

9. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such high things.

Shak.

10. Boastful; ostentatious.

His speeches, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

Clarendon.

11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud.

The governor made himself merry with his high and threatening language.

Shak.

12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry.

The parties had very high words.

13. Violent; severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side a high hand, violent persecution, &c.

Bacon.

14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious; as a high birth.

He reasoned high.

Milton.

15. Noble; illustrious; honorable; as a man of high birth.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as high looks.

Shak.

16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness; as high pride.

High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

High Dutch, is the German language, as distinguished from Low Dutch or Belgium, or the cultivated German, as opposed to the vulgar dialects.

17. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

18. Strong; vivid or deep; as a high color.

On high, aloud.

Spenser.

19. Great; important; soverign.

The high church were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative, which were maintained by the Stuarts. The high church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.

20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous.

It is high time to retire.

21. Turbulent; turbulent; inflamed; violent.

High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

22. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as, to purchase at a high rate; as a high latitude.

To an elevated view; naming at elevated objects.

Secret.

23. Remote from the equator north or south.

High PLACE, n. In Scripture, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshippers, on high places; but afterwards such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices.

24. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign or state; as high treason, distinguished from petty treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.

High day, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

25. Great; exalted; as a high opinion of one's integrity.

High church and low church, in Great Britain, a distinction introduced after the revolution. The high church were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative, which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.

26. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry.

The parties had very high words.

27. Remote from the equator north or south.

High light, high sun, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

28. Possessing or governed by honorableness; pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as a man of a high mind.

29. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, a. Having grand or lofty designs.

Crashaw.

30. Strong; vivid or deep; as a high color.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

31. Strong; vivid or deep; as a high color.

On high, aloud.

Spenser.

32. Much raised; as high relief.

It is high time to retire.

33. Far advanced in art or science; as high attainments.

High Priet, n. A chief priest.

A high degree of political knowledge.

Shak.

34. Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign or state; as high treason, distinguished from petty treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.

High Priet, n. A chief priest.

A high degree of political knowledge.

Shak.

35. Great; exalted; as a high opinion of one's integrity.

High church and low church, in Great Britain, a distinction introduced after the revolution. The high church were supposed to favor the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative, which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated.

2. Eminently; greatly.

Heaven and earth.

Milton.

3. With deep thought; profoundly.

He reasoned high.

3. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, a. Having grand or lofty designs.

Crashaw.

4. Powerfully.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering high.

Milton.

5. Elevated; raised aloft.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

6. Powerfully.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering high.

3. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, a. Having grand or lofty designs.

Crashaw.

4. Powerfully.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering high.

Milton.

5. Elevated; raised aloft.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

2. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as, to purchase at a high rate; as a high latitude.

To an elevated view; naming at elevated objects.

Secret.

3. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, a. Having grand or lofty designs.

Crashaw.

4. Powerfully.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering high.

Milton.

5. Elevated; raised aloft.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

2. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as, to purchase at a high rate; as a high latitude.

To an elevated view; naming at elevated objects.

Secret.

3. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, a. Having grand or lofty designs.

Crashaw.

4. Powerfully.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering high.

Milton.

5. Elevated; raised aloft.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

2. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as, to purchase at a high rate; as a high latitude.

To an elevated view; naming at elevated objects.

Secret.

3. Strong; vivid; deep; as a high color.

High, a. Having grand or lofty designs.

Crashaw.

4. Powerfully.

High, adv. Aloft; to a great altitude; as towering high.

Milton.

5. Elevated; raised aloft.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region; as on high; from on high.

2. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as, to purchase at a high rate; as a high latitude.

To an elevated view; naming at elevated objects.

Secret.
To have on the hip, to have the advantage of, or upon, to advantage.

To hire, or to hire out, to let; to lease; to contract with for a compensation.

To hire a farm for a year; to hire a horse for a day; to hire money at legal interest.

To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; to hire a servant for a year; to hire laborers by the day or month.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. Luke x.

The act or practice of feeding on horses.

The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa. This animal resembles a hog rather than a horse, and was named perhaps from his neighing voice. He has been found of the length of 10 feet. He lives in the water, but feeds on herbage on land.

A roof that has an angle.

The art of practice of feeding on horses.

To hire money at legal interest.

To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; to hire a servant for a year; to hire laborers by the day or month.

To have hired out themselves for bread.

They have hired out themselves for bread.

A piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions. Quincy.

An infusion of spices and other ingredients; an infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. Encyc.

A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensary, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs, bent and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. Encyc.

Hippocrates's stove, a kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions. Quincy.

Hippocrates's flask, a kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions. Quincy.

Hippocratic face, [L. facies hippocratica], pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. Prior.

Hippocraticism, n. The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine. Chambers.

Hippodrome, n. [Gr. inttoSpO/oi; trrros, a horse, and xivrtu, to spur, and ravpo;, a bull.]

A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


Hippodrome, n. 

A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.

A horse, and xivrtu, to spur, and ravpo;, a bull.]


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.

A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.

A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.

A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.


A horse, as the name imports. Encyc.
1. His, pron. possessive of him, and pronounced his. [Sax. gen. his, and hist. male.

2. Of him. Thus in Alfred's Orosius, "Sume for his ege ne dorstan." Some for fear of him durst not; literally, for his axe, for me of him. Lib. 3. 8. In this instance, his does not express what belongs to the antecedent of his, [Philip] but the fear which others entertained of him.

3. The present use of his is as a pronoun adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. suus. Thus, tell John his papers are ready. I will deliver his papers to his messenger. He may take his son's books. When the noun is omitted, his stands as its substitute, either in the nominative or objective case. Tell John this book is his. He may take mine and I will take his.

4. His was formerly used for its, but improperly, and the use has ceased.

5. It was formerly used as the sign of the possessive. The man his ground, for the man's ground. This use has also ceased.

6. His is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by of; as all ye saints of his; ye ministers of his. Scripture. Hisself is no longer used.

HisINGERITE, n. A mineral found in the cavities of calcareous spar, in Sudermanland.

HisPID, a. [L. hispidus.] Rough.

2. In botany, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles.

HisS, v. i. [Sax. hystian, hiscan, hispan hisp'an.]

1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth, to give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent and some other animals, or that of water thrown on hot iron. Hissing is an expression of contempt.

The merchants among the people shall hiss ath the xxvi.

2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing.

3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

HisS, n. To condemn by hissing; to expel. The spectators hissed him off the stage.

4. To procure hisses or disgrace.

—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker.

Shak.

HisS, n. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c.

He hiss for his returned.

Milton.

2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISsing, pp. Making the noise of serpents.

HISsING, n. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.

2. The occasion of contemp; the object of scorn and execration.

I will make this city desolate, and a hissing. Jer. xix.

HISsINGLY, adv. With a whistling sound.

HIST, exclam. [Dan. hust. In Welsh, hust is a low, buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence; equivalent to hush, be silent.

Vol. 1.

101

HIS'TORICAL, a. Historical. Obs.

HISTO'REN, n. [Fr. historien; L. historicus; It. storico. See History.]

A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations. Name is given to an elegant historian.

HISTIRC, n. [L. historicus; Fr. historique.] Containing history, or the relation of facts; as a historical poem; the historical page; historical news.

2. Pertaining to history: as historic care or fidelity.

3. Contained in history; deduced from history; as historical evidence.

4. Representing history; as a historical chart; historical painting.

HISTORICALLY, adv. In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The Gospels declare historically something which our Lord Jesus Christ did, spoke or suffered.

HISTORIED, a. Recorded in history. [Not much in use.]

HISTO'RIER, n. A historian. Obs.

HISTORIFY, v. t. To relate; to record in history. [Not used.]

HIS'TORIOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. ifupia; L. historia; It. storia; Fr. histoire; Ir. isfor; Sp. historia; Port. historia; It. storia; Greek]

A discourse on history; by way of narration.

1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of the events of each year, with their causes and effects. History differs from annals. Annals relate simply the facts as events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. History regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. This distinction however is not always regarded with strictness.

History is of different kinds, or treats of different subjects: as a history of government, or political history; history of the christian church, or ecclesiastical history; history of war and conquests, or military history; history of law; history of commerce; history of the crusades, &c. In these and similar examples, history is written narratively or relation. What is the history of nations, but a narrative of the follies, crimes and miseries of man?

2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. We listen with pleasure to the soldier or the seaman, giving a history of his adventures.

What histories of tail could I declare?

3. Knowledge of facts and events.

History—is necessary to divines. Watts

4. Description; an account of things that exist: as natural history, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants and minerals; a history of animals, or zoology; a history of plants.

5. An account of the origin, life and actions of an individual person. We say, we have a concise history of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court.

A formal written account of an individual's life, is called biography.

HISTORY-PIECE, n. A representation of any remarkable event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life. This species of painting is called historical painting.

HIS'TRON, n. A player. [Not in use.]

HISTRIONIC, a. [L. histrionicus.]

1. From histrio, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.

2. Pertaining to a buffoon or comedian, or to a pantomime, who represents events or characters by gestures and dancing; belonging to stage-playing; beholding a theatrical scene.

Johnson. Encyc.

HISTRIONICALLY, adv. In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically.

HIS'TRONISM, n. The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing.

HIT, v. t. pret. and pp. hit. [Sw. hita, Dan. hiter, to find, to meet, that is, to come to, to come or fall on. This word illustrates the signification of find.]

1. To throw or rock a ball, either with or without force. We hit a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball hits a mast, or a wall.

2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss.

The archers hit him. 1 Sam. xxxi.

3. To reach; to attain to.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to hit the notes right— Locke.

4. To suit; to be conformable.

Melancholy. Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. Milton.

5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.

There you hit him—that argument never fails with him. Dryden.

To hit off; to strike out; to determine luckily.

Temple.

2. To represent or describe exactly.

To hit out, to perform by good luck. [Little used.]

Spenser.

HIT, v. i. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by against or on.

If bodies be mere extension, how can they move and hit one against another? Locke.
HIT

1. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked.

2. The act of catching, as on a hook, etc.

3. To hit the legs together in going, as a horse.

4. To hop; to spring on one leg. [Local]

HITCH, n. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches anything.

1. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.

2. To meet or fall on by good luck: to succeed.

9. To hit on or upon, to light on; to come to or upon.

HIT, 71. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches anything. And oft it hits and, by accident; not to miss. And oft it hits and, by accident; not to miss.

HIT Addiction. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.

HIT, n. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches anything.

1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come hit; to proceed hit; to bring hit.

2. Hither and thither, to this place and that.

3. To this point: to this argument or topic; to this end. [Little used and not to be encouraged.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the higher condition of man.

HITHER, a. Nearest on this side. Halte.

HITHERTO, adv. To this time; yet.

The Lord hath blessed me hitherto. Josh. xvii.

2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present.

More ample spurt than hitherto was wont.

HITHERWARD, adv. This way; toward this place.

A pleasant and mighty power.

HITCH, n. A catch; any thing that holds, as a wood or rope is a catch.

1. A chance; a casual event; as a lucky hit.

2. Hitherward, to this place.

3. To this point; to this argument or topic.

4. To move or walk.

5. To stop their teams. It has been used as a stop to entice them to enter a hive; as, to hive bees.

HIVE, v./. To collect into a hive; to cause bodies, become conjoined with them.

1. To collect into a hive; to cause bodies, become conjoined with them.

2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting them.

3. A company or society together, or closely connected.

4. A store, stock or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as a hoard of provisions for winter; a hoard of money.

HOB, n. A heap; a pile.

HOARD, 7.v. To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to hoard grain or provisions; to hoard silver and gold.

It is sometimes followed by up, but without use; as, to hoard up provisions.

HOARD, v. i. To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

HOBBER, n. One who lays in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOBBER, ppr. Collected and laid up in store.

HOBBER, n. One who lays in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOBBER, ppr. Collected and laid up in store.

HOBBER, n. One who lays in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOBBER, ppr. Collected and laid up in store.

HOBBER, n. One who lays in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOBBER, ppr. Collected and laid up in store.

HOBBER, n. One who lays in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOBBER, ppr. Collected and laid up in store.
HOIST, n. [originally hoise; but corrupt-ed, perhaps beyond remeedy. G. hissen; D. hessen; Sw. kissa; Dan. kisser; Fr. tisser; Arm. ges; Sp. tizar; Port. tizar. This appears by the German to be radically the same word as heat, which see.]

1. To raise; to lift.
   We'll quickly hoist duke Humphrey from his seat.

2. To raise, to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle; and to draw up or raise, as a sail along the masts or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only. Hoist the main-sail. Mar. Diet. This appears by the German to be radically the same word as heat, which see.]

3. To lift and move the leg backwards; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.

HOITY TOITY, an exclamation, denoting a degree of contempt. [Qu. Ice. hauta, to leap.]

HOLD, v. t. [originally hoise; but corrupt-ed, perhaps beyond remeedy. G. halten; D. houden, I suppressed; Sw. holda; Dan. holder; Gr. xu>.vu, to hold or contain; Heb. "jO, to hold or contain; Ch. and Syr. to measure, that is, to limit; tr. to confine; to keep from separation.]

1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To grasp, is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand; hold coinsides with grasp in the latter sense, but not in the former. We hold a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor holds a ship in her station. The mule holds in lands as well as in other. Matt. vi.]

2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We hold an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.

3. To connect; to keep from separation. The holds a ship in her station. Ex. xxvii.

4. To maintain, as an opinion. He holds the traditions of men. Mark vii.

5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind. I hold him but a fool. Shak.

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that holds two bushels. This empty cask holds thirty gallons. The church holds two thousand people.

7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not hold fluids. They have hewed them out broken cisterns that can hold no water. Jer. ii.

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.

With what arms we mean to hold what anciently we claim Of empire. Milton.

9. To have; as, to hold a place, office or title.

To have or possess by title, as he held his lands of the king. The estate is held by copy of court-roll.


11. To keep; as, hold your peace. Fortune holds out these to you as rewards. Caxton.

12. To reach forth; to put forward to view.

To propose; to offer. Fortune holds out these to you as rewards. B. Jonson.

13. To connect; to keep from separation.

He cannot long hold out these pangs. [Qu. Ice. hauta, to leap.]

14. To confine; to restrain from motion.

To hold one's own, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In seamen's language, a ship holds her own, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is held to perform his covenants.

16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

But still he held his purpose to depart. Dryden.


18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.

To hold a court or parliament; to hold a council.

19. To have in session; as, to hold a court or parliament; to hold a council.

20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to hold a feast.

21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to hold an argument or debate.

22. To sustain; to support.

Thy right hand shall hold me. Ps. cxxxix.

23. To carry; to wield.

The ship shall hold their course. Milton.

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.

Of empire. Milton.

We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of empire. Milton.

D. Jonaon.

The king held out to Esther the golden sepper- ter. Esther v.

2. To propose; to offer. Fortune holds out these to you as rewards. B. Jonson.

3. To continue to do or suffer.

To hold up, to raise; as, hold up your head.

4. To support; to sustain.

He holds himself up in virtue. Sidney.

5. To contain; to keep from separation.

To hold one's own, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In seamen's language, a ship holds her own, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

6. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

While our obedience holds. Milton.

7. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not hold.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.

8. To support.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim. L'Estrange.

To hold in, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly hold in.

9. To continue in good luck. [Unusual.]

We hold out these to you as rewards. B. Jonson.

10. To endure; to persevere.

To hold out, to keep at a distance. Pope.

11. To hold, is used by the Irish, for to lay, as a bet, to wager. I hold a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.

HOLD, v. i. To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not hold in the case under consideration.

The rule holds in lands as well as in other. Locke.

In this application, we often say, to hold true, to hold good. The argument holds good in both cases. This holds true in most cases.

2. To continue unbroken or unsullied.

Our force by land hath nobly held. [Little used.]

3. To last; to endure.

We now say, to hold out.

4. To continue.

Our force by land hath nobly held. [Little used.]

5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will hold. The anchor holds well.

6. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have held. From revenge.

7. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not hold.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.

8. To support.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim. L'Estrange.

To hold in, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly hold in.

9. To continue in good luck. [Unusual.]

To hold in, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly hold in.

10. To engrave.

The mule holds in lands as well as in other. Matt. vi.

11. To continue; not to be interrupted.

To hold of, to be dependent on; to derive title from.

My crown is absolute and holds of none. Dryden.

12. To hold on, to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade held on many years. Swift.

13. To keep fast; to cling to.

To hold on, to continue; not to be interrupted.

14. To proceed in a course.

To hold off, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.

The trade held on many years. Swift.

15. To proceed in a course.

To hold off, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.

The trade held on many years. Swift.

16. To hold up, to raise; as, hold up your head.

To hold off, to keep at a distance. Pope.

To hold on, to continue or proceed in; as, to hold on a course.

To hold off, to keep at a distance. Pope.

To hold on, to continue; not to be interrupted.

To hold off, to keep at a distance. Pope.
2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.

2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.

2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.

2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It holds up; it will hold up.
HOL, Holpen, the antiquated pret. and Holgraphic, a. Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself. A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor or testator himself. The sense is whole, entire, complete, sound.

HOLSTER, n. [Sax. heolster, a hiding place hem; G. D. Sw. and Dan. signify secret, close; hence hamlet, Fr. hameau. Arm. amell.

HOLM, h. The evergreen oak; the ilex. 3. A low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river. Holmberg's Pyrophorus, ignited muriate of lime. Ure.

HOLMITE, n. A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it. Cleveland.

HOLocaust, n. [Gr. άθος, whole, and άινός, burnt, from άινο, to burn. A burial heap, or the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations. Reg. Enece.

HOLophor, n. [Gr. άθος, whole, and γένος, to write.] A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand. Enece.

HOLOGRAPHIC, a. Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOLUMETER, n. [Gr. άθος, all, and μέτρο, to measure.] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

HOLP, Holpen, the antiquated pret. and pp. of help.

HOLSTER, n. [Sax. heolster, a hiding place or recess; Port. coldre; from holdeing, or concealing, L. celo, Sax. helan.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.

HOLSTERED, a. Bearing holsters; as a holstered steel.

HOLT, L. Sax. hull, Ir. ccall, W. cellt, a wood, from the root of Sax. helan, L. celo, W. celu, to hide, to keep close; a word retained in names.

A wood or woodland; obsolete, except in poetry.

HOLY, n. [Sax. halig; G. D. helig; Sw. helig; Dan. helig; from the root of heal, hold, whole, and all; Sax. hel, G. heil, D. heil, Sw. hel, Dan. heil, whole. See Heal and Hold, and Class Gl. No. 31, 35, 42. The sense is whole, entire, complete, sound, unimpaired.

1. Properly, whole, entire or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, tender of all affections. Applied to the Supreme Being, holy signifies perfectly pure, immaculate and complete in moral character; and man is more or less holy, as his heart is more or less sanctified, or purified from evil dispositions. We call a man holy, when his heart is conformed in some degree to the image of God, and his life is regulated by the divine precepts. Hence, holy is used as nearly synonymous with good, pious, godly.

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; a sense frequent in Scripture; as the holy sabbath; holy oil; holy vessels; a holy nation; the holy temple; a holy priesthood.

3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; as holy zeal.

4. Perfectly just and good; as the holy law of God.

5. Sacred; as a holy witness. Shak.

Holly, Holy, or Holy Spirit, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the sanctifier of souls.

Holy of holies, in Scripture, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest, once a year.

Holy Ghost; or Holy Spirit, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the sanctifier of souls.

Holy war, a war undertaken to rescue the holy land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade; an expedition carried on by christians against the Saracens in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries; a war carried on in a most ungodly manner.

Holy-cross day, n. The fourteenth of March. Holy Thursday, n. The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated; ten days before Whitsuntide. Holy Thrusday, n. A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival intended to celebrate some event of deep consequence to the welfare of a nation; particularly an anniversary festival, devoted to religious solemnities; an annual holyday.

Holy-yard, a. Pertaining to a festival; a holyday suit of clothes.

Holy-ones, n. An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis.

Holy-one, n. An appellation of the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOMAGE, v. t. To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty. HOMAGEABLE, a. Subject to homage. Homel, Hom rendering.

HOME, a. One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage. Homeny, n. [Sax. ham; G. D. heim; Sw. hem; Dan. hem; Gr. εαυτό, properly, a house, a close place, or place of rest. Hence homet, Fr. hameau, Arm. hamel.

The present state of existence.

be from the same root as Ar.  خُلِيَّة, to cover. See Chemistry, and Class Gn. No. 7. 9. 30. 33.]

1. A dwelling house; the house or place in which one resides. He was not at home.

Then the disciples went away again to their own home. John xx.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life. Drieden.

2. One's own country. Let affairs at home be well managed by the administration.

The place of constant residence; the seat. Flanoria, by plenty, made the home of war. Prior.

3. The grave; or a future state.

Man goeth to his long home. Eccles. xi.

4. The present state of existence. Whilst we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord. 2 Cor. v.

HOME, a. Close; severe; poignant; as a home thrust.

HOME, adv. [This is merely elliptical; to being omitted.] To one's own habitation; as in the phrases, go home, come home, bring home, carry home.

3. To one's own country. Home is opposed to abroad, or in a foreign country. My brother will return home in the first ship that sails.

HOMEAGE, n. [Fr. hommage; Sp. homenage; It. omaggio; from L. homo, man.]
We can trace them back to a homestead on the river Volga and Ural. [Tooke]

[HOMEBRED, a. Native; natural; ashomebred lusts. Hammond.]

2. Domestic; not foreign. Pope.

2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as the homestead-bound fleet. We spoke a brig homeward-bound.

[HOMEWARD-BOUND, a. Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides; as the homestead-bound fleet.]

HOMEWARD-BOUND, a. Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides; as the homestead-bound fleet. We spoke a brig homeward-bound.

(HOMICIDE, n. [Fr. from L. homicidium homo, man, and cudo, to strike, to kill.]

1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious; justifiable, when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and with only such force, as is necessary; excusable, when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defense; felonious, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Homicide committed with premeditated malice, is murder. Suicide also, or self-murder, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. Blackstone.

2. A person who kills another; a murderer. Dryden.

HOMILETIC, a. [Gr. ρηματικος, from homiletic, to converse in company.]

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable. Atterbury.

2. Homiletic theology, a branch of practical theology, which teaches the manner in which ministers of the gospel should adapt their discourses to the capacities of their hearers, and pursue the best methods of instructing them by their doctrines and examples. It is also called pastoral theology. Beaur.

HOMILIST, n. One that preaches to a congregation. Eneye.

HOMILY, n. [Fr. homilie; Sp. homilía; It. homilia; Gr. ομηλία, from ομηλεος, to converse in company, omoeus, a company or assembly.]

A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; or a plain, familiar discourse on some subject of religion, such as an instructor would deliver to his pupils, or a father to his children. Eneye.

HOMOGENEALNESS, n. words not to be encouraged; equivalent to HOMOGENEITY.

HOMOGENEOUS, n. Sameness of kind or nature. Bacon.

HOME, v. t. To rub and sharpen on a hone; to take the sharpness from a thing. Ols. [Qu. W. hanit, eager.]

HOMESTEAD, n. The place of a man's husband; the inclusion of a group immediately connected with the mansion. Dryden.

HOMESTEAD, n. The place of a man's husband; the inclusion of a group immediately connected with the mansion. Dryden.

2. Native seat; original station or place of residence. Addison.

3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel. Only to me two homebred youths belong. Dryden.

HOMELESS, a. Destitute of a home. Pope.

HOMELINESS, n. [from homely.'] Plain of plain features; not handsome; as a homely face. Addison.

3. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine polished by travel. Let time, which makes you homely, make you wise. Bartram.

HOMELY, a. [from home.]

Of plain features; not handsome; as a homely face. It expresses less than ugliness. It expresses less than unfitness.

HOMELY, a. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as an honest transaction; an honest transfer of property. Pope.

HOMESTONE, n. [Sw. hon, a stone; Sax. husston, to stone. The word is found in the Greekaxios; and in two dialects of the Burman empire, hin, heen, signifies a stone. Asiatic Researches, 5. 228. We find the word also in the Syriac [ακον], a stone, cotulla, Lapis Lydia. Cast. Hept. 215.]

A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors. [We never, I believe, call a hone, a whet-stone. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word hone.

HOMESTONE, n. [Sw. hon, a stone; Sax. husston, to stone. The word is found in the Greekaxios; and in two dialects of the Burman empire, hin, heen, signifies a stone. Asiatic Researches, 5. 228. We find the word also in the Syriac [ακον], a stone, cotulla, Lapis Lydia. Cast. Hept. 215.]

A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors. [We never, I believe, call a hone, a whet-stone. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. See the word hone.

HONEST, a. Onest. [Fr. honnete, for honeste; Sp. Port. honesto; It. onesto; from L. honestus, from honos, honor.]

1. Upright; just; fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; applied to persons. An honest man's the noblest work of God. Pope.

An honest physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no farther to his health. Temple.

2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as an honest transaction; an honest transfer of property. Pope.

3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth; as an honest confession. Franklin.

4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; as Homely, adv. In an equivocal manner. Harr.

HOMONYM, n. [Gr. αναγραφας. See supra.]

Ambiguity; equivocation. Johnson.

HOMONYM, n. Ambiguity; equivocation. Johnson.
HONEST, v.t. on'est. To adorn; to grace. [Not used.] Sunday.
HONESTATION, n. Adornment; grace. [Not used.] Montagu.
HON'ESTLY, adv. on'eStry. Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as a contract honestly made.
HON'ESTNESS, n. on'esS. The quality of being honest; an upright disposition; moral rectitude.
HON'EY, n. hun'y. [Sax. fwnjg- ; G. honig.]
1. Sweetness; lusciousness.
2. To sweeten.
3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one.
HON'EY-COMB, n. A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. Grew.
HON'EY-COMBED, a. Having little flaws or cells. Wiseman.
HON'EY-DEW, n. A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is said there are two species; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect called the aphis, or vine-
HON'ORARINESS, n. The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction.

2. Conforming honor or reputation. It is not honorable to oppress the weak, or to insult the vanquished.

3. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem. His intentions appear to be honorable.

4. One who exalts, or who confers honors. His name shall be forever blasted and his name blotted from the roll of honor.

5. Consistent with honor or reputation. It is not consistent with honor to commit perjury.

6. A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.

7. A covering for the head or shoulders used by monks; a coif.

8. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes; used in falconry. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes used in falconry.

9. An epithet of respect or distinction; as an honorary degree; an honorary crown.

10. A lawyer's fee. An epitaph of respect or distinction; as an honorary degree; an honorary crown.

HON'ER, n. One that honors; one that reveres, reverences or regards with respect.

HON'ERED, pp. Respected; revered; revered; exalted; elevated to rank or office; dignified; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange.

HON'ERING, ppr. Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HON'ED, pp. Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

HOO'K, v. t. To cover; to blind. We will blind and hook-wink him.

HOO'KEN, v. i. To cover; to hide. For the prize I'll bring thee to.

HOO'D, n. [Sax. hod; W. hod. Qu. from the root of hat or hide.] 1. A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet.

2. A covering for the head or shoulders used by monks; a coif.

3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes; used in falconry.

4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.

5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree.

6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump.

7. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood. To dress in a hood or cowl.

HOO'D-MAN, n. A play in which a person blindfolded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's buff.

HOO'D-ED, pp. Covered with a hood; blinded.

HOO'D-WINK, n. t. [hood and wink.] To blind by covering the eyes. We will blind and hook-wink him.

HOO'D-WINK, v. t. To blind by covering the eyes. We will blind and hook-wink him.

HOO'D-WINKED, pp. Blindfolded; deceived.

HOO'D-WINKING, ppr. Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOF, n. [Sax. hof; G. huf; D. hof; Dan. hov; Sw. hov, a hoof, and a measure. Class Gb. No. 31.] 1. The horned substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.

2. An animal; a beast.

3. To cover; to hide. For the prize I'll bring thee to, Shall hook and hook-wink this mischance.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOFly, v. t. To walk, as cattle. [Little used.]

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOFly, v. t. To walk, as cattle. [Little used.]

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOF-BOUND, a. A horse is said to be hook-bound when he has a pain in the forefoot, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straights the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF-ED, a. Furnished with hoofs.
5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about.

4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood.

2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to bound.

HOP, n. [Sax. hopan; G. hopfen; Dan. høp; D. hopen; W. hwb; to hop, to tuft, to puff; G. hupfen; Prohah hop; Vulgar Latin cupp, a foreign word never or rarely used.]

A bird of the genus Upupa, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. Encyc.

HO'ORA, [exclamation. [Sw. hurra. The Welsh has cuora, play, sport; but the Swedish appears to be the English word.]

A shout of joy or exultation. [This is the genuine English word, for which we find in books most indubitably written, huzzo, a foreign word never or rarely used.

HOO'T, v. i. [W. huet, or hut, a talking off, off, away; hut, to take off, to push away, to hoot; and adue, to howl or yell; Fr. huer, a contracted word; hence, hure, in hue and ery.]

1. To carry on a shout in contempt.

Matrons and girls shall hoot at thee no more. Dryden.

2. To cry, as an owl.

The clamorous owl, that nightlyhoots. Dryden.

HOO'T, n. t. To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.

Partridge and his clan may hoot me for a cheat. Goodrick.

HOOT'ING, ppr. A shouting; clamor.

HOPFYING, [Sa. Ti. hure, or hor-cwen; G.hure; D. hoer; Dan. hore; Sw. hora, and hörkna; W. hor; to hoot, to hoot, to tuft, to puff; Fr. huer, to hoot, to tuft, to puff; G. hupfen; hoer; Dan. hoper; Sw. hoppa; D. hopen; G. hopfen; Vulgar Latin cupp, a foreign word never or rarely used.]

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PING, ppr. Leaping on one leg; dancing.

HOPPER, n. [See Hop.]

One who hops, or leaps on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PING, adv. With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it.

Hammond.

HOP'PLE, v. t. To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to hopple an unruly horse.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PING, adv. With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it.

HOPPER, n. One that hops.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, adv. Without hope.

HOP PE'LESS, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. Shak.

HOP PING, pp. Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

HOPE, n. a. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a hopeful youth; a hopeful prospect.

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. Hope differs from wish and desire in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. Hope therefore always gives pleasure or joy; whereas wish and desire may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety.

The hypocrite’s hope shall perish. Job viii.

He wish’d, but not with hope— Milton.

Sweet hope! kind cheat! Crashaw.

He that lives upon hope, will die fasting.

The hypocrite’s hope shall perish. Job viii.

He wish’d, but not with hope— Milton.

W. Milton. The Lord will be the hope of his people. Joel iii.

An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a hope, that his sins are pardoned.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, t. To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to hopple an unruly horse.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, adv. Without hope.

HOP PE'LESS, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. Shak.

HOP PING, pp. Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

HOPE, n. a. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a hopeful youth; a hopeful prospect.

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. Hope differs from wish and desire in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. Hope therefore always gives pleasure or joy; whereas wish and desire may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety.

The hypocrite’s hope shall perish. Job viii.

He wish’d, but not with hope— Milton.

Sweet hope! kind cheat! Crashaw.

He that lives upon hope, will die fasting.

The hypocrite’s hope shall perish. Job viii.

He wish’d, but not with hope— Milton.

W. Milton. The Lord will be the hope of his people. Joel iii.

An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a hope, that his sins are pardoned.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, t. To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to hopple an unruly horse.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, adv. Without hope.

HOP PE'LESS, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. Shak.

HOP PING, pp. Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

HOPE, n. a. Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a hopeful youth; a hopeful prospect.

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. Hope differs from wish and desire in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. Hope therefore always gives pleasure or joy; whereas wish and desire may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety.

The hypocrite’s hope shall perish. Job viii.

He wish’d, but not with hope— Milton.

Sweet hope! kind cheat! Crashaw.

He that lives upon hope, will die fasting.

The hypocrite’s hope shall perish. Job viii.

He wish’d, but not with hope— Milton.

W. Milton. The Lord will be the hope of his people. Joel iii.

An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a hope, that his sins are pardoned.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, t. To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to hopple an unruly horse.

HOP'PLE, n. A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

Encyc.

HOP'PLE, adv. Without hope.

HOP PE'LESS, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. Shak.
2. In Scripture, idolatry.

HORISHLY, adv. Lewdly; unchastely.

HOREHOUND, n. [Sax. hara-hune, white-hune.]

HORESON, n. [feore and son.] A bastard; the son of a hore; a term of reproach or contempt, sometimes used in a ludicrous sense expressing dislike.

HORISH, a. Lewd; unchaste; loose; given to unlawful sexual intercourse; applied to females only.

HORISHLY, adv. Lewdly; unchastely.

HOREHOUND, n. [Sax. hara-hune, white-hune.]

The name of several plants of a different genus from the common horehound is the Marrubium vulgare. It has a bitter taste, and is used as an emenagogue.

HORIZON, n. [Gr. όρος, from όρος, to bound, όρος, a limit; Fr. horizon; Sp. horizonte; It. orizzonte. This word, like concert, aspect, and others in Milton, must be read in poetry with the accent on the second syllable; a harsh, unnatural pronunciation, in direct opposition to the regular analogy of English words. With the accent on the first syllable, as in common usage, it is an elegant word.]

The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres; the upper hemisphere which is visible, and the lower hemisphere, that wherein the sun and stars rise; the western part of the sphere from the invisible. It is eastern or western; the eastern is that wherein the sun and stars set. The rational, true, or astronomical horizon, is a great circle whose plane passes through the center of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. This horizon would bound the sight, if the eye could take in the whole hemisphere.

HORIZONTAL, a. Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a horizontal line or surface.

3. Near the horizon; as horizontal misty air.

HORIZONTALLY, adv. In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as a ball carried horizontally.

HORIZONTALITY, n. The state of being horizontal.

HORN, n. [Sax. G. Sw. Dan. horn; Goth. horni; D. houren; Sw. hvorn, a corner; W. corn, a horn, cornel, a corner; L. cornu; Sp. cuerno; It. Port. corno; Fr. cornue; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. [Y]. The sense is a shoot, a projection. Class Rn. No. 15.]

1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; usually projecting to some length and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curling, and those of some animals are spiral. They serve for weapons of offense and defense. The substance of horns is gelatinous, and in Papin's digester it may be converted into jelly.

2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet. Such were used by the Israelites.

3. In ancient times, a wind instrument made of metal.

4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent.

5. The feeler or antenna of an insect.

6. The feeder of a snail, which may be without the shell. These form a natural division of the animal kingdom.

7. A drinking cup; horns being used anciently for cups.


9. Horns, in the plural, is used to characterize a cuckold. He wears the horns.

10. In Scripture, horn is a symbol of strength or power. The horn of Moab is cut off. Jer. xlviii.

Horn is also an emblem of glory, honor, dignity.

My horn is exalted in the Lord. 1 Sam. ii.

In Daniel, horns represents a kingdom or state.

HORN BEAK, n. A fish. [See Hornfish.]

HORN BEAM, n. [See Beam.]

A genus of trees, the Carpinus, so named from the hardness of the wood.

HORN BILL, n. A fowl of the genus Buceros, which has a flat bony forehead with two horns; a native of the E. Indies.

HORN BLEND, n. [G. horn and blends.] A mineral of several varieties, called by Hauy amphibole. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals; more generally the result of confused crystalization, appearing in masses, composed of lamins, acicular crystals or fibers, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colors are black and green.

HORN BLOWER, n. One that blows a horn.

HORN BOOK, n. The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [Now little used.]

HORN DISTEMPER, n. A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.

HORN ED, a. Furnished with horns; as horned cattle.

HORN EDNESS, n. The appearance of horns.
An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials.

**Horology**, n. [Gr. ὥρος, hour, and λέγον, to indicate. See Horologie.]

The art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c. Edin. Encyc.

**Hormeticical**, a. [from hormetics.] Belonging to horometrical, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions.

**Hormetrur**, n. [Gr. ὥρα, hour, and μετρόν, measure.]

The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

**Horoscope**, n. [Fr. de Gr. ὥρας, hour, and σκοπεῖν, to view or consider.]

1. In astrology, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astronomers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.

2. The degree or point of the heavens rising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.

**Horsch**, n. [Gr. ὥρας, hour, and σκοπεῖν, measure.]

1. The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

2. To cover a mare, as the male.

3. To ride astride; as ridges horse.

4. To be covered, as a mare.

5. To ride horse.

6. To ride horseback.

7. To ride horseman.

8. To ride horseman.

9. To ride horseman.

10. To ride horseman.

11. To ride horseman.

12. To ride horseman.

13. To ride horseman.

14. To ride horseman.

15. To ride horseman.

16. To ride horseman.

17. To ride horseman.

18. To ride horseman.

19. To ride horseman.

20. To ride horseman.

21. To ride horseman.

22. To ride horseman.

23. To ride horseman.

24. To ride horseman.

25. To ride horseman.

26. To ride horseman.

27. To ride horseman.

28. To ride horseman.

29. To ride horseman.

30. To ride horseman.

31. To ride horseman.

32. To ride horseman.

33. To ride horseman.

34. To ride horseman.

35. To ride horseman.

36. To ride horseman.

37. To ride horseman.

38. To ride horseman.

39. To ride horseman.

40. To ride horseman.

41. To ride horseman.

42. To ride horseman.

43. To ride horseman.

44. To ride horseman.

45. To ride horseman.

46. To ride horseman.

47. To ride horseman.

48. To ride horseman.

49. To ride horseman.

50. To ride horseman.

51. To ride horseman.

52. To ride horseman.

53. To ride horseman.

54. To ride horseman.

55. To ride horseman.

56. To ride horseman.

57. To ride horseman.

58. To ride horseman.

59. To ride horseman.

60. To ride horseman.

61. To ride horseman.

62. To ride horseman.

63. To ride horseman.

64. To ride horseman.

65. To ride horseman.

66. To ride horseman.

67. To ride horseman.

68. To ride horseman.

69. To ride horseman.

70. To ride horseman.

71. To ride horseman.

72. To ride horseman.

73. To ride horseman.

74. To ride horseman.

75. To ride horseman.

76. To ride horseman.

77. To ride horseman.

78. To ride horseman.

79. To ride horseman.

80. To ride horseman.

81. To ride horseman.

82. To ride horseman.

83. To ride horseman.

84. To ride horseman.

85. To ride horseman.

86. To ride horseman.

87. To ride horseman.

88. To ride horseman.

89. To ride horseman.

90. To ride horseman.

91. To ride horseman.

92. To ride horseman.

93. To ride horseman.

94. To ride horseman.

95. To ride horseman.

96. To ride horseman.

97. To ride horseman.

98. To ride horseman.

99. To ride horseman.

100. To ride horseman.
a garment covering the legs and thighs, like the modern long trousers. Hene in *G. hose*, a *girt*, is a waistband; and *hosen-trager*, hose-supporter, or shoulder-strap, indicates that the hose was sustained, as breeches and pantaloons are, by suspenders or braces.

1. Breeches or trousers.

2. stockings; coverings for the legs. This word, in mercantile use, is synonymous with stockings, though originally a very different garment.

3. water-pipe; used with fire-engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires.

HROWSER , n. *ho'zor* one who deals in stockings and socks, &c.

HOSPI TEBY, n. *hos'pital* Stockings in general; socks.

HOSPITALLY, adv. With kindness to strangers and guests; disposed to treat with hospitality. With hospitable ray. Goldsmith.

HOSPITAL, n. [L. hospita, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.]

1. The state of war between nations or armies; a hostile force; hostile intentions.

2. A woman who keeps an inn. Temple.

HOSPITALITY, n. [Fr. hospitalité; Sp. hospitalidad; It. ospitalità; L. hospitális, hospitable.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a hospitable man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a hospitable table; hospitable rites. Dryden.

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where you taper cheers the vale, With hospitable ray. Goldsmith.

HOSPITABLE, a. [L. hospita, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a hospitable man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a hospitable table; hospitable rites. Dryden.

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where you taper cheers the vale, With hospitable ray. Goldsmith.

HOSPITABLE, a. [L. hospita, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a hospitable man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a hospitable table; hospitable rites. Dryden.

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where you taper cheers the vale, With hospitable ray. Goldsmith.

HOSPICE, n. [L. hospitium, hostelry; hospita, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a hospitable man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a hospitable table; hospitable rites. Dryden.

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where you taper cheers the vale, With hospitable ray. Goldsmith.

HOSPITAL, n. [L. hospita, a victim or sacrifice, from hostis, an enemy.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as a hospitable man.

2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as a hospitable table; hospitable rites. Dryden.

3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where you taper cheers the vale, With hospitable ray. Goldsmith.
HOT

We have carried on even our hostilities with humanity. Atterbury.

HOSTILITIES, n. [from host, an army.] An encounter; a battle. [Little used.] Milton.

HOST, n. [from host, an army.] An innkeeper. See Hotel.

HOSTESS, n. In a general sense, a building or shed intended or used as a habitation or shelter for any of the human species. It may be of any size and composed of any materials whatever, wood, stone, brick, &c.


HOTEL, n. Hostelry. [from Fr. hotelier, an innkeeper. See Hotel.]

HOSTING, n. [from host, an army.] An innkeeper. See Hotel.

HOSTLY, adv. [from hot.] With heat.

2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as a stag hotly pursued.

HOSTMOUTHED, a. Headstrong; unmanageable.

2. That hotmouthed beast that bears against the curb. Dryden.

HOSTNESS, n. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree or warmth.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOST-SPUR, n. [hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. Shak.


HOST-SURRED, a. Violent; impetuous.

HOST-SPURRING, n. [from spur, a spur.] The act of spurting.

HOST-TENT, n. A stable for horses.


HOSTLY, adv. [from hot.] With heat.

2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as a stag hotly pursued.

HOST-MOUTHED, a. Headstrong; unmanageable.

2. That hotmouthed beast that bears against the curb. Dryden.

HOSTNESS, n. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree or warmth.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOST-SPUR, n. [hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. Shak.


HOST-SURRED, a. Violent; impetuous.

HOST-SPURRING, n. [from spur, a spur.] The act of spurting.

HOST-TENT, n. A stable for horses.


HOSTLY, adv. [from hot.] With heat.

2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as a stag hotly pursued.

HOST-MOUTHED, a. Headstrong; unmanageable.

2. That hotmouthed beast that bears against the curb. Dryden.

HOSTNESS, n. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree or warmth.

2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOST-SPUR, n. [hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate. Shak.


HOST-SURRED, a. Violent; impetuous.

HOST-SPURRING, n. [from spur, a spur.] The act of spurting.

HOST-TENT, n. A stable for horses.

HOUSE
3. A monastery; a college; as a religious house.

4. The manner of living; the table. He keeps a good house, or a miserable house.

5. In astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens.

Johnson. Encyc.

6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. It particularly denotes a noble family or an illustrious race; as the house of Austria; the house of Hanover. So in Scripture, the house of Israel, or of Judah.

Two of a house few ages can afford.

Dryden.

7. Of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election. Thus we say, the house of lords or peers of Great Britain; the house of commons; the house of representatives.

In most of the United States, the legislatures consist of two houses, the senate, and the house of representatives or delegates.

8. Of the query of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. Hence we say, there is a sufficient number of representatives present to form a house.

9. In Scripture, those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household.

Cornelius was a devout man, and feared God with all his house.

Acts x.

10. Wealth; estate.

In law, a sufficient allowance of wood to support a ship. See Bot.

Sandys. See Housing.

HOUSE-BREAKER, n. hous'breaker. One who breaks, opens and enters a house by day or with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom, by daylight.

Blackstone.

HOUSE-BREAKING, n. hous'-breaking. The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is burglary.

Blackstone.

HOUSEDOG, n. hous'dog. A dog kept to guard the house.

Addison.

HOUSEHOLD, n. hous'hold. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family.

I baptized also the household of Stephanus. 1 Cor. i.

2. Family life; domestic management.

Shak.

HOUSEHOLD, a. hous'hold. Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as household furniture; household affairs.

HOUSEHOLDER, n. hous'holder. The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family. Matt. xiii.

HOUSE-HOLD-STUFF, n. hous'hold-stuff. The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils and goods of a family. Bacon.

HOUSEKEEPER, n. hous'keeper. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family.

Locke.

2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family and superintends the other servants.

3. One who lives in plenty. [Not in use.]

Walton.

1. One who keeps much at home. [Not used.]

Shak.

5. A housedog. [Not used.]

Shak.

HOUSEKEEPING, a. hous'keeping. Domestic; used in a family; as housekeeping commodities. [Little used.]

Carew.

HOUSEKEEPING, n. [As above.] The family state in a dwelling.

2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable entertain- ment.

Temple. Taylor.

3. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUSELAM, n. hous'lam. A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

Houseleek, n. hous'leek. [See Leek.] A plant of the genus Sempervivum, which is found on the tops of houses. The lesser houseleek is of the genus Sedum.

Waller.

HOUSELESS, n. hous'less. Destitute of a house or habitation; as the houseless child of want.

Goldsmith.

2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSELINE, n. Among seamen, a small housing, a line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizures, &c.

Merr. Dict.

HOUSEMAID, n. hous'maid. A female servant employed to keep a house clean; &c.

HOUSEPIGEON, n. A tame pigeon.

Gregory.

HOUSEROOM, n. hous'room. Room or place in a house.

Dryden.

Houseraiser, n. One who erects a house.

Walton.

HOUSESNAIL, n. A particular kind of snail.

Dict.

HOUSEWARMING, n. hous'warming. A feast or merry making at the time a family moves into a new house.

Johnson.

HOUSEWIFE, n. hous'wife. [house and wife; contracted into housewife, housey.] The mistress of a family.

Pope.

2. A female economist; a good manager.

Dryden. Addison.


4. A little case or bag for articles of female work.

Shelton.

HOUSEWIFELY, a. hous'efily. Pertaining to the mistress of a family.

2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs; as a housewife nectapetor.

Blackstone.

HOUSEWIFERY, n. hous'wifery. The business of the mistress of a family; female economy in the business of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

Temple. Taylor.

HOUSE-WRIGHT, n. hous'wright. An architect who builds houses.

Fatherly.

HOUSE, n. Houses in general.

2. [Fr. house; W. hws, a covering.] A cloth laid over a saddle.

Encyc.

3. A piece of cloth fastened to the hinder part of a saddle, and covering the horse's back; called also hood-housing.

4. [See Houseline.]

HOUSELING, a. [See House.] Sacramental; as housling fire, used in the sacrament of marriage.

Obs. Spenser.

HOUSE, n. A covering.

[See Housing.]

Dryden.

HOVE, v. t. hove. To lift; to raise; to haul; to draw up; to take up; to heave over; to bring to the surface.

1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings, with short irregular flights.

Great flights of birds are hovering about the bridge, and settling on it.

Addison.

2. To hang over or around, with irregular motion.

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight.

Dryden.

3. To stand in suspense or expectation.

Spenser.

4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood; to move back and forth; as an army hovering on our borders; a ship hovering on our coast.

Cranch's Rep.

HOVER, n. A protection or shelter by hanging over.

Obs.

HOVER-GROUND, n. Light ground.

HOVERING, ppr. Flapping the wings; hanging over or about; moving with short irregular flights.
HOW, adv. [Sax. hu; D. hoe.] In what manner. I know not how to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old?

How can these things be? John iii.

1. To what degree or extent.

2. To what end.

How long shall we suffer such indignities? How much better is wisdom than gold?

O how love I thy law! How sweet are thy words to my taste! Ps. cxix.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

4. For what; with what.

How now, my love, why is thy cheek so pale?

5. In what manner.

How, and with what reproach shall I return! Dryden.

How is it used in a sense marking proportion; as how much less; how much more.

Behold, be ye put to trust in his servants—how much less in them that dwell in houses of clay—Job iv.

By how much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would improve the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth.

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! 2 Sam. i.

8. In many phrases, how is superfluous or inelegant.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land; knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown. Fr. Bacon.

HOWBE, PT. adv. [how, be, and it.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however. Obs.

HOWDY, n. A midwife. [Local.] Grose.

HOW DYE, how do you? how is your health?

HOWEVER, adv. [how ever.] In whatever manner or degree; as, however good or bad the style may be.

2. At all events; at least.

Our chiefest end is to be freed from all, if it may be, however from the greatest evils. Tillotsion.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. I shall not oppose your design; I cannot however approve of it.

You might have taken a fairer way. Dryden.

HOWTITZ, n. [Sp. hohas; G. haußtze.]

HOW ITZER, n. A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells. The difference between a mortar and a howitzer is that the trumpons of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitzer are at the middle. Encyc.

HOWKER, n. A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizen-mast; also, a fishing boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland. Mar. Dict.

HOWL, v. t. [D. huilen; G. heulen; Sw. halla; Dan. hoyde; Sp. auñar; L. ulula; Gr. σαῦλον; Corn. houlen. Qu. W. τιρωώ; Arm. gual'da or ial; Ir. grulin; It. guadare. The latter coincide with gual and gualere.] The latter coincide with gual and gualere.

1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted and mournful sound. We say, the dog howls; the wolf howls. Hence,

2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail.

Howl ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand. Is. xiii.

Ye rich men, weep and howl. James v.

3. To roar; as a tempest.

HOWL, n. The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWL'ET, n. [Fr. hulotte; from owl.] A fowl of the owl kind, which utters a mournful cry. It is as large as a pullet. Diet. Nat. Hist.

HOWLING, ppr. Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWLING, a. Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.

Innumerable stripes and stratagems are actuated in the howling wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge. Addison.

HOWLING, n. The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

HOWSOEVER, adv. [how, so, and ever.] 1. In what manner soever. Raleigh.

2. Although. Shak.

[For this word, however is generally used.]

HOX, v. t. To hough; to hamstring. [Not used. See Houch.] Shak.

HOY, n. A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. Encyc. Mar. Dict.

HOY, n. A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. L' Estrange.

HOY, n. A kind of linen with tubular figures on it. L' Estrange.

HUCK, v. i. To haggie. [In use.]

HUCK, n. The name of a German river-trout. Diet.

HUCK'ABACK, n. A kind of linen with tubular figures on it. L' Estrange.

HUCKLE, n. A kind of linen with tubular figures on it. L' Estrange.

HUCKLEBONE, n. [G. hocker, a bunch,] The hip bone.

HUCK'LEBACKED, a. [G. hock, a bunch,] A kind of linen with tubular figures on it. L' Estrange.

HUCK'LE, n. The hip, that bunch. L' Estrange.

HUCKLE, n. The hip bone.

HUCK'LEBONE, n. [G. hocker, a bunch,] The hip bone.

HUCK, n. The name of a German river-trout. Diet.

2. A kind of linen with tubular figures on it. L' Estrange.

HUFF, v. t. To swell; to dilate or enlarge; to puff; to swell; to enlarge. Grose.

2. To swell; to puff up.

To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF, v. t. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.

2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF, v. t. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.

2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF'INESS, n. Petulance; the state of being puffed up. Diet.

HUFFING, ppr. Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFFISH, a. Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, adv. With arrogance or blustering.

HUFFISHNESS, n. Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.
HUFFY, a. Swelled or swelling; petulant.
2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.

HUG, n. A close embrace.
1. Very large or great; enormous; applied to bulk or size; as, a huge mountain; a huge ox.
2. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound.
3. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.
4. To strip off or separate the hull; as, to hull grain.
5. To applaud. Obs.

HUGGARD, n. [Hugger contains the elements of hug and hedge, and mugger, from the family of high, D. liog, G. hoch.]
In hugger-mugger, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word adverbially used, d Helen.

HUGGINESS, n. Enormous bulk or largeness; as the hugginess of a mountain or of an elephant.

HUGGER-MUGGER, n. [Hugger contains the elements of hug and hedge, and mugger, those of smoke, W. niusg, and of smuggle.]
In hugger-mugger, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word adverbially used, d Helen.

HUGENOT, n. [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. edgenosen, confederates; ed, oath, and genoss, consort.]
A name formerly given to a protestant in France.

HUGENOTISM, n. The religion of the Huguenots in France.

HULK, v. t. To take out the entrails; as, to hulk a hore.
[Little used.]

HULK, v. n. [Sex. hulk, the cover of a nut; G. hule; D. hulse; W. hud, a cover; hulle, to cover, to deck, G. helm. See Hulk.]
1. The inner covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says the hult of a nut covers the shell.
2. The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards and rigging.

HULL, v. t. To strip off or separate the hull; as, to hull grain.
2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.
3. To float or drive on the water without sails.

HULL, y. a. Having husks or pods; sti- quous.

HLOTHEISM, n. [Gr. λόθες, matter, and θεός, God.]
The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

HULL, v. t. To strip or separate the hull; or hulls; as, to hull grain.
2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

HUM, exclam. A sound with a pause, implying some sound; as, Hum.
HUM'BLE, a. [Fr. humble; L. humilis; sup-
HUM'MING-BIRD, n. of the genus Tro-
HUM'MER, n. [tomhum.] One that hums; a
HUM'MING, pp. Making a low buzzing or
HUM'MIT, v. f. To abase; to reduce to a low state. This victory humbled the pride
HUM'MITY, n. The state of being
HUM'MLESSNESS, n. The state of being
HUM'MLE, V. r. To crush; to reduce. The battle of Waterloo humbled the power of
HUM'MLE, n. [Fr. humble; L. humilitas; sup-
HUM'MLE, v. Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.
HUM'MLETTE, a. Mild; meek; modest.
HUM'MLESSNESS, n. The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.
HUM'MLEVEL, n. A species of sensitive plant.
HUM'MIBLE, n. He or that which humiliates
HUM'MIBLEBEE, n. [G. hummel; D. hommel; Dan. hummel; Sw. humla; from hum.
HUM'MLED, pp. Made low; abased; render-
dered meek and submissive; penitent.
HUM'MLEVEL, n. A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.
HUM'MICAL, n. A mineral of a reddish brown
HUM'MIGRATION, n. The act of moving
HUM'MISM, n. A doctrine he preached was humiliation and repentance.
HUM'MITY, n. The state of being low or humble; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

HUM'BLENESS, n. The state of being
HUM'MLE, v. Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.
HUM'MLEVEL, n. A species of sensitive plant.
HUM'MIBLE, n. He or that which humiliates
HUM'MIBLEBEE, n. [G. hummel; D. hommel; Dan. hummel; Sw. humla; from hum.
HUM'MLED, pp. Made low; abased; render-
dered meek and submissive; penitent.
HUM'MLEVEL, n. A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.
HUM'MICAL, n. A mineral of a reddish brown
HUM'MIGRATION, n. The act of moving
HUM'MISM, n. A doctrine he preached was humiliation and repentance.
HUM'MITY, n. The state of being low or humble; with modest submissiveness; with humility.
Having the power to speak or write in HUMOROUS, o. Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter or mirth.

2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.

We resolve by halves, rashly and humorously.

Column

HU'MOROUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity.

2. Fickleness; capriciousness.


HU'MORSOME, adv. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

The commons do not abet humorosely, fancious arms.

Burke

2. Odd; humorously; adapted to excite laughter.

HU'MORED, pp. Indulged; favored.

We resolve by halves, rashly and humorously.

Calamy

2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids. We say, an actor humored his part, or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and that of the musician to humor that invention.

Dryden

HU'MORAL, a. Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors; as a humoral fever.

Humoral pathology; that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases; which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors.

Harvey

HU'MORESOMELY, adv. Peevishly; petulantly.

Johnson

2. Oddly; humorously.

HU'MORSOMELY, adv. Peevishly; petulantly.

Johnson

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

Goodman

2. Fickleness; capriciousness.

HU'MORSOMEST, a. The most humorously.

2. Oddly; humorously.

HU'MORSOMEST, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

Hu'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.

HU'MORSOMER, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.

HU'MORSOMER, a. The most humorously.
HUN, v. t. [Sax. hútan.] This word does not appear in the cognate languages. See Class Gn. No. 67.

1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them, or for the diversion of sportmen, to pursue with hounds, for game; as, to hunt a stag or a hare.

2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting; as, to hunt wolves, bears, squirrels, or partridges. This is the common use of the word in America. It includes bowing by shooting.

3. To pursue; to follow closely.

Evil shall hunt the wicked man to overthrow him. Ps. cxvii. 13.

4. To use, direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs. Addison.

To hunt out or after, to seek; to search for. Locke.

To hunt from, to pursue and drive out of the way.

To hunt down, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.

HUNT, v. i. To follow the chase. Gen. xxvii.

2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when nocturnal; with for; as, to hunt for bears or wolves; to hunt for quails, or for ducks.

3. To seek by close pursuit; to search; with for.

The adze-days will hunt for the precious life. Prov. vi.

HUNT, n. A chase of wild animals for catching them.


5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game; as a hunt for squirrels.

HUNTED, pp. Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNTER, n. One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food.

2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase.

A horse used in the chase.

HUNTING, ppr. Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking in search of game.

HUNTING, n. The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. Hunting was originally practiced by men for the purpose of procuring food, as it still is by uncivilized nations. But among civilized men, it is practiced mostly for exercise or diversion, or for the destruction of noxious animals, as in America.

2. A pursuit; a seeking.

HUNTING-HORN, n. A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

HUNTING-HORSE, n. A horse used in hunting.

HUNTING-NAG, n. hunting. Butler.


HUNTING-Press, n. A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the huntingress.

HUNTS-MAN, n. One who hunts, or who practices hunting. Walther.
5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of.

6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.

7. To wound; to injure; to give pain; to hurt the feelings.

HURT, n. A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.

The pains of sickness and hurts.

Locke.

2. Harm; mischief; injury.

I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt.

Gen. iv. 31.

3. Injury; loss.

HURT'FULLY, adv. Injurious; mischievously.

HURT'ERS, n. Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

To impair or destroy. Negligence is hurt.

To prevent the great deposit of his Creator.

Rambler.

HURT'LE, v. t. To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to move with violence or suddeness. [Not used now.]

Spenser.

HURTLE, v. t. To move with violence or impetuosity.

Shak.

2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HURT'LERRY, n. A whirl-stone, which see.

HURT'LESS, a. Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innocuous; as hurtless blows.

Dryden.

2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESSLY, adv. Without harm. [Little used.]

Sidney.

HURT'LESSNESS, n. Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.]

Johnson.

HUS'BAND, v. t. [from MiH.]

To manage and direct a farm, husbandry.

Shak.

HUS'BANDABLE, a. Manageable with economy. [Ill.]

Sherwood.

HUS'BANDABLE, a. Manageable with economy; well managed.

Shak.

HUS'BANDLESS, a. Destitute of a husband.

HUSBAND, n. [from MiH.]

A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.

The master of a family. [Not in use in America.]

Chaucer.

HUS'BANDARY, n. The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.

Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense we generally prefix good; as good husbandry.

Shak.

3. Care of domestic affairs.

Shak.

HUS, a. [G. husch; Dan. hus kyt. In W. he's peace; he's to make peace; cies is rest; sleep; and hus is a low, buzzing sound: Heb. wq is to be silent. Class Gs. No. 46.]

Sieg.

Silent; still; quiet; as, they are husk as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, huskwoman.

HUS, v. t. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to husk the noisy crowd; the winds were husked.

My tongue shall husk again this storm of war.

Shak.

2. To appense; to allay; to calm; as commotion or agitation.

HUS'INESS, n. A fish of the genus Accipenser, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry.

It had no relation primarily to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort, my man, and the man calls his wife, my woman, as in Hebrew, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called my farmer; or by some other means, husband, to denote the consort of the female head of the family.}

1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a husband.

Lev. xxi. Deut. xxii.

2. In seamen's language, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.


3. The male of animals of a lower order.

HUSBAND, n. [Sax. husbanda; hus, house, and buend, a farmer or cultivator, or an inhabitant, from bygan, to inhabit or till, contracted from bugian; Dan. housbond; Sw. husbond; Sw. hyggen, Dan. bygger, to build; D. boven, G. buen, to build, to build, to plow or cultivate; G. bauer, a builder, a countryman, a clown, a rustic, a boor; D. buur, the last component part of neighbor. It is the participle of buan, byen, that is, buend, occupying, tilling, and husband is the farmer or inhabitant of the house, in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry.

It had no relation primarily to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort, my man, and the man calls his wife, my woman, as in Hebrew, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called my farmer; or by some other means, husbond, to denote the consort of the female head of the family.

1. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of.

Hurt not the wine and the oil—Rev. vi.

2. Harm; to injure; to damage, in general.

7. To wound; to injure; to give pain; to hurt the feelings.

HURT, n. A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.

The pains of sickness and hurts.

Locke.

2. Harm; mischief; injury.

I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt.

Gen. iv. 31.

3. Injury; loss.

HURT'FULLY, adv. Injurious; mischievously.

HURT'ERS, n. Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

To impair or destroy. Negligence is hurt.

To prevent the great deposit of his Creator.

Rambler.

HURTLE, v. t. To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to move with violence or suddeness. [Not used now.]

Spenser.

HURTLE, v. t. To move with violence or impetuosity.

Shak.

2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HURT'LERRY, n. A whirl-stone, which see.

HURT'LESS, a. Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innocuous; as hurtless blows.

Dryden.

2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESSLY, adv. Without harm. [Little used.]

Sidney.

HURT'LESSNESS, n. Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.]

Johnson.

HUS'BAND, v. t. [from MiH.]

To manage and direct a farm, husbandry.

Shak.

HUS'BANDABLE, a. Manageable with economy. [Ill.]

Sherwood.

HUS'BANDABLE, a. Manageable with economy; well managed.

Shak.

HUS'BANDLESS, a. Destitute of a husband.

HUSBAND, n. [from MiH.]

A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.

The master of a family. [Not in use in America.]

Chaucer.

HUS'BANDARY, n. The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.

Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense we generally prefix good; as good husbandry.

Shak.

3. Care of domestic affairs.

Shak.

HUS, a. [G. husch; Dan. hys, hynt. In W. he's peace; he's to make peace; cies is rest; sleep; and hus is a low, buzzing sound: Heb. wq is to be silent. Class Gs. No. 46.]

Sieg.

Silent; still; quiet; as, they are husk as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, huskwoman.

HUS, v. t. To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to husk the noisy crowd; the winds were husked.

My tongue shall husk again this storm of war.

Shak.

2. To appense; to allay; to calm; as commotion or agitation.

HUS'INESS, n. A fish of the genus Accipenser, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry.

It had no relation primarily to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort, my man, and the man calls his wife, my woman, as in Hebrew, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called my farmer; or by some other means, husbond, to denote the consort of the female head of the family.

1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a husband.
HUZZ, v. i. To buzz. [Vot in tise.] Barret.

HUZZ*A, n. A shout of joy; a foreign word.

HUX, v. t. To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter.

HUS'WIFE, v. t. To manage with economy and frugality.

A female manager; a thrifty woman.

To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'WIFERY, n. The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad.

HY'ACINTH, n. [L. hyacinthus; G. vo.xiv-carpetum.]

A genus of plants, of several species, having a large, purplish, bulbous root, from which spring several narrow erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidal spike, of different colors in the varieties.

In botany, a genus of plants, of several species, and a great number of varieties.

The oriental hyacinth has a large, purplish bulbous root, from which spring several narrow erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidal spike, of different colors in the varieties.

HYACINTHINE, a. Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.

HY'AD'S, n. [L. v8up, from v8, to rain; sc8, rain.]

In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull’s head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.

HY'ALINE, a. [L. v8up, glass; Gr. va.xos.] Muller’s glass. It consists chiefly of silex, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue or green.

HYBERNACLE, HYBERNATE, HYBERNOUS, HYBERNATION, HYBER'IOUS, [See Hydrate, Hydrous.]

HYBRID, n. [L. v8up, injury, force; L. hydro, water.] A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species.

HYBRIDS, a. [See Hybrid, Hydrous.] A mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

HY'DATE, n. A dropsy of the head; a preternatural distension of the head by a stagnation and exhalation of watery humors; a name that implies a supposition that every purgative has the quality of evacuating a particular humor. But in general, the stronger cathartics are hydrogogues. Quiney. Encyc.

HY'ARINE, n. [L. v8up, water, and v8j, a vessel.]

A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup.

HY'ANT, n. [L. v8up, to irrigate, from v8up, water.]

A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout, by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

HY'CHLITE, n. [L. v8up, water, and v8j, clay.] A mineral, called also Wavellite.

HY'DRATE, n. [L. v8up, water.] In chemistry, a compound, in definite proportions, of a metallic oxide with water.

A hydrate is a substance which has formed so intimately with a water as to solidify it, and render it a component part.

Slaked lime is a hydrate of lime. Parke.

HY'ALINE, a. [L. hydraulique; L. hydratium, an instrument of music played by water; v8up, water, and ass, a pipe.]

1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

2. Transmitting water through pipes; as a hydraulic engine.

Hydraulic lime, a species of lime that hardens in water; used for cementing under water.

Journ. of Science.

HY'ALON, n. The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydraulics.

Hydraulics is that branch of the science of hydromechanics which treats of fluids considered as in motion. Ed. Encyc.

HY'DREC'ERCELE, n. [L. v8up, water, or v8up, intestine, and cepheus, a tumor.]

A dropsy of the scrotum with rupture.

Croz.

HY'RIOD'IC, a. [hydrogen and iodic.] Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.

HY'RIDATE, n. A salt formed by the hydric acid, with a base. De Claryy.

HY'ROCARBONATE, n. [L. v8up, water, or rather hydrogen, and L. carbo, a coal.]

Carburetted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. Athkin.


HY'ROCHELE, n. [Gr. v8up, water, and cepheus, a tumor.] Any hernia proceeding from water; a water tumor, particularly one in the scrotum.

Ed. Encyc.

HY'ROCHEPI'ALUS, n. [L. v8up, water, and cepheus, the head.]

Dropsy of the head; a preternatural distension of the head by a stagnation and extravasation of the lymph, either within or without the cranium. Croz. Encyc.
HYDROCHLORATE, n. A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate.

HYDROCHLORIC, a. [hydrogen and chloric.] Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid gas, a compound of chlorine and hydrogen gas. Webster's Manual.

HYDROCYANIC, a. [Gr. ναπ, water, or rather hydrogen, and νεριν, water, blue.] The hydrocyanic acid is the same as the hydrosulphuret.

HYDRODYNAMIC, a. [Gr. ναπ, water, and δυνατ, power, force.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.


HYDRODYNAMICAL, a. Pertaining to a discharge of water.

HYDRODYNAMICS, n. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest; of their equilibrium, motion, cohesion, pressure, resistance, &c. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics. Ed. Encyc.

HYDRODYNAMICAL, a. Pertaining to a discharge of water. Henry.

HYDRODYNAMICS, n. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest; of their equilibrium, motion, cohesion, pressure, resistance, &c. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics. Ed. Encyc.

HYDRODYNAMICAL, a. Pertaining to a discharge of water.
HYEMATION, n. [L. hieo, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HYENA, n. [L. hyena; Gr. ούλος.] A carnivorous animal, having small naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel, and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the tiger-wolf.

HYGROMETER, n. [Gr. ζυγμον, moist, and πεσειμι, to winter.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

HYGROMETRY, n. The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air. The science of comparing degrees of moisture. Evelyn

HYGROSOPH, n. [Gr. ζυγμον, moist, and πεσειμι, to winter.] Pertaining to the hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.

HYGROSCOPIC, a. Pertaining to the hygrometry; capable of imbibing moisture.

HYGROSTATICS, n. [Gr. ζυγμον, moist, and πεςιμι, to winter.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYKE, n. [Ar.] A blanket or loose garment. Parkhurst.

HYLOZOIC, n. [Gr. ζυγμον, matter, and πεςιμι, to winter.] One who holds matter to be animated.

HYLARCHICAL, a. [Gr. ζυγμον, matter, and πεςιμι, to winter.] In grammar, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases. Mitford.

HYMEN, n. [L. from Gr. ζυγμον, membrana, a shield.] 1. In ancient mythology, a fabulous deity, with no legs, who is said to have been the first to preside over marriages. Milton. 2. In botany, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud. Bailey.

HYMENAEAL, s. The change of cases. Thus in Virgil, dare in hisa, the hysteron proteron, the hypallage is a species of hyperbaton. Mitford.


HYOSCIAMUS, n. A new vegetable alkaline, extracted from the Hyoscyamus niger, or henbane. Ore.

HYPER, n. [a contraction of hypochondria.] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a particular region very far north; most northern. Bailey.

HYPERBOLE, n. hyperbok. [Fr. hyperbole; Gr. ζυγμον, excess, from πεςιμι, to throw beyond, to exceed.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about an axis. Ed. Ence.

HYPERBOREAD, a. Hyperbolical, belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOLICAL, a. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminish; and sentences. The species are the anastraph, the hysteran proton, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence. Ence.

HYPERBOLIST, n. One who uses hyperbolical figures of speech. Bailey.

HYPERBOLICAL, s. [hyperbola and form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. Ed. Ence.

HYPERBOREAL, a. [L. hyperboreus; Gr. ζυγμον, beyond, and πεςιμι, to winter.] Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern. Bailey.

HYPERBOLIC, a. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as a hyperbolic expression.

HYPERBOLICALLY, adv. In the form of a hyperbola.

HYPERBOLICAL, s. [hyperbola and form.] Having the form, or nearly the form of a hyperbola. Johnson.

HYPERBOLIC, s. [hyperbola and form.] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. Ed. Ence.

HYPERCritic, n. [Fr. hypercritique; Gr. πεςιμι, beyond, and πεςιμι, to winter.] Critical. See Critic.
One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over rigid critic; a captious censor.

**Hypocritical**, a. Over critical; exquisitely nice or exact; as a hypocrical punctilious. Evdyn.

**Hypérical**, a. Critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as a hypérical reader. Swift.

2. Excessively nice or exact; as a hypérical punctilious. Evdyn.


1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.
2. Among the moderns, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

**Hypochondria**, n. plu. [Gr. from and , a cartilage.] 1. In anatomy, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. Coxe. Encyc.

**Hypochondriac**, a. Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as hypochondriac region.
3. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy.
4. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.
5. A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy.

**Hypochondriacal**, a. The same as hypochondriac.

**Hypochondriasis**, n. Hypochondriacism.

**Hypocist**, n. [Gr. vno, under, and xpih, to separate, discern or judge.] A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil. Lunier.

**Hypogastrical**, a. Relating to the hypogastrium, or middle partition of the lower region of the belly.

**Hypogastrium**, n. A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c. Encyc.

**Hypogastria**, n. [Gr. vno, under, and x7a, a tumor.] A hernia or rupture of the lower belly.

**Hypogastrium**, n. [Gr. vno, and x7a, earth.] A term given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c. Encyc.

**Hypogynous**, n. [Gr. vno, under, and x7a, a female.] Properly, substantive or subsistence. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek Christians, three hypostases. The Latin more generally used persons to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three persons.

**Hypostatic**, a. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive. Let our Camespans warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chimeras, touching their three hypostatical principles, till they have a little examined it. Boyle.

2. Personal, or distinctively personal; or constituting a distinct substance. Pearson.

**Hyposulphate**, n. A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a base.
HYPOSULPHITE, n. A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOSULPHURIC, a. Hyposulphurous acid, is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid.

HYPOSULPHURIC, a. Hyposulphurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases.

Ure. Henry.

HYPOSTENUSE, n. [Gr. νοσος, part. of νοσος, a softness.] In geometry, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

Encyc.

HYPOTHETICALLY, adv. By way of supposition; conditionally.

HYPOTHESIS, n. [L. from Gr. στονέσθε, a supposition; στονεμω, to suppose; ντιον and ερωμεθα.] 1. A supposition; a proposition or principle, which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.

Encyc.

2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

Encyc.

HYPOTHETICAL, a. Including a supposition.

HYPOTHETICAL, n. 1. A supposition; a proposition or principle, which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.

Hyppolytus, Johnson.

HYPOTHETIC, n. Including a supposition.

HYPOTHETICAL, n. A supposition; conditionally.

HYPOTHETICALLY, adv. By way of supposition; conditionally.

Hypse, n. hirs. [G. hirsus.] Millet.

Hyerst, n. A wood. [See Hurst.]

Hyson, n. A species of green tea from China.

Hyssop, n. hysop. [L. hyssopus; Gr. ήςωπος.] It would be well to write this word hyssop.

A plant, or genus of plants, one species of which is cultivated for use. The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste. Hyssop was much used by the Jews in purifications. Enycle.

Hysterical, a. From στονέσθε, a supposition; στονεμω, to suppose; ντιον and ερωμεθα.

Hysterical, n. A disease of women, proceeding from the womb, and characterized by fits or spasmodic affections of the nervous system.

Encyc.

A spasmodic disease of the primrose vine, attended with the sensation of a ball rolling about the abdomen, stomach and throat.

Coxe.

Hys'tereole, n. [Gr. ύπερσκαυρά, the womb, and κεφαλή, a tumor.] A species of hernia, caused by a displacement of the womb.

Lamier.

Hys'terontology, n. [Gr. ύπερσκαυρά, last, and πρόκειναι, first.] A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first.

Pecham.

Hysterotomy, n. [Gr. ύπερσκαυρά, the uterus, and κεφαλή, a cutting.] In surgery, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

Hythe, n. A port. [See Hithe.]
IAM'BIC, n. [Fr. iambique; L. iambicus; Gr. ιαμβικός.] Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one.

IAM'BIC, { n. [L. iambus; Gr. ιαμβος.] InIAM'BUS, n. (poetry, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in delight. The following line consists wholly of iambic feet. He seemeth the force that dares his fairy stay.

IAM'BICS, plu. Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. Anceintly, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

IBEX, n. [L.] The wild goat of the genus Capra, which is said to be the stock of the tame goat. It has large knotty horns reclining on its back, is of a yellowish color and its beard is black. It inhabits the Alps. The ibex or wild goat of the mountains of Persia, appears to be the stock of the tame goat. The ibex is a distinct species.

IBIS, n. [Gr. ἰβίς.] A fowl of the genus Threskiornis, a native of Egypt. The bill is long, subulated, and somewhat crooked; the face naked, and the toes have four toes palmed at the base. The ibis was anciently venerated either because it devoured serpents, and aid by Bruce not now to inhabit Egypt, or because the marking of its plumage is exactly similar to the primitive rhomb. One versed in ichthyology.

IC, n. [Sax. is, mo; G. eis; D. ya; Dan. 3. To chill; to freeze.

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.

To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstacles or difficulties; to open the way. Shak.

ICE, v. t. To cover with ice; to convert into ice.

1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid, by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, or to use common language, congealed by cold.

2. Concreted sugar. To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstacles or difficulties; to open the way.

ICEBERG, n. [ice and berg, a hill.] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes. This term is applied to such elevated masses as exist in the valleys of the frigid zones, and are sometimes formed on the surface of fixed ice; and to ice of great thickness and height in a floating state. These lofty floating masses are sometimes detached from the icebergs on shore, and sometimes formed at a distance from any land. They are found in both the frigid and polar regions, and are sometimes carried towards the equator as low as 40°. Ed. Encyc.

ICEBOUND, a. In seaman’s language, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing. Mar. Dict.

ICEBOAT, n. A boat constructed for moving on ice.

ICEBOUND, a. In seamen’s language, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing. Mar. Dict.

ICEBUILT, a. Composed of ice.

ICEHOUSE, n. [ice and house.] A repository for the preservation of ice during the summer season. J. Harlow.

When flat and extending beyond the reach of sight, it is called field ice; when smaller, but of very large dimensions, it is called a floe: when lofty, an iceberg. There are numerous other terms for the different appearances of floating ice. Ed. Encyc.

ICELANDER, n. A native of Iceland.

ICELANDIC, a. Pertaining to Iceland: and as a noun, the language of the Icelanders.

Iceland spar, calcareous spar, in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, perfectly similar to the primitive rhomb. Cleaveland.


ICESPAR, n. A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice. Jameson.

ICHNEUMON, n. [L. from the Gr. ἵχνη, a footprint, to follow the steps, step, a follower of the crocodile.] An animal of the genus Sciaphila, or weasel kind. It has a tail tapering to a point, and its toes are distant from each other. It inhabits Egypt, Barbary and India. Its habits and characteristics are similar to those of the crocodile. It is a beautiful animal, often preserved for its beauty, and kept by the crocodile. It is a beautiful animal, often preserved for its beauty, and kept by the crocodile. Engle.

ICHNEUMON-FLY, a genus of flies, of the order Diptera, and the family Scolopacidae. It was anciently venerated either because it devoured serpents, and aid by Bruce not now to inhabit Egypt, or because the marking of its plumage is exactly similar to the primitive rhomb. One versed in ichthyology.

ICHNOGRAPH'IC, a. [See Ichnography.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ICHNOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ICHNOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. ἵχνος, a footstep; and ως, an eye.] Fish-eye-stone. [See Apophyllite.] Ichneumon-fly, a genus of flies, of the family Scolopacidae. It was anciently venerated either because it devoured serpents, and aid by Bruce not now to inhabit Egypt, or because the marking of its plumage is exactly similar to the primitive rhomb. One versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYO'PHAGOUS, a. [Gr. ἵχθυς, a fish, and φαγόν, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, n. [supra.] The practice of eating fish.

ICHTHYOPHILI'AL, n. [Gr. ἵχθυς, a fish, and φιλήμ, an eye.] Fish-eye-stone. [See Apophyllite.]

ICH'THYOL, n. [Gr. ἵχθυς, a fish, and φηλον, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICH'THYOLICAL, a. Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICH'THYOLOG'ICAL, a. Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICH'THYOLOG'IST, n. [See Ichthyology.] One versed in ichthyology.

ICH'THYOLOG'Y, n. [supra.] The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, formation and classification, their habits, uses, &c. Encyc. Ed. Encyc.

ICH'THYOPHAG'OUS, a. [Gr. ἵχθυς, a fish, and φαγόν, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICH'THYOPHAGY, n. [supra.] The practice of eating fish.
IDE

One that worships images; a name given to the Romanists. Johnson.

ICONOLOGY, n. [Gr. iconoos, an image, and logon, a discourse.]
The doctrine of images or representations. Johnson.

ICOSAHEDRAL, a. [Gr. icosa, twenty, and Hedon, a seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHEDRON, n. [Gr. icosa, twenty, and Hedon, a seat, basis.] A solid of twenty equal sides.

In geometry, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their heights and bases equal. Encyc. Engfield.

ICOSANDE R, n. [Gr. icosa, twenty, and ons, a male.] A term used by the ancients to express the sex of an animal, either male or female. Johnson.

ICY, a. [from ice.] Abounding with ice; as the icy regions of the north.

ICTERIC, a. [h. ictericus, from icterus, yellow; as jaundice.] Affected with the jaundice.

ICOSAHE DRON, n. [supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides.

In botany, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx. Linna.

Note. A writer on botany has suggested that as the proper character of plants of this class is the insertion of the stamens in the calyx, it might be expedient to denominate the class, Calycandria. Journ. of Science.

ICOSANDE R, n. Pertaining to the class of plants, Icosandria, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

ICTERIC, a. [L. ictericus, from icterus, yellow; as jaundice.] Affected with the jaundice.

1. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

2. In geometry, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their heights and bases equal.

3. Indifferent; unaffected; backward.

4. Image in the mind.

5. Image in the mind.

IDEALIZE, v. i. To form ideas.

IDEALLY, adv. Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

IDEALISM, n. The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies. Walsh.

IDEALIZE, v. t. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one in interest, purpose or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

IDEAT, n. a. To form in idea.

IDENTICAL, a. [Fr. identique; Sp. idéntico; L. idem, the same.] The same; not different; as the identical person; the identical proposition. We found on the thief the identical goods that were lost.

IDENTIFICATION, n. The act of making or proving to be the same.

IDENTIFIED, pp. Ascertained or made to be the same.

IDENTIFY, v. t. [L. idem, the same, and facio, to make.] To ascertain or prove to be the same. The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and identified them.

To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one in interest, purpose or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

Every precaution is taken to identify the interests of the people, and of the rulers. Ramsay.

IDENTIFY, v. t. To become the same; to coincide in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

- An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will identify with an interest more enlarged and public. Burke.

IDENTIFYING, pp. Ascertaining or proving to be the same.

2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.

IDENTITY, n. [Fr. identité.] Sameness, as distinguished from similarity and diversity. We speak of the identity of persons, of personal identity.

IDES, n. plu. [L. idus. Qu. the Heretian idus, to divide, the root of wide, divide, individual. The etymology is not ascertained.

In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July and October. The ides came between the calendars and the nones, and were reckoned backwards. This method of reckoning is still retained in the calendar of Rome, and in the calendar of the breviary.

IDIOCRACY, n. [Gr. idio, proper, peculiar to one's self, and cratic, a name, quality, or character.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.

IDIOCRATIC, a. Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, a. A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect.

Idiocy and lassay excuse from the guilt of crime. Encyc.

IDIOELECTRIC, a. [Gr. idio, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and electric.] Electric per se, or containing electricity in its natural state.

IDIOSYNDROME, n. [Gr. idio, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and syn, together.] A compound of idios and os, to separate. Class. Bd. No. 1.

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phrasing. In this sense, it is used in the plural to denote forms of speech or phraseology, peculiar to a nation or language.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language.

He followed the Latin language, but did not comply with the idiom of ours. Dryden.

3. Idiomatic, a. Pertaining to the peculiar phraseology, or modes of expression, which belong to a language; an idiomatic phrase.
IDIOMATICALLY, adv. According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOPATHIC, a. [See Idiopathy.] Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease peculiar to a particular part of the body, and not arising from any preceding disease; as idiopathic headache. This then signifies, not sympathetic or symptomatic, not arising from any previous disease. Good.

IDIOPATHICALLY, adv. By means of its own disease or affections; not sympathetically.

IDIOPATHY, n. [Gr. ἰδιόπαθος, proper, peculiar, and ἀσθένεια, suffering, disease, from ἂσθενος, to suffer.] An original disease in a particular part of the body; a disease peculiar to some part of the body and not proceeding from another disease. Core. Ence.

IDIOPATHIC, a. Peculiar affection.

IDIOPATHICALLY, adv. More.

IDIOT, n. [L. idiota; Gr. τιτυκτόν, private, individual; tis, this, it; τικτόνος, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τικτός, to stick.]

1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a simpleton, from τιτυκτός, to form; from τικτός, to stick.
2. A foolish person; one unwise.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTIC, a. Like an idiot; foolish; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIC, a. Like an idiot; foolish; so foolish.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTISM, n. [Fr. idiotisme; It. Sp. idiotismo; Gr. ἰδιοτισμός, a form of speech taken from the vulgur, from τιτυκτός, to stick.]

1. Idiocy. Beddoes, Hygeia.
2. Idiocy. Paley.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.

IDIOTIZE, v. i. To become stupid.

IDIOTIZE, v. t. To make an idiot of.

IDIOTICALLY, adv. Like an idiot; foolishly; so foolish.
IGNOMINY, n. [L. ignominia; in and nonem, against name or reputation; Fr. ignominie.]

Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after other defeat; yours with ignominy after conquest.

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in ignominy.

Ignorance, n. [L. we are ignorant; from ignoro.]

1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.

2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

South.

IGNORANCE, n. [Fr. from L. ignorantia; ignoror, not to know; ignarus, ignorant; in and gnarus, knowing.]

1. Want, absence or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. Ignorance of the law does not excuse a man for violating it. Ignorance of facts is often venial.

Ignorance is preferable to error. Jefferson.

Ignorances, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon and not to be encouraged.

IGNORANT, a. [L. ignorans.]

Destitute of knowledge; un instructed or uninform ed; untutored; unenlightened. A man may be ignorant of the law, or of any art or science. He may be ignorant of his own rights, or of the rights of others.

Unknown; undiscovered; a poetical use; as an ignoble concealment.

Shak.

Ignorantly, adv. Without knowledge, instruction or information.


IGNORANTLY, adv. To be ignorant. [Not in use.]

IGNORANCE, n. [Fr. ignorantie; ignoror, not to know; ignarus, ignorant; in and gnarus, knowing.]

1. Ignorance, n. A man unlettered or unskilled.

2. Ignorantly, adv. Unskilfully.

3. Ignorantly, adv. Unskilfully; inexpertly.

A man may mistake blunders for beauties and ignorantly admire them.

Shak.

IGNOMINIOUS, a. [L. ignominiaus. See ignominy.]

1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.

Then with pale fear surprised, Fled ignominious. Milton.

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is ignominious. Whipping, cropping and branding are ignominious punishments.

3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as an ignominious projector.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, adv. Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

Many other stones, besides this class of ignes"cents, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

Foucroy.

IGNIFACERUS, a. [L. igneus, from ignis, fire; ignous, fiery, fire."of.

1. Consisting of fire; as igneous particles emitted from burning wood.

2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.

3. Resembling fire; as an igneous appearance.

Ignescence, a. [L. ignescens, ignesca, from ignis, fire.]

Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as ignescent stones.

Foucroy.

Ignescence, n. A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.
ILLAC, a. [L. ilacus, from ilia, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. Ἰλα, to wind.]

Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The Ἰλα passage, is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, with an inversion of the peristaltic motion of the bowels.

Encyc. Purr.

ILLAD, n. [from Iliam, Ionic, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty-four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase, Ἰλιακός maldoros, an Iliaid of woes or calamities, a world of disasters.

Cicero.

ILL, n. [supposed to be contracted from evil, Saxon yfel; but this is doubtful. It is in Swedish, illa, and Dan. ilde.]

1. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral; applied to things evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are ill; he sets an ill example.

2. Producing evil or misfortune; as an ill fate.

3. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed.

4. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as ill nature; ill temper.

5. Unfavorable; suspicious; as illiberal. In Scottish, from the Saxon elc, each, things; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as in ill-looking.

6. Parsimoniously.

7. Ill-bred; unpolite. Not well bred; unpolite.

8. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

9. Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as an illiberal motive or influence.

10. Not genuine; not of genuine origin; as an illegitimate inference.

11. Unlawful; contrary to law.

12. Not original; not of genuine origin; as an illegitimate origin.

7. Parsimony; want of munificence.

2. Unlawful; contrary to law. Not authorized by good usage; as an illegitimate word.

9. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of grace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand. Not illeterate, not literate.

10. Not genuine; not munificent; sparing of grace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand.

2. Unlawful; contrary to law. Not authorized by good usage; as an illegitimate word.

9. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of grace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand.

10. Not genuine; not munificent; sparing of grace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand. Not illeterate, not literate.

2. Unlawful; contrary to law. Not authorized by good usage; as an illegitimate word.

9. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of grace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand. Not illeterate, not literate.

10. Not genuine; not munificent; sparing of grace to a gentleman to write an illegible hand. Not illeterate, not literate.
Illumine, n. [See Light, Liguine.] To enlighten. [Not in use.] Raleigh.

ILLIMINABLE, a. [in, not, and, limit, or.] That cannot be limited or bounded; as the imitable void. Thomson.

ILLIMITABLE, a. Without limits. Illygen, v. t. [See Light, Liihune.]

ILLITERRACV, n. [from illiterate.] The Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; un instructed in science; as an illiterate man, nation or tribe. Not legitimate.

ILLITERATURE, n. Want of learning; crabbedness; habitual bad temper; infirmity of mind; as an illiterate man, nation or tribe. Not used.

ILLITERATIVE, n. The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of knowledge, or the state of being thus rendered incapable of learning. Locke.

ILLITERRATENESS, n. Want of learning; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or the state of being thus rendered incapable of learning. Locke.

ILL-LIVED, a. [Fr. illusitri; in and L. time, a limit.] Unbounded; not limited; interminable. Bp. Hall.

ILLIMITEDNESS, n. Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction. The absolutes and illimitatedness of his commission was much spoken of. Clarendon.

ILLUSION, n. [L. illusus, illuino, in and L. time, a limit.] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals. It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or illusion of black manganese. Kirwan.

ILLITERACY, n. [from illiterate.] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance. Encyc.

ILLITERATE, a. [L. illitertus; in and literatus; from litera, a letter.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; un instructed in science; as an illiterate man, nation or tribe. Walton.

ILLITERATENESS, n. Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books or science. Boyle.

ILLITERATE, n. Want of learning. [Little used.] "Literate used."

ILL-LIVED, a. Leading a wicked life. [Little used.] "Lived used."

ILL-NATU'RE, n. [ill and nature.] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness. South.

ILL-NATURED, a. Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. An ill-natured person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish. Glanv.

2. That indicates ill-nature.

The ill-natured task refuse. Addison.

3. Intractable; not yielding to culture; as ill-natured land. [Not legitimate.] Phillips.

ILL-NATUREDLY, adv. In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unnecessarily.

ILL-NATUREDNESS, n. Crossness; want of a kind disposition. Stiles.

ILLNESS, n. [from ill.] Badness; unhealthiness; as the illness of the weather. [Not used.] Locke.

2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. He has recovered from his illness. Halberd.

3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct. Shak.

ILLOGICAL, a. [See Logical.] Ignorant, or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as an illogical disputant. 2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as an illogical inference. 3. In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning. Illogically, adv. In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

ILLOGICALNESS, n. Contrariety to sound reasoning. Hammond.

ILL-STARRED, a. [ill and star.] Fated to be unfortunate. Bede.

ILL-TRAIN'T, a. Not well trained or disciplined.

ILLUDE, v. t. [L. illudo; in and ludo, to play.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it. Milton.

ILLUDED, pp. Deceived; mocked.

ILLUDING, ppr. Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

ILLUMINE, v. t. [Fr. illuminer; L. illuminare; in and L. time, a limit.] To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright.

[These words are used chiefly in poetry.]

2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand.

3. To brighten; to adorn. Metaphorically.

THE mountain's brow, I lum'd with gold—Thomson.

ILLU'NING, ppr. Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

ILLUMINANT, n. That which illuminates or gives light. Thomson.

ILLUMINEE', n. A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament. Encyc.

2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments and good works. They expected to raise men and society to perfection. Robinson.

3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions, and substitute reason, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection. Robinson.

ILLUMINATOR, n. He or that which illuminates or gives light.

2. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits and drawings of any kind. This practice began among the Romans, and was continued during the middle ages. The manuscripts contained portrait, pictures, and emblematic figures, forming a valuable part of the riches preserved in the principal libraries in Europe. Encyc.

From this word, by contraction, is formed binner.

ILLUMINEM, n. [Fr. illuminer; L. illuminare; in and L. time, a limit.] To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright.

[This word is used in poetry or prose metaphorically.

ILLU'SION, n. s as z. [Fr. illusion; L. illusio; in and L. time, a limit.] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery. Ye so illusory, dear deceits, arise! Pope.

ILLUSIVE, a. Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false. Still paints the illusion form. Thomson.

ILLUSIVELY, adv. By means of a false show.

ILLUSIVENESS, n. Deception; false show. 

ILLUSORY, a. [Fr. illusion; L. ilusio, from illusio, illuward.] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; illusory. His offers were illusory.

ILLUSTRATE, v. t. [Fr. illustrer; L. illustrare; in and lustro, to illuminate. See Lustre.] 1. To make clear, bright or luminous.

2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished. Matter to me of glory! whom their hate illustrates—Milton.

3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; as, to illustrate the perfections of God. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible or obvious, what is dark or obscure; as, to illustrate a passage of Scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.
ILLUSTRATED, pp. Made bright or glorious.
2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.

ILLUSTRATING, pp. Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating.

ILLUSTRATION, n. The act of rendering bright or glorious.
2. Explanation; elucidation; a rendering clear what is obscure or abstruse.

ILLUSTRATIVE, a. Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as an argument or simile illustrating the subject.

2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, adv. By way of illustration or elucidation.

Brown.

ILLUSTRATOR, n. One who illustrates or makes clear.

ILLUS'TRIous, a. [Fr. illustre; L. illustrius.
1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; as an illustrious general or magistrate; an illustrious prince.
2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honor; as illustrious actions.
3. Glorious; as an illustrious display of the divine perfections.
4. A title of honor.

ILLUS'TRIously, adv. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory.

ILLUXU'RIOUS, a. Not luxurious?

ILLUS'TRIOUS, a. [Fr. iUustre; L. iUus tiis.
1. Glorious; as an illustrious display of the divine perfections.
2. Nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

ILLUS'TRIOUSLY, adv. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

ILLUXU'RIOUSLY, adv. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

IMAGES, n. Any copy, representation or likeness.

IMAG-INE, V. i. To conceive; to have a notion or idea.

IMAGINATION, n. [L. imaginatio; Fr. imagination.
1. The faculty of mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense.

IMAG'RIOUS, a. Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real.

Imagine ill and fancied tortures.

IMAG'INABLE, a. [Fr. See Imagin.
That may be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all imaginable clearness.

IMAG'INANT, a. Imagining; conceiving.

IMAG'INATION, n. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense.

IMAG'RIOUSLY, adv. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.

IMAG'INATiVE, a. [Fr. imaginatif.

IMAG'INER, n. One who forms ideas; one who contrives.

IMAG'INE, v. t. To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And image charms must behold no more.

Pope.

IMAG'ERY, n. im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraits and imagery.

Dryden.

IMAG'INE, v. t. To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And image charms must behold no more.

Pope.

IMAG'ERY, n. im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraits and imagery.

Dryden.

IMAG'INE, v. t. To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And image charms must behold no more.

Pope.

IMAG'ERY, n. im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraits and imagery.

Dryden.

IMAG'INE, v. t. To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And image charms must behold no more.

Pope.

IMAG'ERY, n. im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraits and imagery.

Dryden.

IMAG'INE, v. t. To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

And image charms must behold no more.

Pope.

IMAG'ERY, n. im'ajry. Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

Rich carvings, portraits and imagery.

Dryden.
IMBARN, v. t. To deposit in a barn. [Not used.]
IMBASTARIZE, v. t. To bastardize, which see.
IMBED, t. [in and bed.] To fasten with a bead.

The strong bright bayonet imbedded fast.
J. Barlow.

IMBEDDED, pp. Fastened with a bead.
IMBECILE, a. imbecil. [L. imbecilis; Fr. imbecille.] This seems to be a compound word, of which the primitive be, is not now to be found or recognized.
Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent.
Barrow.

IMBECILITY, n. [L. imbecilis; Fr. imbecillite.] This seems to be a compound word, of which the primitive be, is not now to be found or recognized.
1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or of mind. We speak of the imbecility of the body or of the intellect, when either does not possess the usual strength and vigor that belongs to men, and which is necessary to a due performance of its functions. This may be natural, or induced by violence or disease.
2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.

IMBED, V. t. 
IMBED', V. t. [in and bed.] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand or other substance, so as to be partly imbedded.

IMBEDDED, pp. Fastened with a bead.
IMBEDDING, ppr. Laying, as in a bed.
IMBELIC, a. [L. in and bellus.] Not lovely or martial. [Little used.]

IMBENDING, n. [in and bend.] A raised work like a bench. Parkhurst.

IMBIBE, v. t. [L. imbibio; in and bibo, to drink; Fr. imbibir.] 1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body imbibes a fluid; a sponge imbibes moisture.

2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to imbibe principles; to imbibe errors. Imbibing in the mind always implies retention, at least for a time.

3. To imbue, as used by Newton; but he has not been followed.

IMBIBED, pp. Drunk in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained.

IMBIBER, n. He or that which imbibes. In the sense of drinking liquids.

IMBIBING, v. pr. Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.

IMBIBITION, n. The act of imbibing.

IMBITTER, v. t. [in and bitter.] To make bitter.

2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. The sins of youth often imbitter old age. Grief imbitters our enjoyments.

3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant or painful. The sorrows of true penitence are imbittered by a sense of our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor.

4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant; as, to imbitter enmity, anger, rage, passion, &c.

IMBITTERING, v. pr. Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.

IMBWETERING, vpr. Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.

IMBODIED, pp. [See Imbody.] Formed into a body.

IMBODY, v. t. [in and body.] To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; as, to imbode the soul or spirit.

An opening cloud reveals
A heavenly form, imbodied and array'd
With robes of light.
Dryden.

2. To form into a body, collection or system; as, to imbode the laws of a state in a code.

3. To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect; as, to imbode the forces of a nation.

Then Clausus came, who led a numerous band
Of troops imbodied.
Dryden.

IMBODING, ppr. Tingeing; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

4. To inclose in the midst; to surround.

IMBOUND', V. t. [in and bound.] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [Little used.]

IMBOUNDING, ppr. Encouraging; giving confidence.

IMBO'SOM, v. t. s as z. [in and bosom.] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment.

—The Father infinite.
Milton.

IMBOSK', V. t. [It. imboscare. See Bush.] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide.

IMBRACE, V. t. [in and brace.] To embrace; to inclose; to bind; to embrace; to inclose.

IMBRACED, pp. Fastened with a brace.
IMBRACING, ppr. Furnishing, inclosing; adorning with a border.

IMBRECK'T, V. t. To make; to form; to invest with a body.

IMBRECID, V. t. To make, form, or invest with a body.

IMBRECTION, n. A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.
Dickens.

IMBREDE, V. t. To make; to form; to invest with a body.

IMBREKETED, pp. Made brown; darkened; tanned.
IMBREKETING, ppr. Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IMBRUE', v. t. imbrou'. [Gr. imbrou', to embrocate, and Sp. embriagar, to intoxicate.] To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

EMBREW'd the leaves of the fruit.
—The Father infinite.
Milton.

IMBROWN'ED, pp. Made brown; darkened; tanned.
IMBROWN'ING, ppr. Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IMBRUE', V. t. imbrou'. [Gr. imbrou', to embrocate, and Sp. embriagar, to intoxicate.] To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

EMBROWN'ing the leaves of the fruit.
—The Father infinite.
Milton.

IMBRUI'TE, V. t. To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
—And mix with bestial slime
Lucius pities the offenders.

IMBRUI'TING, v. pr. Degraded to brutality.

IMBRU'TE, v. t. [in and brute.] To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

EMBRUTE, V. t. imbrou'. [Gr. imbrou', to embrocate, and Sp. embriagar, to intoxicate.] To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

EMBRUTE, v. t. To make; to form; to invest with a body.

IMBRU'TE, V. t. To make; to form; to invest with a body.

IMBRU'TING, v. pr. Degraded to brutality.

IMBRUTE, V. t. To make; to form; to invest with a body.

IMBROW', v. t. [in and brow.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

IMBROW'ER, v. t. [in and brow.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

IMBROW'ERING, pp. Covering with a bower or with trees.

IMBROWING, vpr. Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IMBROW'MENT, n. An arch; a vault.

IMBROW'ING, vpr. Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IMBROW'ER, V. t. To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

IMBROW'ERING, pp. Covering with a bower or with trees.

IMBROWING, vpr. Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IMBROW'MENT, n. An arch; a vault.
IMITABILITY, n. [See Imitable, Imitate.]
The quality of being imitable. Norris.
IMITABLE, a. [Fr. from L. imitabilis. See Imitate.]
1. That may be imitated or copied. Let us
follow in all his imitable conduct and
traits of character. There are some
works of the ancients that are
hardly imitable. The dignified style
of Johnson is scarcely imitable.
2. Worthy of imitation.
IMITATE, v. t. [Fr. imiter; Sp. Port. imitar; L. imitare; allied perhaps to Gr. ἑιμεῖν, similar equal.]
1. To counterfeit.
2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble,
imitation, n. [Fr. from L. imitatio; imitator, to imitate.]
1. A method of translating, in which model
orators.
2. That which is made or produced as
imitation is, that is which is intended to
resemble some natural operation, the
passions, and the like. Bushy.
IMITATOR, n. One that follows in manner
or deportment.
1. That copies, or attempts to make the
resemblance of anything.
IMITA TORSHIP, n. The office or state of
an imitator. Morston.
IMMACULATE, n. [L. immaculatus; in
and macula, a spot.]
1. Spotless; pure; unspoiled; undefiled;
without blemish; as immaculate reputa-
tion; immaculate thoughts. Our Savior
has set us an example of an immaculate life
and conversation.
2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure
matter; as an immaculate fountain.
Immaculate conception, the conception of our
Savior by the virgin Mary. Shak.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULABLE, a. [L. immaculatus; in
and measure.]
1. Spotless; pure; unspoiled; undefiled;
without blemish; as immaculate reputa-
tion; immaculate thoughts. Our Savior
has set us an example of an immaculate life
and conversation.
2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure
matter; as an immaculate fountain.
Immaculate conception, the conception of our
Savior by the virgin Mary. Shak.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
IMMACULATION, n. Wearing mail or armor.
IMMACULABLE, a. Not made; as an
imitator. Marston.
IMMACULATELY, adv. With spotless
purity.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDIATELY, adv. Beyond memory. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIAL, a. [Fr. from L. in and memor, memoria.] Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIALLY, adv. Beyond memory. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIENT, n. [L. immemorientem; in and memor, memoria.] Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time immemorial, or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes prescription, or prescriptive right. So we speak of immemorial use, custom or practice. In England, a thing is said to be immemorial when it commenced before the reign of Edward II.

IMMEMORIOUSLY, adv. Beyond memory; an epit...
IMMOLATED, pp. Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

2. A sacrifice offered.

IMMOLATION, n. The act of sacrificing.

IMMOMENTOUS, a. Unimportant.

IMMOMENT, a. Trifling. [Not English.]

IMMOR'AL, a. [in and moral.] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the duties which men owe to each other.

2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious.

IMMORALITY, n. Any act or practice which contradives the divine commands or the social duties. Injuries, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are immoralities. All crimes are immoralities; but crime expresses more than immorality.

IMMORALLY, adv. Wickedly; viciously.

IMMORIG'EROUSNESS, n. Rudeness; disobedience.

IMMUND', n. [L. immundus.] Unclean.

IMMUR', n. A wall. [Imused.]

IMMUR', v. t. [Fr. immurer; G. impen, Sw. immura; L. immurus, a wall.]

IMMURE, v. t. [Norm. immurier, to wall in; Sw. immura; L. in and murus, a wall.]

1. To inclose within walls; to shut up: to confine; as, to immure nuts in cloisters. To imprison. Denham.

2. To wall; to surround with walls. Lysimachus immured it with a wall. [Not in use.]

IMP, 71. [W. impiau; G. impfen, Sw. imp, a shoot or join; L. impet, a graft; D. enten, to engraft.]

IMP, v. t. [W. impiau, G. impfen, Sw. imp, to engraft; D. enten, to engraft; L. impet, a graft.]

1. Freedom or exemption from obligation, or being in no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death or existing while the world shall endure. The human soul.

2. To imprison. Denham.

IMPACT, v. t. [Sp. empeoar, Port. empeoar, from peor, worse, Sp. peor, Fr. pire, from L. peor.]

1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence. An estate is impaired by extravagance or neglect. The false north displays her broken league to imp her serpent wings.

2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; a term originally used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing by adding fethers.

IMPACTED, pp. Driven hard; made close by driving.

IMPAIN', v. t. To paint; to adorn with colors.

IMPAIR, v. t. [Sp. empeoar, Port. empeoar, from peor, worse, Sp. peor, Fr. pire, from L. peor.]

1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence. An estate is impaired by extravagance or neglect. The false north displays her broken league to imp her serpent wings.

2. To weaken; to enfeeble the constitution. The constitution is impaired by intemperance, by impropriety and by age. The force of evidence may be impaired by the suspicion of interest in the witness.

IMPAIR, v. i. To be lessened or worn out. [Little used.]

IMPART, a. [L. impars, unequal.] In crystalography, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression.

IMMUTABILITY, n. [Fr. immutabilité; L. mutabilitas, mutable, from muto, to change.]

Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness. Immutability is an attribute of immortality.

IMMUTABLE, a. [L. immutabilis; in and mutabilis.]

Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation. Heb. vi.
3. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.

Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by touch; as an impalpable powder, whose parts are so minute that they can neither be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling.

2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.

3. In heraldry, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.

IMPALABLE, a. [Little used.]

IMPALATE, v. t. [L. in and palus, a pole, a stake.]

1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixation on an upright sharp stake. [See Empalate.]

2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.

3. In heraldry, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.

Encyc.

IMPALAM, v. t. imp^am. [L. in and palma, the hand.]

1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixation on an upright sharp stake. [See Empalate.]

2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.

3. In heraldry, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.

Encyc.

IMPALSABLE, a. [Fr. from L. in and palus, a pole, a stake.]

IMPALSIBLE, a. [Fr. impassible; Sp. m- pasible; L. impassibitis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

IMPALSIBILITY, n. The state of being impassible.

IMPALSIVE, a. [L. in and passus, patior.]

Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as the impassible road, mountain or gulph. 

Blackstone.

IMPALSIVENESS, n. The state of being impassible.

IMPALSIVE, a. [Fr. impassible; Sp. impassable; L. impassibalis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is impassible.

Though naked and impassible, depart. Dryden.

IMPALSIBLENESS, a. The state of being impassible.

IMPALSIBLE, a. [Fr. impassible; Sp. impassable; L. impassibalis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is impassible.

Though naked and impassible, depart. Dryden.

IMPALSIBLENESS, n. The state of being impassible.

IMPALSIBLENESS, a. [Fr. impassible; Sp. impassable; L. impassibalis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is impassible.

Though naked and impassible, depart. Dryden.

IMPALSIBLENESS, n. The state of being impassible.

IMPALSIBLENESS, a. [Fr. impassible; Sp. impassable; L. impassibalis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is impassible.

Though naked and impassible, depart. Dryden.

IMPALSIBLENESS, n. The state of being impassible.

IMPALSIBLENESS, a. [Fr. impassible; Sp. impassable; L. impassibalis, from passus, patior, to suffer.]

Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is impassible.

Though naked and impassible, depart. Dryden.
2. Paste over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IMPATIBLE, a. [L. impatibilis.] Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

IMPATIENCE, n. [Fr.; L. impatience.] Restless impatience; impatience from impatience; impatience from impatience, to suffer.

Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. Impatience is not rage, nor absolute inability to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper.

IMPATIENT, a. [L. impatience.] Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The impatient man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance.

IMPEACH, v. t. [in and pen.] To impeach; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but appropriately, to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. The word is now restricted to accusations made by authority, as, to impeach a judge.

IMPEACHMENT, n. Accusation; accusation; a calling in question; a charge; a charge of misconduct.

IMPEACHING, ppr. Driving forward; impulsion.

IMPEACHMENT, n. Hindrance; impediment; obstruction.

1. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor or wrong; censured.

2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

Owners of lands in fee simple are not impeachable for waste.

3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question; as, to impeach one's motives or conduct.

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

5. IMPENABLE, a. [See Impeccable.]

6. To hinder; to stop.

IMPEDED, pp. Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IMPEDEMENT, n. That which hinders progress or motion; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; applicable to every subject, physical or moral. Bad roads are impediments in marching and travelling. Idleness and dissipation are impediments to improvement. The cares of life are impediments to the progress of vital religion.

1. To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to impede the progress of troops.

2. That which prevents distinct articulation; as, an impediment in speech.

IMPEDEMENT, v. t. To impede. [Not in use.]

IMPLEMENTAL, a. Hindering; obstructing.

IMPELING, ppr. Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IMPEL'ING, ppr. Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IMPELMENT, n. A power or force that drives forward; impulsion.

1. To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion or necessity. A ball is impelled by the force of powder; a ship is impelled by the wind; a man may be impelled by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety impel nations to confederate.

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

3. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

3. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.

These ungracious practices of his sons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land.

Davies.
IMPEN'ETRABLE, a. [h. impenetrahilis. 1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced; as impene-
trable obscurity. Pope. 2. With hardness that admits not of impr
perceiption. Johnson. IMPENETRABLENESS, n. Want of penitence or repentance; 
absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final impenitence 
dooms the sinner to inevitable punish-
ment. H. 1 still advance from one degree of impeni-
tence to another. Rogers. IMPEN'TENT, a. [Fr.; in and penitent, supra.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not con-
trite; obdurate of a hard heart. They died. Impenent. IMPEN'TENT, n. One who does not re-
pent: a hardened sinner. IMPEN'TENTLY, adv. Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurate.
IMPER'NOUS, a. [in and pennous.] Wanting wings. IMPER'OLE, v. t. To form into a community. [See People.] Beam. IMPERATE, a. [L. imperatus, impero, to command.] Done by impulse or direction of the mind. Hale. IMPERATIVE, a. [Fr. imperatif; L. imperativus, from impero, to command. See Empire.] 1. Commanding: expressive of command; containing positive command, as distinguished from advisory, or discretionary. The orders are imperative. 2. In grammar, the imperative mode of a verb is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice or exhortation; as, go, let us.
IMPERISHABLENESS, n. The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERISHABLE, a. [L. imperishabilis, from imperishable.] Not permanent; not enduring. Gregory.

IMPERISHABLE, a. [in and permanence; in and duration.] Want of permanence or continued duration.

W. Montague.

IMPERMEABILITIE, n. The quality of being impermeable by a fluid.


IMPERMEABLE, a. [L. impermeabilis, from impermeable.] Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid; as impermeable Choler.

IMPERSONALITY, n. Indistinction of persons, and thou or you, we and ye, for purposes, with it for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, it rains; it becomes us to be modest. L. mild; libet; pagnaver.

Draper.

IMPERSONALITY, n. Indistinction of personality. Draper.

IMPERSONALLY, adv. In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONATE, v. t. To personify. Warlow.

IMPERSONATION, n. The act of obtaining any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, consisting an impiety of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands or neglect of duty implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore impious. Impiety, when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are impious.

IMPIGNORATE, v. t. To pledge or pawn. [Not in use.]

IMPIGNORATION, n. The act of pawning. [Not in use.]

IMPINGE, v. t. To fatten; to make fat. [Not in use.]

IMPINGE, v. t. To fatten; to make fat. See Pack.

IMPINGING, ppv. Striking against and clashing upon. IMPINGE, v. t. To fatten; to make fat. [Not in use.]

IMPIETY, n. [Fr. impie; L. impietas; in and pietas, pious.] Ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of impiety.

1. Ungodliness; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of impiety.

2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, consisting an impiety of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands or neglect of duty implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore impious. Impiety, when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are impious.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.

IMPLOUGH, v. t. To plough.
importance / weight / consequence

Import, n. [Fr.; Sp. importancia; L. importum; from import.] 1. Weight or consequence in the scale of being. He believes himself a man of importance. 2. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. Truth is important to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so important as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is important to her navy, and her navy is important to her independence.

Important, a. Literally, bearing or having some weight. The Romans often imposed rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.

Importance, n. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country. The importations, this season, exceed those of the last.

Impotence, n. Want of power or ability; weakness; impotency. The importunity of their wives or children. Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.

Importation, n. The act of importing; importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country.

Improvingly, adv. Weightily; forsworn. God imposes no burdens on men which they are unable to bear.

Importance, n. The act of importing; importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country.

Important, a. Literally, bearing or having some weight. The Romans often imposed rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.

Importance, n. The act of importing; importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country.

Importing, ppr. Bringing into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state. The importations, this season, exceed those of the last.

Impotency, n. The powerlessness to act; impotency of speech; incomprehensible. His length of sickness, with what else most serious.

Important, a. Literally, bearing or having some weight. The Romans often imposed rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.

Importantly, adv. Weightily; forsworn. God imposes no burdens on men which they are unable to bear.

Importance, n. The act of importing; importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country.

Importance, n. The act of importing; importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country.

Importance, n. The act of importing; importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country or state; opposed to exportation. Nations forbid the importation of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance in their own country.
IMPO'SING-STONE, n. Among printers, the stone on which the pages or columns are laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined.

IMPO'SING, pp. Laying on; enjoining.

IMPOSITION, n. as z. [Fr. from L. im-positio. See Impose.]

1. A command; adapted to impress for deceiving.
2. The act of setting on or affixing to; as, to affix a label.
3. Constraint; oppression; burden.
4. Injunction, as of a law or duty.

IMPOSSIBIL'ITY, n. [from impossible.]

1. That which cannot be; the state of being not possible to exist. That a thing should be and not be at the same time, is an impossibility.
2. Impartiality; the state or quality of being not fair or possible to be done. That a man by his own strength should lift a ship of the line, is to him an impossibility, as the means are inadequate to the end. [See Imply.]
3. Inability; that which impairs fertility.
4. Infeasibility; that which impairs operation.

IMPOSSIBLE, a. [Fr. from L. im-possibilitas, in and possibility, from possum, to be able.]

1. That cannot be. It is impossible that two and two should make five, or that a circle and a square should be the same thing, or that a thing should be and not be at the same time.
2. Inpracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible. Matt. xix. 26.
Without faith it is impossible to please God. Heb. xi. 1.

There are two kinds of impossibilities: physical and moral. That is a physical impossibility, which is contrary to the law of nature. A thing is said to be morally impossible, when in itself it is possible, but attended with difficulties or circumstances, which give it the appearance of being impossible. [See Possible, Practicable and Impracticable.]

IMPOST, n. [Sp. It. imposto; Fr. impôl, impôt, impost; L. impostum, impono.]

1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported, and paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. Imposts are also called customs.
2. In architecture, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar, or cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch.

IMPOS'THUMATE, v. t. To affect with an imposition.

IMPOS'THUMATED, a. Affected will; affected.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, n. The act of forming an imposition.

IMPOSTHUMATE, v. i. To affect with an imposition or abscess.

IMPOSTHUMATED, pp. Affected with an imposition.

IMPOSTHUMATION, n. The act of forming an imposition, also, an abscess; an imposition.

IMPOSTHUME, n. impos'thume. [This word is a corruption of apostem, L. apostema, Gr. ἀποστημα, to separate, to withdraw; hence, a pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. Arbuthnot.]

IMPOSTHUMATION, n. Affected with an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume or abscess.

1. To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

2. In architecture, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests; or the capital of a pillar, or cornice which crowns the pier and supports the first stone or part of an arch.

IMPOS'TOR, n. [Fr. imposteur; Sp. Port. impostor, from imponer, to place on or about; hence, a fraud, or imposition practiced by a false pretender.

1. One who imposes on others; a person who practises imposture.

2. That which impairs fertility.

3. Infeasible; that which is not possible.

4. Untractableness; stubbornness.

IMPOS'TURE, n. Having the nature of imposture.

IMPOSTUS'OUS, a. Deceitful. [Not used.]

We are liable to be imposed on by others, and sometimes we impose on ourselves. [Not used.] Shak.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the character of a preacher, without an extraordinary commission from heaven, or an extraordinary command given from heaven; but let there be and not be at the same time, is an impossibility. [See Impossible.]

One who imposes on others; a person who pratices imposture.

A religious impostor may be one who assumes the character of a preacher, without authority; or one who falsely pretends to an extraordinary commission from heaven, and terrifies people with denunciations of judgments.

Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposture practiced by a false pretender.

And fill the world with follies and impostures.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [in and pound. See Pound.]

1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen; as, to impound unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.
2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IMPOUND'ED, pp. Confined in a pound.

IMPOUNDER, n. One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOUND'ING, pp. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [Fr. appauvrir, appauvris: from pauvre, poor; It. impoverire. See Poor.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to impoverish individuals and families.
2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility; as, to impoverish land by frequent cropping.
3. Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOVERISHER, n. One who makes others poor.

IMPOVERISHING, pp. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISHMENT, n. Depauperation; reduction to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [in and pound. See Pound.]

1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen; as, to impound unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.
2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IMPOUND'ED, pp. Confined in a pound.

IMPOUNDER, n. One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOUND'ING, pp. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [Fr. appauvrir, appauvris: from pauvre, poor; It. impoverire. See Poor.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to impoverish individuals and families.
2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility; as, to impoverish land by frequent cropping.
3. Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOVERISHER, n. One who makes others poor.

IMPOVERISHING, pp. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISHMENT, n. Depauperation; reduction to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [in and pound. See Pound.]

1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen; as, to impound unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.
2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IMPOUND'ED, pp. Confined in a pound.

IMPOUNDER, n. One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOUND'ING, pp. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [Fr. appauvrir, appauvris: from pauvre, poor; It. impoverire. See Poor.]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to impoverish individuals and families.
2. To exhaust strength, richness or fertility; as, to impoverish land by frequent cropping.
3. Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOVERISHER, n. One who makes others poor.

IMPOVERISHING, pp. Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOVERISHMENT, n. Depauperation; reduction to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness or fertility.

IMPOVERISH, v.t. [in and pound. See Pound.]

1. To put, shut or confine in a pound or close pen; as, to impound unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.
2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IMPOUND'ED, pp. Confined in a pound.

IMPOUNDER, n. One who impounds the beasts of another.
3. That cannot be passed or traveled; as an impracticable for a man to lift a tun by his unassisted strength; but not impracticable for a man aided by a mechanical power.

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn; a colloquial sense.

IMPRAC'TICABLY, adv. In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

—Morality not impracticably rigid. Johnson.

IMPRAC'TE, v.t. [L. imprasticare; in and praxis; to pray. See Pray.] To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IMPRAC'TED, pp. Invoked on one, as some evil.

IMPRAC'TING, ppr. Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IMPRAC'TION, n. [L. impraticatio.] The act of impairing, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IMPRAC'TORY, a. Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IMPRAC'TIVE, n. As c. [in and precis-e.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.

Taylo'ry.

IMPRAC'GN, v.t. imprac'ne. [It. impregnare; Fr. impregnater; L. in and praegnans. See Pregnant.]

To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young, or other prolific principle. [Used in poetry. See Impregnated.]

IMPRAC'GNABLE, a. [Fr. imprégnable.]

1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; invincible.

2. Not to be moved, impressed or shaken: invincible.

IMPRAC'GNATION, n. [Fr. imprégnation; L. in and praegnans. See Pregnant.]

1. The figure or image of any thing made by impression; as a figure printed on wax or clay. 1

2. To mark; to indent.

3. To fix deep; as, to impress truth on the mind, or facts on the memory. Hence, to convict of sin.

4. To compel to enter into public service; as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. In this sense, we use press or impress indifferently.

5. To seize; to take for public service; as, to impress provisions.

IMPRESS', v. t. [L. impressum, from impresso; in and presse; to press.]

1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark; to fix an impression on the mind; to make sensible; to convince.

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by pressure; to fix a figure or impression on anything by pressure.

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

4. Image in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

God leaves us this general impress or character on the works of creation, that they were very good.

South.

5. Sensible effect. The artillery made no impression on the fort. The attack made no impression on the enemy.

6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once; as a copy of the last impression.

The whole impression of the work was sold in a month.

7. Slight, indistinct remembrance. I have an impression that the fact was stated to me, but I cannot clearly recollect it.

IMPRESS'ING, a. Making or tending to make an impression; leaving a power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; as, an impression discursive; an impression scene.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

Spen's.

IMPRESS'IVELY, adv. In a manner to impress; to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect.

IMPRESS'IVENESS, n. The quality of being impressive.

IMPRESS'MENT, n. The act of impressing men into public service; as the impressment of seamen.

1. The act of compelling into any service; as the impressment of nurses to attend the sick.

2. The act of seizing for public use; as the impressment of provisions for the army.

IMPRESSURE, n. The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression.

Shak.

IMPRES'T, n. [It. impres'tare.] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.

Burke.

IMPRES'T, v.t. To advance on loan.

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print.

IMPRES'T, n. A license to print a book, &c.

IMPRES'T, n. [Fr. imprimerie.] A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing.

Et in use.

IMPRES'T, adv. [L. impressus, for impressus.]

1. In the first place; first in order.

IMPRI'PRINT, v.t. [It. imprimer; Sp. imprimir; Fr. imprimer; L. imprimo; in and presso; to press. See Print.]

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; as a character or device impressed on wax or cloth.

2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print.

3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

Let your father's admonitions and instructions be impressed on your mind.

IMPRI'PRINTED, pp. Marked by pressure: printed; fixed in the mind or memory.
2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from IMPRINTING. ppr. Blaiking by pressure; IMPRISONED, pp. Confined in a prison IMPRISONMENT, n. The act of putting IMPRISONING; ppr. Shutting up in prison; the act of arrest- and confining in prison; the act of arresting ing and detaining in custody. 2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty to go from place to place at pleasure. Appropriately, the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison; or in the custody of a sheriff, &c. False imprisonment is any confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority. The arrest or detention of the person by an officer without warrant, or by an illegal warrant, or by a legal warrant executed at an unlawful time, is false imprisonment.

IMPROBABLE, a. [Sp. Fr. from L. improbabilis; in and probatis, from probo, to prove.] Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always improbable that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is improbable that snow will fall in July, but not incredible.

IMPROBABLY, adv. In a manner not likely to be true.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Ovs.

IMPROBATE, v. t. [L. improbo.] To disallow; not to approve. [Not used.]

IMPROBATION, n. The act of disapproving. [Not in use.]

IMPROBITY, n. [L. improbitas; in and probatis, from probo, to approve.] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of known improbity is always suspected, and usually despised.

IMPRODUCED, a. Not produced. [Not in use.]


IMPROFITABLE, a. Unprofitable. [Not in use.]

IMPROPTU, adv. [L. in promptu, in readiness, from promptus, ready, quick.] Off hand; without previous study; as a verse uttered or written impromptu.

IMPROPTU, n. A piece made off hand, and always to be regarded without previous study as an extemporaneous composition.

IMPROPER, a. [L. impropius; in and proprius, proper.] 1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as, an improper medicine for a particular disease; an improper regulation. 2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time or place; as, improper conduct in church; improper behavior before superiors; an improper speech. 3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; as an improper word or phrase. 4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified; as, he is an improper man for the office.

IMPROPERLY, adv. Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously.

2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write improperly.

IMPROVING, a. Not improvident: Improvisation, n. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATE, v. t. [L. in and proprius, proper.] 1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; as, to appropriate thanks to one's self. [Not used.]

2. To annex the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman. Spelman.

IMPROPRIATOR, n. A layman who has devolved into the hands of a layman an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman. Aytiffe.

IMPROPRIATED, pp. Appropriated to one's self.

IMPROPRIATION, n. The act of devolving the possessions of the church or a benefice into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATELY, adv. Approaching to a layman.

1. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write improperly.

2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write improperly.

IMPROSPERITY, n. Unprosperity; want of prosperity.

IMPROSPEROUS, a. Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as an improsprous undertaking or voyage.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, adv. Unsuccessfully; unprospectively, unfortunately.

IMPROSPEROUSNESS, n. Ill success; want of prosperity.

IMPROVABILITY, n. [See Improvable.] The state or quality of being capable of improvement; the state of goodness or being made better.

IMPROVABLE, a. [See Improvable.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IMPROVE, v. t. [L. in improve.]

1. To make better: to advance in value or good qualities. We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.

2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation or happiness.

3. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation or happiness.

Many opportunities occur of improving money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover. Rambler.

Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and improving life. Tho. True policy as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to improve the occasion.

This success was not improved. Marshall.

Those who enjoy the advantage of better instruction, should improve their privileges.

Mitter.

They were aware of the advantages of their position, and improved them with equal skill and diligence.

Walsh, Rev. of Hamilton's Works. Those moments were diligently improved. Gibbon.

The candidate improved his advantages. Gibbon.

A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and improved. Addison. Spect. iii.

Whatever interest we have at the throne of grace, should be improved in behalf of others.

Scott, Com. Ex. xxiii.

The court seldom fails to improve the opportunity.

Blackstone
2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.

G. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The improvement.

8. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.

2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other excellence; as, the improvement of barren or exhausted land; the improvement of the roads; the improvement of the breed of horses or cattle.

4. Advance or progress from any state to a better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several improvements and decays.

Addison.

Advancement in moral worth, learning, prudence.

A good improvement of his reason.

S. Clarke.

7. Practical application; as, the improvement of the doctrines and principles of a sermon.

I shall make some improvement of this doctrine.

Tillotson.

9. Use; occupancy.

Improvements; pl., valuable additions or embellishments, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm.

Kent.

Improver, n. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as, an improver of horses or cattle.

Improvement, n. [L. improver, to mend, to improve.]

A good improvement of the roads.

Camilla, and some few others, are improvements on the Greek poet.

The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are improvements on the Greek poet.

Addison.

Improvisation, n. [in and provis.]

Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The improver man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them.

Improvident, a. [Fr. from L. imprudentiis; in and prudens, prudent.]

Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The improver man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them.

Improvidently, adv. Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

Improvidence, n. [Fr. from L. imprudentia; in and prudens, from prudens, to be shamed.]

Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

These clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it imprudence to deny. Locke.

Improvident, a. [Fr. from L. imprudentia; in and prudens, from prudens, to be ashamed.]

Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

These clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it imprudence to deny. Locke.

Improvidently, adv. Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

At once assail.

With open mouths, and impudently rail.

Impudence, n. [L. impudicicia; Immodesty.]

Sheldrake.

Impugn, v. t. impune. [Fr. impigner; Sp. impugnar; L. impugno; in and pugna, to fight or resist.]

To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

The lawfulness of these was impugned by some, and defended by others.

To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

The lawfulness of these was impugned by some, and defended by others.

The truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or over-boldly affirm.

Peacock.

Impugnation, n. Opposition. [Little used.]

Bp. Hall.

Impounded, pp. Opposed; contradicted; doubted.

Impugner, n. One who opposes or contradicts.

Impugning, v. p. Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

Impulsion, n. [Fr. in and pousance; Impulsion; weakness.

Obs. Bacon.

In impulse, n. impulsa. [L. impulsa, from impello. See Impell.]

1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another. Impulse is the effect of motion, and is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body.

1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another. Impulse is the effect of motion, and is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body.

2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.

These were my natural impulses for the undertaking. Dryden.

3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

Meantime, by Jove's impulse, Mezentius

Succeeded Turnus—Dryden.

Impulsion, n. [Fr. from L. impulsius; Impulsion; weakness.

Obs. Bacon.

1. The act of driving against or impelling; the agency of a body in motion on another body.

Bacon.
3.  Unchastity; lewdness.
2.  Any foul matter.
6.  Foul language; obscenity.
5.  Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution.
4.  Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement.

1.  Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the thing; as the impurity of water, of air, of admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as the impurity of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.
2.  Any foul matter.
3.  Unclesiency; lewdness.
The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.
Atterbury.
4.  Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.
5.  Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted impurity by touching a dead body or a leper.
6.  Foul language; obscenity.
Profaneness, impurity, or scandal, is not wit. Buckingham.

IMPUR'PLE, a. [Fr. impur; L, impurus; in and purus, pure.]
1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; as impure water or air; impure salt or magnesia.
2. Obscene; as impure language or ideas.
3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean; as impure actions.
4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; as persons.
5. Unhallowed; unholy; as things.
6. Unclean; in a legal sense; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

IMPUR'RENESS, n. [Fr. impurete; L. m-puritas, supra.]
1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the thing; as the impurity of water, of air, of admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as the impurity of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.
2. Any foul matter.
3. Unclesiency; lewdness.
The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy.
Atterbury.
4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.
5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted impurity by touching a dead body or a leper.
6. Foul language; obscenity.
Profaneness, impurity, or scandal, is not wit. Buckingham.

IMPUR'PLING, ppr. Tinging or coloring with purple.
To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish; as a field impurpled with blood.
The bright Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone, Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd.
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone.

IMPUS'IVELY, adv. With force; by impulsion or impulse.

IMPULS'IVELY, adv. With force; by impulsion or impulse.

IMPULSION, n. [Fr. impulsion; L. impulsionem; from impulsus, impulsion.
The act of impinging or charging; attribution generally in an ill sense; as the imputation of crimes or faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the imputation of numerous sins and errors; to the imputation of pride, vanity and self-confidence; to the imputation of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.
2. Sometimes in a good sense.
If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would honor his men with the imputation of being near their master.
Shak.
3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach.
Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them.
Addison.
4. Hint; slight notice. Qu. intimation.
Shak.

IMP'UTATIVE, a. That may be imputed.
IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. impertion; L. impertione; from impertus, impulsion; impusus, impulsion; from impusus, impulsion; from impusus, impulsion; from impusus, impulsion.
The quality of being imputable.

IMPUS'TABLE, adj. That may be ascribed to; in a good sense.
This favor is imputable to your goodness, to all his posterity. Encyc.

IMPUS'TABLE, pp. Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IMPUS'TER, n. One that imputes or attributes.

IMPUTABLE, adj. That may be ascribed to; in a good sense.
This favor is imputable to your goodness, to all his posterity. Encyc.

IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. impertion; L. impertione; from impertus, impulsion; impusus, impulsion; from impusus, impulsion.
The quality of being imputable.

IMPUS'TABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUS'TATION, n. [Fr. imputaire; L. imputare; in and puce.

IMPUS'TED, pp. Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IMPUS'TER, n. One that imputes or attributes.

IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. imputaire; L. imputare; in and puce.

IMPUS'TABLE, adj. That may be ascribed to; in a good sense.
This favor is imputable to your goodness, to all his posterity. Encyc.

IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. impertion; L. impertione; from impertus, impulsion; impusus, impulsion; from impusus, impulsion.
The quality of being imputable.

IMPUS'TABLE, pp. Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IMPUS'TER, n. One that imputes or attributes.

IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. imputaire; L. imputare; in and puce.

IMPUS'TABLE, adj. That may be ascribed to; in a good sense.
This favor is imputable to your goodness, to all his posterity. Encyc.

IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. imputaire; L. imputare; in and puce.

IMPUS'TABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLENESS, n. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUS'TATION, n. [Fr. imputaire; L. imputare; in and puce.

IMPUS'TABLE, pp. Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IMPUS'TER, n. One that imputes or attributes.

IMPUTATION, n. [Fr. imputaire; L. imputare; in and puce.

IMPUS'TABLE, adj. That may be ascribed to; in a good sense.
This favor is imputable to your goodness, to all his posterity. Encyc.
INA

INA

INA

1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; as inadequate power, strength, resources. 

INA

INA

INA

INA

INA

INA
INARTICULATE, adv. Not done by art; not made or performed by art.

INARTICULATION, n. Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTICULATENESS, n. Indistinctness.

INATTENTION, n. The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect. Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, inarticulate.

INARTICULATE, a. Not made or pronounced at an inauguration for the most part, inarticulate.

INARTIFICIALLY, adv. Without art; unplanned; artlessly.

INARCH, v. t. To graft by approach; to unite to a canton or separate community.

INARCHED, pp. Grafted by approach.

INARCHING, ppr. Grafting by approach.

INARCH, n. A method of ingrafting, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

INARTICULATE, a. Not articulate.

INARTICULATELY, adv. Not with distinct articulate.

INARTICULATENESS, n. Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.

INARTICULATION, n. Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, as [in and artificial].

1. Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as an artificial style of composition.

2. Simple; artless.

INARTIFICIALLY, adv. Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, n. [in and attention.] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect. Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables.

INATTENTIVE, a. [in and attentive.] Not attentive to the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as an inattentive spectator or hearer; an inattention.

INATTENTIVELY, adv. Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

INAUDIBLE, a. [in and audible.] That cannot be heard; as an inaudible voice or sound.

INAUDIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be heard.

INAUGURAL, a. [L. inauguere; in and au- guere.]

1. Pertaining to inauguration; as inaugural ceremonies.

2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration; as an inaugural address.

INAUGURATE, v. t. [supra.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the college of augurs. Kings and emperors are inaugurated by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college by such ceremonies and honors as give weight and authority to the transaction.

2. To begin with good omens. [Not used.]

INAUGURATE, a. Invested with office.

INAUGURATED, pp. Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

INAUGURATING, ppr. Inducting into office with solemnities.

INAUGURATION, n. The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.

INAUGURATORY, a. Suited to inauguration; as a inauguratory gratulation.

INAURATION, n. [L. inauratus, inaurare, in and aurum, gold.] The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.

INAUSPICATE, a. Ill omened.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, n. Unluckiness; want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, adv. Without a suitable or friendly appearance.
INC of learning, knowing, understanding or performing. Old age and infirmity often incapacitate men to exercise the office of a judge.

2. To render or make incapable; as, infancy incapacitates a child for learning algebra.

3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. This is an improper use of the word. The loss of an arm disables a soldier, but does not incapacitate him.

4. To render unfit; as, infancy incapacitates one for marriage.

INCAPABILITY, n. [In and capacity.] Want of qualification or legal requisites; as, conviction of a crime incapacitates one to be a witness.

INCAPACITATION, n. Want of capacity; intellectual power, or the competent power or ability. This is an incapacity to do a thing.

INCAPACITATE, v. t. To render or make incapable; as, infancy incapacitates a child for learning algebra.

INCAPACITATION, n. Want of capacity; intellectual power, or the competent power or ability. This is an incapacity to do a thing.

INCARCERATE, a. To confine; to shut up or inclose. Incarceration, the act of imprisoning; confined.


INCARCERATE, v. t. To confine; to shut up or inclose. Incarceration, the act of imprisoning; confined.

INCARCERATE, v. t. To shut up or inclose. Incarceration, the act of imprisoning; confined.

INCARCERATE, v. t. To make inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.

INCASED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCASING, ppr. Inclosing as in a case.

INCASE, v. t. To put into a case.

INCEANDED, pp. Inclosed as in a case, sheath or box.

INCEASE, v. t. [In and case.] To inclose in a case.

2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors inclose. Pope.
INCESSABLE, a. Unceasing; continual. [Little used.]—Shelton.

INCESSANCY, n. [from incessant.] Uninterrupted continualness; unceasingness. —Dwight.

INCESSANT, a. [L. in and cessans, from cesso, to cease.] Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as incessant rains; incessant changes. —Milton. —Pope.

INCESSANTLY, adv. Without ceasing; continually. —Spenser.

INCEST, n. [Sax. incet; L. incestum; in and castus, chaste.] The crime of cohabitation or sexual connexion between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.

Spiritual incest is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. —Encyc.

INCESTOUS, a. Guilty of incest; as an incestuous person.

2. Involving the crime of incest; as an incestuous connection.

INCESTOUSLY, adv. In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

INCESTOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being incestuous.

INCH, n. [Sax. ince; L. uncia, the twelfth degree. Little used.] An inch of number; as a four-inchBedford.

INCH, v. t. To drive by inches or small degrees. [Little used.]—Dryden.

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [Little used.]—Ainsworth.

INCH, v. i. To advance or retire by small degrees. [Little used.]—Johnson.

Inched, is added to words of number; as inch-meal. —Ainsworth.

But in America the common practice is to add only inch; as a seven-inch cable.

INCHABLE, a. Unchaorable. [The latter is the word used.]

INCHABILITY, n. [in and ability.] Lewdness; iniquity; unchastity. —J. Edwards.

INCHE, v. t. To put into a chest. —Sherwood.

INCH-MEAL, n. [inch and meal.] A piece an inch long. —Shak.

INCHEATE, v. t. [L. inchau.] To begin. [Little used.]—More.

INCHEATE, a. Begun; commenced. It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance inchanted. —Raleigh.

INCHEATELY, adv. In an incipient degree.

INCHATION, n. The act of beginning commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first incitation of them. —Little used.—Hale.

INCHOATIVE, a. Noting beginning; inceptive; as an inceptive verb, otherwise called incipitive.

INCI, v. t. [L. incidre; in and cedo, to strike.] To cut; to separate; as medicines. —Obs. —Quincy. —Arbuthnot.

INCIDENCE, n. [L. incidere; incidit, to fall on; in and caedo, to strike.] 1. Literally, a falling on; whence an accident or casual.

2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another. The angle which the line of falling, or the direction of a moving body striking another, makes with the plane struck, is called the angle of incidence. When rays of light striking a body are reflected, the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection are equal.

In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions. —Newton.

INCIDENT, a. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer incident necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. —Johnson.

A proposition introduced by who, which, whose, whom, &c. is called an incident proposition; as, Julius, whose surname was Cesar, overcame Pompey. —Watts.

2. Happening; apt to happen; as intemperate passions incident to human nature; diseases incident to a climate; misfortunes incident to the poor.

3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is incident to a manor. —Encyc.

INCIDENT, n. That which falls out; an event; casualty.

2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.

No person, no incident in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. —Dryden.

INCIDENTAL, a. Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental; as an incidental conversation; an incidental occurrence.

2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an incidental business. —Rogers.

INCIDENTAL, n. An incident. [Little used.]—Pope.

INCIDENTALLY, adv. Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was incidentally present when the conversation took place.

2. Beside the main design; occasionally.

I treat either purposely or incidentally of colors. —Boyle.

INCIDENTLY, adv. Occasionally; by the way. [Not used.]—Boacon.

INCINERATE, v. t. [L. in and cinere, cineris, ashes.] To burn to ashes. —Bacon.

INCINERATED, pp. Burnt to ashes. —Bacon.

INCINERATING, ppr. Reducing to ashes by combustion. —Boyle.

INCINERATION, n. The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. —Boyle. —Encyc.

INCIPENCY, n. Beginning; commencement.

INCIPIENT, a. [L. incipientem, incipio; in and ipso, that is to say.] Beginning; commencing; as the incipient stage of a fever; incipient light or day.

INCIRCLFET, a. A small circle. —Sidney.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, a. That cannot be circumscribed or limited. —Cramer.

INCIRCUMSCRIPTION, n. [in and circumscript.] Want of circumscripture; heedlessness. —Brown.

INCONSCIOUS, v. t. s as z. [Fr. inciser.] To cut in; to carve. —Carew.

INCISED, a. [L. incisus, from incidere, to cut.]

Cut; made by cutting; as an incised wound; incised lips. —Wiseman.

INCISELY, adv. In the manner of incisions or notches. —Eaton.

INCISION, n. s as z. [Fr. j. Inciso, from incidere, to cut.]

1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.

2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument.

The surgeon with his knife makes an incision in the flesh, and the gardener, in a tree; but we do not say, an incision is made with a plow or a spade; at least such phraseology is unusual.


INCISIVE, a. [Fr. incisif.] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.

Incisive teeth, in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters. —Bacon.

INCISORY, a. Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, n. [L. incisura.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. —Derham.

INCITANT, a. [from incite.] That which excites action in an animal body. —Darwin.

INCITATION, n. [L. incitatio. See incite.]

1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.

2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts. —Government of the Tongue.

INCITE, v. t. [L. incito; in and cito, to call, to stir up.] To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.

Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. —Bacon.

2. To move to action by impulse or influence.

No blown ambition does our arms incite. —Shak.
INCITEMENT, n. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

INCI'TENT, a. That which incites the mind or moves to action.

INCIV'IL, a. Uncivil; rude.

INCIV'ISM, n. Want of civility; want of mildness of manner.

2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess.

INÈLEM'ENCY, n. [Fr. inclemence; L inclementia.] Want of clemency; want of mildness of kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

INCLINE, v. i. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines incline toward each other. A road inclines to the north or south. Connecticut river is south, inclining in some degree its course to the west, and below Middletown, it inclines to the east.

2. To lean; in a moral sense; to have a disposition; to be disposed to: to have some wish or desire. Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech. Judges viii.

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed to; as, to be inclined to eat.

4. State of being inclined, or disposed, to have some wish or desire.

5. A space inclosed or fenced; a space contained within; a field surrounded by a fence.

INCLO'SED, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

INCLOSE, n. He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

INCLOSE, v. t. Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and containing.

5. The separation of land from common grounds and into distinct possessions by a fence.

INCLOSE, n. The act of inclosing.

3. The appropriation of things common.

1. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed.

INCLO'USD, pp. Involved in obscurity.

INCLOUD', v. t. [in and cloud.] To darken; obliterating.

INCLUD', v. t. [in and cloister.] To inclose; to surround.

INCLUD', pp. Contained; comprehended.

INCUDING, v. t. Containing; comprising.

INCLUSION, n. [L. inclusio.] The act of including.

INCLUDING, v. t. [in and cloister.] To shut up; Fr. encloître.

INCLOUD', v. t. To shut up; to enclose; to inclose.

INCLUD', pp. Involved in obscurity.

INCLO'SED, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

INCLOSE, n. He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

INCLOSE, v. t. Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and containing.

5. The separation of land from common grounds and into distinct possessions by a fence.

INCLOSE, n. The act of inclosing.

3. The appropriation of things common.

1. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed.

INCLO'USD, pp. Involved in obscurity.

INCLOUD', v. t. [in and cloud.] To darken; obliterating.

INCLUD', v. t. [in and cloister.] To inclose; to surround.

INCLUD', pp. Contained; comprehended.

INCUDING, v. t. Containing; comprising.

INCLUSION, n. [L. inclusio.] The act of including.

INCLUDING, v. t. [in and cloister.] To shut up; Fr. encloître.

INCLOUD', v. t. To shut up; to enclose; to inclose.

INCLUD', pp. Involved in obscurity.

INCLO'SED, pp. Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.
That cannot be recognized, known or distinguished.

**INCITATIVE, a. [in and cogitative.]** 
Not thinking; thought-lessness. Locke.

**INCOGNIZABLE, a. [in and cognizable.]** 
That cannot be recognized, known or distinguished.

The quality of being incapable of being burnt

**INCOLUMITY, n.** 
Safe-ty; security. Howell.

**INCOMPACTED, a.** 
Not compact; not compacted; not incom doibly compacted. Boyle.

**INCOME, n.** 
That which proceeds from labor, business, profit or anything and other hand; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. Income is often used synonymously with revenue, however income is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and revenue to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual income of a gentleman, and the annual revenue of the state.

**INCOMING, a.** 
Comming in. Burke.

**INCOMING, n.** 
That which proceeds from labor, business, profit or anything and other hand; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. Income is often used synonymously with revenue, however income is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and revenue to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual income of a gentleman, and the annual revenue of the state.

**INCOME, a.** 
Coming in.
tation. Dissipation is incompatible with health, reputation and virtue.

2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as incompatible tempers.

3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution. By our constitution, the offices of a legislator and of a judge are incompatible, as they cannot be held at the same time by the same person.

INCOMPATIBILITY, adj. Inconsistently; incongruously.

INCOMPETENCE, n. [Fr. incompétence.]

1. Inability; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as the incompetency of infants or idiots.

2. Want of natural or adequate strength of body or of suitable faculties; as the incompetency of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.

3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as the incompetency of a person convicted of a crime.


5. Insufficiency; inadequacy; as the incompetency of an witness.

6. Want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as the incompetency of infants or idiots.

7. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; as the incompetency of the same person.

INCOMPETENT, a. [Fr. from L. in and competentem.] Not competent.

1. Wanting the ability or power to perform a duty or to do a thing required.

2. That cannot be done; not possible;

3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as the incompetency of a person convicted of a crime.

4. Want of means; unable.

5. Inadequate; insufficient; as incompetent testimony.

6. Unit; improper; legally unavailable.

7. Not competent for the defendant to make this defense. Miss. Ross.

INCOMPETENTLY, adv. Incapably; inadequately; not suitably.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.] Not finished. The building is incomplete.

1. Imperfect; defective.

2. Incompletely; imperfection.

INCOMPLETENESS, n. An unfinished state; imperfection; defectiveness.

INCOMPLETELY, adv. Imperfectly.

INCOMPETENCE, n. An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

INCOMPETENT, a. [in and competent.] Not competent; unprepared.

INCOMPETENCE, n. [in and competence.]

1. Defect of competence; refusal to comply with solicitations.

2. Inconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and incompliance of humor in things lawful and indifferent. Tillotson.

INCOMPLIANT, a. [in and compliant.] Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

INCOMPETENT, a. [in and competent.] Disordered; disturbed. [But this word is little used. Instead of it we use discomposed.]

INCOMPETENT, a. [in and competent.] Unprepared; simple.

INCOMPETIBILITY, n. [in and compatible.]

The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [Little used.]

INCOMPLETIVE, a. [in, complete, and possible.]

INCOMPLETE, a. [in complete.] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.]

INCOHERENCE, n. [See the next word.]

The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, a. [Fr. See in comprehension.]

1. That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. The nature of spiritual being is incomprehensible to us, or by us.

2. Not to be contained. [Little used.]

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, n. Incomprehensible, which see.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, n. Want of comprehension or understanding. 

INCOMPLETE, a. Not comprehensive; not extensive. Warton.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, n. [See Incomprehensible.]

The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, a. [in and compressible.]

Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not wholly incompressible.

INCONCEIVABLE, a. [in and concealable.] Not conceivable; not to be hid or kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, a. [in and conceivable.]

1. That cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. It is inconceivable to us, how the will acts in producing muscular motion.

2. That cannot be understood.

INCONCEIVABILITY, n. The quality of being incomprehensible; incomprehensibility.

INCONCEIVABLY, adv. In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of the human intellect.

INCOMPATIBILITY, n. Incomprehensible; incomprehensible.

INCONCEIVING, a. Inconceivable. [Little used.]

INCONCERTED, a. Inconceivable.

INCONCLUSION, a. [in and conclusion.]

Not concluding or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is inconclusive, when it does not establish the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

INCONCLUSIVELY, adv. Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

INCONCLUSION, n. Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsity, and put an end to debate. Brown.

INCONCLUSION, a. Inconclusive.

INCONCLUSION, n. [in and conclusion.]

The state of being indigested; unripe; immature.

INCONCERNED, a. Not caring; not agreeing.

INCOMPLETE, a. That cannot be perfected.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact.

2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and condensable.]

Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and condensable.]

Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. [Not now used. See Unconditional.]

INCONDITIONAL, a. [in and conditional.]

Without any condition, exception or limitation; absolute. [Not now used. See Unconditional.]

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and condition.]

Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute. [Not now used. See Unconditional.]

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complex.]

Not complex; unprepared; simple.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitations.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitations.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLETE, a. [in and complete.]

1. Defect of completeness; refusal to comply with solicitation.

2. Unconclusiveness; unyielding temper or constitution.
INCONGRUOUS, a. [L. incongruus.] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a sea-man on a judge, would be deemed incongruous with his character and station.

INCONGRUOUSLY, adv. Unsuitably; improperly.


INSCONCIONABLE, a. Having no sense of good and evil. Spenser.

INSEQUENCE, n. [L. inconsequentia.] Want of just inference; inconclusiveness. Stillingfleet.

INSEQUENT, a. Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as an inconsequent deduction or argument. Brown.

INSEQUENTIAL, a. Not regularly following from the premises.

INSEQUENTLY, adv. With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INSEQUENTNESS, n. Inconsistency. [Not in use.]

INCONSISTENT, a. Inconsistent; contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other; or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. Two covenants, one that a man shall have an estate in fee, and the other that he shall hold it for years, are inconsistent.

INCONSISTENTLY, adv. With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INCONSISTENCY, n. Inconsistency.

INCONSISTENTLY, adv. With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INCONSISTENCY, n. Inconsistency.

INCONSIDERABLE, a. [in and considerable.] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an inconspicuous distance; an inconspicuous quantity or amount; inconspicuous value. No sin is inconceivable in the sight of a holy God.

INCONSIDERABleness, n. Small importance.

INCONSIDERABLY, adv. In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

INCONSIDERACY, n. Thoughtlessness; want of consideration. [Unusual.]

INCONSIDERATE, a. [L. inconsideratus. See Consider.] 1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; wanton. The young are generally incon siderate.

INCONSIDERATELY, adv. Without due consideration; rash; as incon siderate conduct.

INCONSIDERATENESS, n. Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

INCONSIDERATION, n. [Fr. inconsideration; in and consideration.] Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences. Taylor.

INCONSIDERATION, n. [in and consideration.]

INCONSISTENCY, n. 1. Such opposition or disagreement as that one proposition involves the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together. There is a perfect inconsistency between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. South.

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

INCONGRUITY: want of agreement or unison; formity; as the inconsistency of a man with himself.

INCONSISTENT, a. Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is inconsistent with good breeding. Habitual gloom is inconsistent with health and happiness.

INCONSEQUENT, a. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment. Chesterfield.

INCONSEQUENTLY, adv. Without due regard to consequences; rashly; carelessly; unsteadily. Addison.

INCONSEQUENCE, n. [L. in sequentia.] Disagreement; inconsistency. In music, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

INCONSEQUENT, a. Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

INCONSPICUOUS, a. [in and conspicuous.] 1. Not conspicuous. 2. Unable to restrain discharges. In the sense of immediate or immediately.

INCONSPICUOUSLY, adv. Immediately. Os. Pope.


INCONTRACTIBILITY, n. [in and contractible.] Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.

INCONTROLLABLE, a. [in and controllable.] Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.

INCONTROLABLY, adv. In a manner that admits of no control.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, a. [in and controvertible.] Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, adv. In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

INCONVENIENCE, n. [L. inconveniens; in and conveniens, convenient.] 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpediency. They plead against the inconvenience, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel. Hooker.

2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; any thing that disturbs quietly, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success. Rain and bad roads are inconveniences to the traveler; want of utensils is a great inconvenience to a family; but the great inconvenience of human life is the want of money and the means of obtaining it.

INCONVENIENT, a. [Fr. inconvenient.] 1. Incommodiouus; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; in-
INC
creasing the difficulty of progress or success; as an inconvenient dress or garment; an inconvenient house; inconvenient customs; an inconvenient arrangement of business.

2. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to incorporate the inhabitants of a city, town, or parish; to incorporate the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c. New Haven was incorporated in January 1784; Hartford in April 1785. Stat. of Connecticut.

INCORPORATE, v. i. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by with.

INCORPORATED, pp. Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

INCORPORATING, pp. Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body. CORPORATION, n. The act of incorporating.

2. Union of different ingredients in one mass.

3. Association in the same political body; as the incorporation of conquered countries into the Roman republic.

4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person. Blackstone.

INCORPORAL, a. Not consisting of matter; immaterial. Spirits are deemed incorporeal substances.

INCORPORATE, v. t. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by with.

INCORPORATING, ppr. Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

INCORRECT, a. [in and correct.] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

INCORRECTNESS, n. Want of correctness.

INCORRECTLY, adv. Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly according to an example; incorrectly copied; testimony incorrectly stated.

INCORRECTNESS, n. Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. Incorrectness may consist in defect or in redundancy.

INCORRIGIBLE, a. [Fr. incorrigé; Sp. incorregible; It. incorreggibile; L. incorrigibilis; in and corpus, a body.] 1. In pharmacy, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistency of paste by the mixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. 

2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to incorporate copper with silver.

3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to incorporate plagues into one’s own composition.

4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. The Romans incorporated conquered countries into their government.

5. To embody; to give a material form to. Those who worshiped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be incorporated therein.

6. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to incorporate the inhabitants of a city, town, or parish; to incorporate the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c. New Haven was incorporated in January 1784; Hartford in April 1785. Stat. of Connecticut.

INCORPORATE, v. i. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by with.

INCORPORATION, n. The act of incorporating.

INCORPORATOR, n. A person who incorporates another's business.

INCORPORATION ACT, n. A statute making it legal to incorporate.

INCORPORATION LAW, n. The law which provides for the incorporation of business enterprises.

INCORPORATION REVOCATION, n. The act of revoking a charter of incorporation.

INCORPORATION, n. [in and incorporation.] Incapacity of being corrupted. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. 1 Cor. xv.

INCORRUPTIBLE, a. Not liable to corruption or decay. Akenside.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption. Boyle.

INCORRUPTION, n. [in and corruption.] Incapacity of being corrupted.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. [from incorruptible.] The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, a. [Fr.; in and incorruptible.] 1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, &c., are incorruptible. Spirits are supposed to be incorruptible.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. [from incorruptible.] The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, a. Not liable to corruption or decay. Akenside.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. Exemption from corruption or corruption.

2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty. Woodward.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. [from incorruptible.] The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n. The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay or corruption.
9. To advance in quality; to add to any.

5. To aggravate; as, to increase guilt or

C. To become of more esteem and authority.

n. To extend; to lengthen; to increase

". Generation. Shak.

INCREASE, n. Augmentation; a growing

INCREASER, n. He or that which increases.

INCREASEFUL, a. Abundant of produce. Shak.

INCREASE, v. t. To augment or make

3. To become more bright or vivid; as, the light increases.

4. To swell; to rise.

The waters increased and bore up the ark.

Gen. vii.

5. To swell; to become louder, as sound.

6. To become of more esteem and authority. He must increase, but I must decrease.

John iii.

7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

INCREASE, n. Augmentation; a growing larger; extension.

Of the increase of his government and peace, there shall be no end. Is. lxiii.

2. Increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no interest of him or increase; but fear thy God. Lev. xxv.

3. Produce, as of land.

Then shall the earth yield her increase. Ps. lxvii.

4. To produce.

To increase flame or renown.

5. To aggravate; as, to increase guilt or trespass.

INCREASE, n. Augmentation; a growing larger; extension.

The increase of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth. Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the increase of the moon.

7. Augmentation of strength or violence; as, increase of heat, love or other passion; to increase love, quality or affection; as, to increase the light.

To increase wealth or treasure; to increase distance.

8. Augmentation of degree; as, increase of happiness or misery.

INCREASED, pp. Augmented; made or grown larger.

INCREASEFUL, a. Abundant of produce. Shak.

INCREASE, n. He or that which increases.

INCREASING, pp. Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

INCREASED, a. Uncreated, which see.

INCREASED, a. [The latter is the word intended.

INCREBILITY, n. [Fr. incredibilité. See Incredible.]

The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

Dryden.

INCREBLED, a. [L. incredibilis; in and credibilis, credible.]

That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts xxvi.

INCREBLENES, n. Incredibility, which see.

INCREBLY, adv. In a manner to preclude belief.

INCREBULITY, n. [Fr. incrédulité.] The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.

Raleigh.

Of every species of incredulity, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational.

Buckminster.

INCREBULEUS, a. [L. incredibilis; in and credibilis; credo, to believe.] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

Bacon.

INCREBULEUSNESS, a. Incredulity, which see.

INCREEM, a. [L. incremen.]

That cannot be burnt. [Not used.] Brown.

INCREEM, n. [L. incrementum, from increase.]

1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value or amount; augmentation.

2. Produce; production.

3. Matter added; increase.

4. In mathematics, the quantity by which a variable quantity increases; a differential quantity.

INCREPATE, v. t. [L. increpato.]

To chide; to rebuke. [Not in use.]

INCREPATION, n. [It. increpazione.] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension.

Hammond.

INCREPENT, a. [L. increcentes. See Increase.]

Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

INCRIMINATE, v. t. [L. in and criminor, to accuse. See Crime.]

To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

INCRIMINATOR, a. [L. incriminator, -inis.]

To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

INCRIM'INATE, v. t. [L. inculco; in and crusto, to crust.]

To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance; as iron incrusted with oxyd or rust; a vessel incrusted with salt.

INCRUSTATE, v. t. [L. incrusto; in and crusto, to crust.]

To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

INCRUSE, v. t. [L. incrusco, to crust; and crusto, crust.]

The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

Rex.

INCRUSTATURE, n. Incubation. [Not used.]

IN-CUBUS, a. [L. from incubo, to lie on.]

1. The nightmare; an oppression of the breast in sleep, or sense of weight, with an almost total loss of the power of moving the body, while the imagination is frightened or astonished.

2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy.

IN-CULCATE, v. t. [L. inculco, to drive or force on; in and calco, to tread, calx, the heel.]

To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Savior inculcates on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.

IN-CULCATED, pp. Impressed or enforcing by frequent admonitions.

IN-CULCATION, ppr. Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

IN-CULCATIVE, n. The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-CULPABLE, a. [L. inculpabilis.

From culpa, a fault.]

Without fault; unblamable; that cannot be accused.

South.

IN-CULPABLENESS, n. Unblamableness.

Mountague.

IN-CULP'ABLY, a. Unblamably; without blame.

South.

IN-CUL'T, a. [L. incultus; in and cultus, from colo.]

Entitled; uncultivated.

Thomson.

IN-CUL'I-TATED, a. Not cultivated; un-cultivated.

IN-CUL'TIVATION, n. Neglect or want of cultivation.

Berington.

IN-CUL'TURE, n. Want or neglect of cultivation.

Fitham.

IN-CUM'BENCY, n. [from incumb.] A lying or resting on something.

2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.

These fines are to be paid to the bishop, only during his incumbency. Swift.

There is no test of the tenure, but incumbency on the part of the king. E. Everett.

IN-CUM'BENT, a. [L. incumbens, incumbib.] To lie under or upon.

1. Lying or resting on.

And when to move th' incumbent load they try.

Addison.

2. Supported; buoyed up.

And fly incumbent on the dusky air.

Dryden.

3. Leaning on, or resting against; as incumbent stamens or anthers, in botany.

Martyn.

4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or press to performance; indispensable.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are incumbent on all christians.

Sprat.

IN-CUM'BENT, n. The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or of any office.

If it is applied to civil officers as Stith.

IN-CUM'BER, v. t. [Fr. encombrer; it. ingombrare.]

To burden with a load; to embarrass. [See Encumber, and its derivatives.}

IN-CUM'BRANCE, n. A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or
To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line

**INCURVATION, n.** The act of bending.

**2.** The state of being bent, or turned from a rectilinear direction.

**3.** The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence. **Stillingfleet.**

**INCURVE, v. t. incurvate.** To bend; to make crooked.

**INCURVITY,** [from L. incurvus]. A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward. **Brown.**

**INDAGATE, v. t. [L. indagare.] To seek or search out. [Not used.]**

**INDAGATION, n.** The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. **[Little used.]**

**INDAGATOR, n.** A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. **[Little used.]**

**INDART, v. t. [in and dart.]** To dart in; to thrust or strike in. **Shak.**

**Indebtitus assumpsit.** **[See Assumpsit.]**

**INDEBT, a verb, is never used.**

**INDEBTED, a. indebted.** [It. indebito.]

1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A is indebted to B; he is indebted in a large sum, or to a small sum.

2. Obliged by something received, for which, restitution or gratitude is due. We are indebted to our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth. We are indebted to God for life. We are indebted to the christian religion for many of the advantages and much of the refinement of modern times.

**INDEBTEDNESS, n. indebtedness.** The state of being indebted.

**INDEBTMENT, n. indebtedment.** The state of being indebted.

**INDECENT, a.** [Fr. indecent; L. indecens; in and decere, to become.]

That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to decency, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards one's superiors; indecency of behavior towards a stranger. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards a stranger. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards a stranger. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards a stranger.

**INDECENCY, n.** [Fr. indecèce; L. indecens; indecèo, indecèo, to become, to incurve; indecere, to incurve.]

That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to decency, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards one's superiors; indecency of behavior towards a stranger. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards a stranger. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards a stranger. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards a stranger.

**INDECENTLY, adv.** In a manner to offend modesty or decency.

**INDECIOUS, a.** [in and decious.]

Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

**INDECIMABLE, a.** Not liable to the payment of taxes.

**INDECISION, n.** [in and decision.]

Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

**INDECISIVE, a.** [in and decisive.]

Not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as an indecisive battle or engagement; an argument indecisive of the question.

2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as an indecisive state of mind; an indecisive character.
INDEFATIGABLY, adv. Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue. [Not used.]

INDEFATIGATION, n. Unweariness. [Hume.]

INDEFENSIBILITY, n. [from indefensible.]
The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as the indefensibility of a title. INDEFENSIBLE, a. [in and defensible.]

INDEFENSIVE, a. [in and defend.]

INDEFECTIVE, a. Not defective; perfect; complete. South. INDEFECTIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFEASIBILITY, n. [from indefectible.]
The quality of being subject to no defect or decay. INDEFEASIBLE, a. [in and defeasible.]

INDEFEASIBLE, a. Not defeasible; perfect; complete. [Unusual.] INDEFEASIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFEASIBILITY, n. [from indefeasible.]

INDEFECTIBLE, a. Not defective; perfect; complete. [Not used.]

INDEFECTIBILITY, n. [from indefectible.]

INDEFECTIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFECTIBLE, a. [in and indefectible.]

INDEFECTIBILITY, n. [from indefectible.]

I. That cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFECTIBLE, a. [in and indefectible.]

I. That cannot be defended or maintained. A military post may be indefensible. A bad cause is indefensible.

2. Not to be vindicated or justified. An improper action or inexplicable event is indefensible.

INDEFENSIVE, a. Having no defense. Herbert.

INDEFICIENCY, n. The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

INDEFICIENT, a. Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

INDEFINABLE, a. That cannot be defined. Reynolds.

INDEFINITE, a. [L. indefinitus; and indefinatus, defunto, to define; de and finito, to end, finis, end.]

I. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; as an indefinite time. An indefinite proposition, term or phrase, is one which has not a precise meaning or limited signification.

2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none; as indefinable space. A space may be indefinable, though not infinite.

INDEFINITELY, adv. Without any settled limitation; as space indefinitely extended.

2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision; as, to use a word indeterminately.

INDEFINITENESS, n. The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

INDEFINITE, n. Quantity not limited by any understanding, though yet finite. [Not used.]

INDELIBERATELY, adv. Without deliberation or premeditation.

INDELIBERATELY, adv. Without deliberation or premeditation. INDELIBERATELY, adv. Without deliberation or premeditation.

INDELIBILITY, n. The quality of being indelible. Horsley.

INDELIBLE, a. [Fr. indélébile; L. indelebilis; in and delébilis, from deléo, to blot out.]

1. Not to be blotted out, that cannot be effaced or canceled; as indelible letters or characters. Indelible ink is such as cannot be taken out of paper or cloth, or not by ordinary means.

2. Not to be annulled.

They are entailed with indelible power from above, to feed and govern this household. [Unusual.] Sprat.

3. That cannot be effaced or lost; as, impressions on the mind may be indelible; reproach or stain on reputation may be indelible.

INDELIBLY, adv. In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish.

INDELICACY, n. [in and delicacy.]

1. Wanting delicacy; indecent; but it expresses less than indecency; as an indelicate word or expression; indelicate behavior; indelicate customs.

2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

INDELICATELY, adv. Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

INDELICATELY, adv. Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

INDEMNIFICATION, n. [from indemnify.]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage or penalty.

2. Security against punishment.

3. Reimbursement of loss, damage or penalty.

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty.

2. To make good; to reimburse to one who has lost. We indemnify a man, by giving sufficient security to make him not liable to punishment, or by actual reimbursement of losses, after they have occurred.

INDEMNIFYING, pp. Saving harmless; securing against damage.

INDEMNIFY, v. t. [in and demanify; L. damnificus; damnarum, loss.]

1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage or penalty.

2. To make good; to reimburse to one who has lost. We indemnify a man, by giving sufficient security to make him not liable to punishment, or by actual reimbursement of losses, after they have occurred.

INDEMNIFYING, pp. Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

INDEMNITY, a. [Fr. indemnité; Sp. indemnidad; It. indemnità; L. in and damnum, loss.]

1. Security given to save harmless; a security against punishment.

2. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as the independence of the Supreme Being.

2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self.

3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. Independence of mind is an important qualification in a judge.

Declaration of Independence, the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain.

INDEPENDENT, a. [in and dependent.]

1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. God is the only being who is perfectly independent.

2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others;
not dependent. We all wish to be independent in property; yet few men are wholly independent, even in property, and none independent for the supply of their wants.

3. Affecting the means of independence; as an independent estate.

4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obdurate; self-directing; as a man of an independent mind.

5. Not connected with. It is believed the INDEPENDENTLY, adv. Without depending or relying on others; without control.

6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained; as an independent air or manner.

7. Separate from; exclusive.

7. In music, a direct, which see.

INDEX, pl. indexes, sometimes indices. [L. connected with indice, to show; in and indice, Gr. deixwv.] 1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

2. Want of fixed or stated direction.

INDEXICAL, a. Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

INDEXICALLY, adv. In the manner of an index.

INDEXERITY, n. [in and dexterity.]

1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness.

2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

INDIAN, a. [from India, and this from India, and this from Indus, the name of a river in Asia.] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West. In Dian, n. A general name of any native of the Indies; as an East Indian, or West Indian. It is particularly applied to any native of the American continent.


INDIAN Bread, n. A plant of the genus Jatropha.

INDIAN Cress, n. A plant of the genus Tropaeolum.

INDIAN Fig, n. A plant of the genus Caulis.

INDIAN Ink, n. A substance brought from China, used for water colors. It is in rolls or in square cakes, and is said to consist of lampblack and animal glue. Encyc.

INDIAN Red, n. A plant of the genus Canna.

INDIAN Red, n. A species of ocher, a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture and great weight.

INDIAN Rubber, n. The caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also elastic gum or resin. It is produced by incision from the syringing tree of Callimba.

INDICANT, a. [L. indicans; in and dico, to show.] Showing: pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease.

INDICATE, v. t. [L. indicare; in and dico, to show, Gr. deixwv.] 1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future. Thus, fermentation indicates a certain degree of heat in a liquor. A heavy swell of the sea in calm weather often indicates a storm at a distance. A particular kind of cloud in the west at evening, indicates the approach of rain.

2. To tell; to disclose.

3. In medicine, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength indicates the use of stimulants.

INDICATED, pp. Shown; pointed out; directed.

INDICATING, ppr. Showing; pointing out; directing.

INDICATION, n. The act of pointing out.

1. Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are plain indications of their weariness. Addison.

3. In medicine, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies.

4. Discovery made; intelligence given.

Bentley.

5. Explanation; display. [Little used.] Bacon.

INDICATIVE, a. [L. indicatib.] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. Reserve is not always indicative of modesty; it may be indicative of prudence.

2. In grammar, the indicative mode is the form of the verb that indicates, that is, which affirms or denies; as, he writes, he
INDICATIVELY, adv. In a manner to show or signify.

INDICATOR, n. He or that which shows or points out.

INDICATORY, a. Serving to show or mark renown.

INDICATE, v. t. [L. indicatus, from in, in and dicere, to speak.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to indict, as it is of a house of representatives to impeach. It is followed by of; as indicted of treason or arson.

INDICTABLE, a. indictable. That may be indicted; as an indictable offender.

INDICTED, pp. indicted. Accused by a grand jury.

INDICTING, ppr. indicted. One who indicts.

INDICTING, v. t. inditing. Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

INDICATION, n. [Fr. from L. indicatio; in and differo, to differ. Indifference is little used.

1. Declaration; proclamation. Bacon.

2. In chronology, a cycle of fifteen years, in which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army, at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the indiction should be used as the point from which the mind is not inclined to one side or the other.

3. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

INDIFFERENCE, n. a. [L. indigena; in or ind, and geno, gigno, to beget, or to be born.]

1. Native; born in a country; applied to different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side or the other; as when we see a contest of parties with indifference.

2. Impartiality: freedom from prejudice, possession or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with indifference. [This is a different application of the first definition.]

3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it, or the knowledge of human beings can withhold the wretchedness of the poor with indifference.

4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates, as when we speak of the indifference of things in themselves.

INDIFFERENT, a. [Fr. from L. indifferentia.

1. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in different persons or things; a state in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates, as when we speak of the indifference of things in themselves.

2. Not well; tolerably, passably; as indifferent writing or paper.

3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of anger.

4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

INDIGNATION, n. [Fr. from L. indignatio.

1. Native; born in a country; applied to different persons or things; a state in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates, as when we speak of the indifference of things in themselves.

2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; applied to vegetables.

INDIGENT, a. [L. indigentia.

1. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body.

2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGESTIBLE, a. [in and digested; L. indigestus.

1. Indigestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body.

2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

3. Not to be digested; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body.

INDIGESTION, n. [Fr. from L. indigesta.

1. Dyspepsia; that state of the stomach in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates, as when we speak of the indifference of things in themselves.

2. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of anger.

INDIGNANT, a. [L. indignans, from indignor, to disdain; in and dignor, dignus.

1. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

2. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

3. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

INDIGNATION, n. [Fr. from L. indignatio,

1. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

2. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

3. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

INDIGNIFY, v. t. To treat disdainfully. [Not used.

INDIGEST, a. A crude mass. [Not used.

INDIGESTED, a. [in and digested; L. indigestus.

1. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

2. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

3. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. 2 Cor. vii.

INDICATE, v. t. [L. indicatus, from in and dicere, to speak.]

1. To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to indict, as it is of a house of representatives to impeach. It is followed by of; as indicted of treason or arson.

2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as an indictable offense.

3. Subject to indictment; as an indictable offense.
indignity, n. [L. indignitas.] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; contumely, insubordination or injury, accompanied with insult. Contumacious words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behavior, are indignities. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest indignity. Obs. Halli.

Indigo, n. [L. indicum, from India; Fr. indigo.]

A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the tincture is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the dye begins to granulate. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is drawn off, and the indigo is dried in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dying blue. Edwards, F. V. Ind.

Indigometer, re. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo. Ure.

Indigo-plant, n. A plant of the genus Indigofera, from which is prepared indigo. It is a native of Asia, Africa and America; and called by the native Americans, anigofa. The calyx is patent; the carina of the corolla is furnished with a subulate, patulous linear. Several species are cultivated for making indigo, of which the most important are the tonil, or common indigo-plant, the anil, a larger species, and the disperma, which furnishes the Guatemalan indigo. Encyc. Miller. Edin. Encyc.

Indigometer, n. [in and indite.] Not indirecibly or slow. Cornwallis.

Indigence, n. [in and diligence.] Want of diligence; slothfulness. B. Jonson.

Indigent, a. Not diligent; idle; slothful. Feltham.

Indigently, adv. Without diligence. B. Hall.

Indispensable, a. That cannot be diminished. Milton.

Indirect, a. [L. indirectus; in and directus, from dirigio.

1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. From New York to England by Bordeaux, is an indirect course.

2. Not direct, in a moral sense; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequently: by remote means; as an indirect accusation; an indirect attack on reputation; an indirect answer or proposal. Hence,

3. Wrong; improper. Shak.

4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive. Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other. Tillotson.

5. Indirect tax, is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, and a tax on income, which cannot to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are indispensable to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow men are of indispensable obligation.

Indispensability, a. Indispensable. [Little used.] Skelton.

Indispensible, a. [Fr. indispensable.] Skelton.


Indiscreet, a. Not discrete or separated.

Indiscernibly, adv. In a manner not to be seen or perceived. More.

Indiscreet, a. [Fr. indiscret.] Not discreet; without prudence; inconsiderately; with 'towards.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudescence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

Indiscreet, a. Not discrete or separated.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscretely, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.

Indiscreetly, adv. Without discretion; in confusion.

Indiscretion, n. [in and discretion.] Want of discretion; prudence. Pownall.
2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union, obligation or binding force.

INDISSOLUBLE, a. [Fr. from L. indissolubilis; in and dissolubilis, from dissolvo; dis and solvo, to loosen.]
1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely indissoluble by heat; many are indissoluble in water.

2. That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; as an indissoluble league or covenant. The marriage covenant is indissoluble, except in certain specified cases.

3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as indissoluble friendship; indissoluble bands of love.

INDISOLUBENESS, n. The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation or breach; indissolubility. Hole.

INDISOLUBLY, adv. In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.
On the other hand, indissolubly firm. Milton.

INDISSOLVABLE, a. [in and dissolvable.]
1. That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied.

2. That cannot be broken; perpetually firm and binding; as an indissoluble bond of union.

3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

INDISTANCY, n. Want of distance or separation. [A bad word and not used.]

INDISTINCT, a. [Fr.; L. indistinctus; in and distinctus. See Distinct.]
1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separable in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are indistinct, when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are indistinct, when the ear cannot separate them. Hence,

2. Obscure; not clear; confused; as indistinct ideas or notions.

3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well defined images; as indistinct vision; an indistinct view.

4. Not exactly discerning. [Unusual.]

INDISTINCTLY, adv. Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are mistakingly seen.

2. Confusely; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are indistinctly comprehended.

3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is indistinctly marked.

INDISTINCTNESS, n. Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, a. [in and distinguishable.]
That cannot be distinguished or separated; indistinguishable. Tyler.

INDISTINGUISHING, a. Making no difference; as indistinguishable liberalties. Johnson.

INDISTURBANCE, n. [in and disturbance.]
Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquility. Temple.

INDITCH', V. t. To bury in a ditch. [Little used.]
Bp. Hall.

INDITE, v. t. [L. indiclo, indicium; in and diclo, to speak.]
1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.
Hear how I learned Greece her useful rules indites. Pope.

2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight indicated his separation from the party. My heart is inditing a good matter. Ps. lxxiv.

INDITED, pp. Composed; written; dictated.

INDICTMENT, n. The act of indicting, committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.

INDIVIDABLE, a. Not capable of division.

INDIVIDED, a. Unindivided. Patrick.

INDIVIDUAL, n. A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an individual present.

2. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is rarely applied except to human beings.

INDIVIDUALITY, n. Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. Arbuthnot.

INDIVIDUALIZE, v. t. To distinguish, to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others. Drake.

INDIVIDUALIZED, pp. Distinguished as a particular person or thing. Drake.

INDIVIDUALIZING, pprr. Distinguishing as an individual.

INDIVIDUALLY, adv. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitily accomplish what each of them individually cannot perform.

2. With separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALIZED, pp. Distinguished as an individual.

INDIVIDUALIZING, pprr. Distinguishing as an individual.

INDIVIDUALLY, adv. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. Thirty men will unitily accomplish what each of them individually cannot perform.

2. With separate or distinct existence.

INDISCRIMINATE, a. Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are mistakingly seen.

2. Confusely; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are indistinctly comprehended.

3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is indistinctly marked.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? Hooker.

3. Inseparably; incommunicably.

Oneness—its attribute individually possessed. Berkeley.

INDIVIDUATE, a. Unindivided.

INDIVIDUATE, v. l. To make single; to distinguish from others of the species. Life is individuated into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. More.

INDIVIDUATION, a. The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. Watts.

2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis.

INDIVIDUITY, n. Separate existence. [Not used.]


INDIVISIBILITY, n. [See Indivisible.]
The state or property of being indivisible. Locke.

INDIVISIBLE, a. s as z. [in and divisible. See Divide.]
That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts. Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, cannot be considered as indivisible. The mind or soul must be indivisible. A mathematical point is indivisible.

INDIVISIBILITY, n. In geometry, indivisibles are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small. Encyc.

INDIVISIBILITY, n. Indivisibility, which see.

INDIVISIBLY, adv. So as not to be capable of division.

INDOCIL, a. [in and docil.]

INDOCIL, a. [Fr.; L. docilis; in and docilis; docile; to teach.]
1. Not teachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect.


INDOCIBLE, a. [in and docil.]

INDOCIBLE, a. [Fr.; L. docilis; in and docilis; docile; to teach.]
1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull.

2. Intractable, as a beast.

INDOCILITY, n. [Fr. indocilit.]

INDOCILITY, n. [Fr. indocilit.]


2. Intractableness, as of a beast.

INDOCRINATE, v. t. [Fr. endocriner.]

INDOCRINATE, v. t. [Fr. endocriner.]

INDOCRINATE, v. t. [Fr. endocriner.]

TO teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

He took much delight in indoctrinating his young unexperienced favorite. Clarendon.

INDOCRINATED, pp. Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.

INDOCRINATING, pprr. Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.


INDOLENCE, n. [Fr. indolent.]

INDOLENCE, n. [Fr. indolentia; in and dolens, to be pained.]

1. Laziness; freedom from pain. Burnet.

2. Habitual idleness; disposition to labor; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. Idleness, like laziness, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; idleness does not.
INDOLENT, a. [Fr.] Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease; applied to persons.

1. Inactive; idle; as an indolent life.

2. Freen from pain; as an indolent tumor.

INDOLENTLY, adv. In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you indolently sit. Addison.

INDOMITABLE, a. [Fr.; in and dompter, L. domo, to tame.] Not to be subdued.

INDOLENT, a. [Fr.] Habitually idle or

INDORSE, v. t. indors'. [L. in and dorsum, the back.]

INDORS'ABLE, a. That may be indorsed, assigned or transferred by endorsement. The bill was indorsed to the bank.

To indorse in blank, to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the indorser.

INDORSE, n. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, n. indors'ment. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

INDORSEE', n. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

INDUCT', v. t. [L. inductus, from induco in and duco, to lead.]

INDUCT'ED, pp. Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCT'ING, ppr. Introducing into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCT'IVE, a. Leading or drawing; with the.

INDUCT'IVE, adv. By induction or inference.

INDUCT'OR, n. The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

INDUEMENT, n. indu'ment. A putting on; endowment. Mountagu.

INDULGE, v. i. indulj'. To permit to enjoy motives. The emperor could not be induced to take part in the contest.

1. To produce by influence.

2. To produce by influence.

3. To produce; to bring on; to cause; as a fever induced by extreme fatigue. The revolution in France has induced a change of opinions and of property.

4. To introduce; to bring into view.

The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first lines. Pope.

5. To offer by way of induction or inference. [Not used.]

INDUCED, pp. Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.

INDUCEMENT, n. Motive; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an inducement to idleness. The love of money is an inducement to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad.

INDUCER, n. He or that which induces persuades or influences.

INDUCIBLE, a. That may be induced; that may be offered by induction.

1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by argument, reason or fact that tends to persuade or influence the mind.

INDUCT'ED, pp. Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.

INDUCED, pp. Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCT'ING, ppr. Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing.

INDUCT, v. t. [L. inductus, from induco in and duco, to lead.] Literally, to bring in or introduce. Hence, appropriately.

To introduce, as to a benefice or office, to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies. Clerks or parsons are inducted by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issues a precept to other clergymen to perform the duty. In the United States, certain civil officers and presidents of colleges, are inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

INDUCED, pp. Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCED, pp. Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCTILE, a. [in and ductile.] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. (See Ductile.)

INDUCTIL'ITY, n. The quality of being inductile.

INDUCTING, pp. Introducing into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCTION, n. [Fr. from L. inductionem.] See Induct.

1. Literally, a bringing in; introduction; entrance. Hence.

2. In logic and rhetoric, the act of drawing a consequence from two or more propositions, which are called premises.

3. The method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones.

4. The conclusion or inference drawn from premises or from propositions which are admitted to be true, either in fact, or for the sake of argument.

5. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living; the introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies. Induction is applied to the introduction of officers, only when certain officers are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the transaction. In Great Britain, induction is used for giving possession of ecclesiastical offices. In the United States, it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

INDUCTIVE, a. Leading or drawing; with.

INDUCTIVE, adv. By induction or inference.

INDUCTIVELY, adv. By induction or inference.

INDUCT'OR, n. The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

INDUE, v. t. indu'. [L. induere; Gr. inow; Fr. enduire. This word coincides nearly in signification with endow, is, to put on, to furnish. Due is evidently a contracted word.]

1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe; as, to induce matter with forms, or man with intelligence.

2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.

INDUCE, v. i. Induced.

INDUCEMENT, n. indu'ment. A putting on; endowment. Mountagu.

INDUCING, pp. Investing; putting on.

INDULGE, v. t. indulg'. [L. indulgere. This word is compound, but the primitive simple verb is not known, nor the radical sense. If allied to G. and D. dulden, to bear, to tolerate, it is from the root of L. tolera.]

1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; as, to indulge one's propensities; to indulge the passions; to indulge pride, selfishness or inclinations.

2. To gratify, negatively; not to check or restrain the will, appetite or desire; as, to indulge children in amusements.

3. To gratify, positively; to grant something not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night! Page.

4. In general, to gratify; to favor; to humor; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.

It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has with before it; if it is a habit, it has in. He indulged himself with a glass of wine; he indulged himself in sloth or intemperance.

INDULGE, v. i. indulg'. To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to indulge in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a parenthesis being omitted; as, to indulge myself or himself.
INDURATION, n. The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. Bacon.

1. Hardness of heart; obduracy. Decay of Piety.

INDUSTRIOUS, a. [L. indutrius, from industry.]

Diligent in business or study; constantly regularly or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to slothful and idle. Frugal and industrious men are commonly friendly to the established government.

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to remiss or slack; as industrious to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.

3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as an industrious life.

4. Careful; assiduous; as the industrious application of knowing men. Watts.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, adv. With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or mind.

INDULGED, pp. Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as love indulged to excess.

INDULGENCE, n. Free permission; U

2. Gratification; as the indulgence of lust or vices, than to practice laborious virtues. Johnson.

3. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires; as a child indulged by his parents.

3. Granted. To yield; to comply; to be favorable.

INDUL'GENT, a. Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as an indulgent parent.

3. Gratifying; favoring; with of.

INDUL'GENCE, n. Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

2. Mild; favorable; not severe; as the indulgent censure of posterity. Johnson.


INDULGENTLY, adv. With unrestrained enjoyment.

3. Mildly; favorably; not severely.

INDULGER, n. One who indulges.

INDUL'GING, ppr. Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying.

INDUL'T, § n. [It. indulto, a pardon; L. indulto, indulged.]

1. In the church of Rome, the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.

2. In Spain, a duty, tax or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons. Enyce.

INDURATE, r. i. [L. indurato; in and duro, to harden.]

To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay indurates by drying, and by extreme heat.

INDURATE, v. t. To make hard. Extreme heat indurates clay. Some fossils are indurated by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to indurate the heart. Goldsmith.

INDURATED, pp. Hardened; made obdurate.

INDURATING, ppr. Hardening; rendering insensible.
INEFFICIENCY, n. [in and efficiency.] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

INEFFICIENT, a. [in and efficient.] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficient.

2. Not active; effecting nothing; as an inefficient force. Chesterfield.

INELABORATE, a. Not elaborate; not wrought with care. Cookeyns.

INELEGANCE, [See Inelegant.] Want of beauty or polish, as an edifice; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

INELEGANT, a. [L. inelegans; in and elegans, from the root of alere, to feed.] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as an edifice; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

INELASTIC, a. [in and elastic.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; inelastic.

INELASTICITY, n. The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

INEQUALITY, n. [See Inequality.] Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; notjust.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUALITY, n. 

1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions or amount; as an inequality in size or stature; an inequality of numbers or of power; inequality of distances or of motions.

2. Unevenness; want of levellness; the alternation or jagging of a surface; as the inequalities of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as the inequality of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as the inequality of air or temperature.

5. Difference of rank, station or condition; as the inequalities of men in society; inequalities of rank or property.

INEQUIDISTANT, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUALITARIAN, a. Not having equal sides.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. [in and equivalent.] Not equivalent; not just.

INEQUIVALENT, a. Not having equal sides.
2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; inexhausted.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, a. [in and exhausted. See Expire.]
1. That cannot be exhausted or emptied; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as an inexplicable mystery.

INEXPRESSIBLE, a. [in and expressible, from express.]
That cannot be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as inexplicable grief, joy or pleasure.

INEXPRESSIBLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

INEXPLICABLE, a. [Fr. from L. inexplicabilis, in and explicis, to unfold.]
That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as an inexplicable mystery.

INEXPLOSABLE, a. [in and explorable, from explore.]
That cannot be exploded, searched or discovered.

INEXPOSURE, n. [in and exposure.]
A state of not being exposed. 

INEXPEDIENT, a. [in and expedient.]
Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty; as inexorable equality of laws.

INEXPERIENCE, n. [in and experience.]
Want of experience or experimental knowledge; the infancy of youth, or their infancy of the world.

INEXPERIENCED, a. Not having experience; unskilled.

INEXPERT, a. [in and expert.]
Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.


INEXCEPTED, a. Not expected. [Not in use.]

INEXPECTANCE, n. [in and expectation.]
Want of fitness; improvidence; unsuitableness to the purpose. The inexpedience of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its availing the intended purpose or not.

INEXPElVENT, a. [in and expedient.]
Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is inexpedient.

INEXPLANABLE, a. [Sax. in, fangan, to fang, to make his own.]
Want of experience or experimental knowledge; the infancy of youth, or their infancy of the world.

INEXPERIENCED, a. Not having experience; unskilled.

INEXPERIENCED, a. [in and expert.]
Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

INEXPERIEMENT, a. A child that admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as an inexpiable crime or offense.

INEXPIRABLE, a. To a degree that admits of no atonement; as inexpiable hate.

INFEARING, n. The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, n. The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIVE, a. Not to be exhausted or spent.

INEXISTENCE, n. [in and existent.]
Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty; as inexorable equality of laws.

INEXPLICABLE, a. [Fr. from L. inexplicabilis; in and explicis, to unfold.]
That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as an inexplicable mystery.

INEXPRESSIBLE, a. [in and expressible, from express.]
That cannot be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as inexplicable grief, joy or pleasure.

INEXPRESSIBLY, adv. In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

INFALLIBLE, a. [F. infallible; in and fallir, to fail.]
1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; applied to persons. No man is infallible; to be infallible is the prerogative of God only.

INFALLIBLY, adv. Without a possibility of erring or mistaking.

INFAMOUS, a. [Fr. infamous; L. infamia; in and fama, fame.]
1. Of ill report, emphatically; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile; used of persons; as an infamous liar; an infamous raker or gambler.

2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous; as an infamous vice.

3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. An infamous person cannot be a witness.

INFAMOUSLY, adv. In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

INFAMOUSNESS, n. [Fr. infamie; L. infamia; in and fama, report.]
1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to infamy.

2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; as the infamy of an action.

3. In law, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which he is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

INFANCY, n. [L. infancia. See Infant.] 
1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In common usage, infancy extends not beyond the first year or two of life, but there is not a defined limit where infancy ends, and childhood begins.

2. In law, infancy extends to the age of twenty one years.

3. The first age of any thing; the beginning or early period of existence; as the infancy of the Roman republic; the infancy of a college or of a charitable society; the infancy of the rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

INFANDOUS, a. [L. infandus.]
2. Too odious to be expressed. [Not in use.]

INFANT, n. [Fr. enfant; L. infans; in and fans, speaking, far, to speak.]
1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. In common usage, a child ceases to be called an
infant within the first or second year, but at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.

2. Young; tender; not mature; as infantile.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANT, a. Pertaining to infants or on an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child's.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. [L. infantilis.] Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTE, n. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest daughter when heir apparent.

INFANCY, n. [Sp. infancia; It. fanciulla. See infant.]

1. The period of life from conception to birth; the time when a person is an infant.

2. Young; tender; not mature; as infantile.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child's.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child’s.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child’s.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child’s.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child’s.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child’s.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]

1. The intentional killing of an infant.

2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.

3. A slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, a. Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.

INFANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or young children.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child’s.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanterie; Sp. infantería; It. infanteria; L. infanteria. See infant.] In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry.

INFANTICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and caedo, to kill.]
INFERABLE, a. That may be inferred or deduced from premises. Burke.

INFERABLE, pp. Having result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called premises are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true. Reynolds.

INFERIOR, n. A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

INFERNAL, a. [Fr. from L. infernus.]

INFERNAL, n. An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

INFERNITY, n. [Fr. inferiority.]

INFEST', v.t. [VT. infester: .infesto.]

INFESTED, pp. Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

INFESTED, adj. [and fester.]

INFESTING, pp. Annoying; harassing; disturbing.

INFESTIVE, a. [and festive.]

INFESTIVE, n. Having no mirth.

INFESTIOUS, a. [L. infestus.]

INFED'ELITY, n. [Fr. infidelite; L. infidelitas.]

1. In general, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit.

2. Dishonesty of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin of Christianity.

3. Unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.

4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; as, the infidelity of a friend or a servant. In this sense, unfaithfulness is most used.

INFIL'TRATION, n. The act or process of entering the pores or interstices of a substance.

INFIL'TRATE, v.t. [Fr. filtrer, to filter.]

1. To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

2. To set in; to fasten in something.

INFIRM, v.t. [Infirme.]

INFIRM, n. An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

INFIRM, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILITY, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFEST, v.t. [Infester; L. infesta.]

1. To offer; to produce. [Not used.]

2. To set in; to fasten in something.

3. To plant or fix; to implant.

INFERTILITY, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILITY, n. Boundless extent of time, space or qualities; infinity.

INFERTILE, a. [Fr. from L. infertalis; in and fertilis.]

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.

INFERTILE, adj. Not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an infertile soil.

INFERTILE, n. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the infertility of land.
Inflammable, a. That may be set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; in a literal sense. But more generally.

2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; as, to inflame love, lust or thirst; to inflame desire or anger.

3. To exasperate; to aggravate in description.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. [Unusual.]

4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood; to inflame the blood or body; to inflame with wine.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a presumption.

Inflammation, n. [L. inflammatio.] The act of inflating.

1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming.

2. The state of being inflamed.

Inflammable, a. That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of taking fire.

Inflammability, n. Susceptibility of taking fire.

Inflammable, a. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; unyielding pertinacity.

Inflammability, n. [Fr. inflamabilité; from inflammable, inflamer, to inflame, f. inflamme, flame.]

1. The quality of being inflamed, or capable of taking fire; inflammability.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; unyielding pertinacity.

3. That cannot be bent; as, an inflexible oak.

4. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; cannot be turned; as, a man of upright and inflexible temper.

5. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible. Watts.

Inflexibly, adv. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciously; inexorable. A judge should be inflexibly just and impartial. 

Inflexibility, n. [Fr. inflexibilité; from inflexible, to inflexible, to bend.]

1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.

2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion.

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible. Watts.

Inflexibly, adv. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciously; inexorable. A judge should be inflexibly just and impartial.

Inflamed, pp. Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

Inflection, n. [L. inflatio.]

1. The act of inflating.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; unyielding pertinacity.

3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity.


5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a presumption.

Inflamme, v. t. [L. in flamme; in and flamme, flame.]

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; in a literal sense. But more generally.

2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and turbulence; as an inflammation of the body.

3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as an inflammation of the body politic, or of parties.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a presumption.

Inflame, v. t. [L. inflamare; in and amare, to love.

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn.

2. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

3. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as an inflammation of the body.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a presumption.

Inflame, v. t. [L. inflamare; in and amare, to love.

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn.

2. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

3. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as an inflammation of the body.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.

6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to inflame the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.

7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a presumption.

Inflamed, pp. Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

Infletting, ppr. Bending or turning from a direct line or modulating, as the voice.

Inflexible, a. [L. inflexibilis, from inflexus, to bend, bent.

1. That cannot be bent; as an inflexible oak.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; cannot be turned; as, a man of upright and inflexible temper.

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible. Watts.

Inflexibly, adv. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciously; inexorable. A judge should be inflexibly just and impartial.

Inflexibility, n. [Fr. inflexibilité; from inflexible, to bend.

1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.

2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion.

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible. Watts.

Inflexibly, adv. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciously; inexorable.
3. To move, as the passions; as, to influence one by pity.
4. To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficiently to influence our faith and practice.

INFLUENCED, pp. Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.

INFLUENCING, pp. Moving; affecting; inducing.

INFLUENT, a. Flowing in. [Little used. Arbuthnot.] 

INFLUENTIAL, a. Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes.

INFLUENTIAL characters, persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others. Hamilton.

INFLUENTIALLY, adv. By means of influence, so as to incline, move or direct.

INFLUENZA, n. [It. influenza, influe.] An epidemic disease of the respiratory organs; an influenza, as the influenza of October and November, 1789; and that of April and May, 1790, were very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like influenza prevailed in the winters of 1835 and 1836.

INFLUX, n. [L. influxus, influo; in and fluo, to flow.] 1. The act of flowing in; as an influx of light or other fluid.

INFLUENTIAL, a. Influential. [Not used.] Hale.

INFLUENTIALITY, n. [from informal.] Want of regular or customary form. The informality of legal proceedings may render them void.

INFORM', v. t. [Fr. informer; Sp. informar; L. informare.] 1. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing; usually followed by of. Before we judge, we should be well informed of the facts relating to the case. A messenger arrived and informed the commander of the state of the troops, Letters from Europe inform us of the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks.

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

Tertullus informed the governor against Paul. Acts xxiv.

In this application the verb is usually transitive; as, A informed against B.

INFORM', n. v. i. To give intelligence. Shak.

He might either teach in the same manner, or inform how he had been taught—Monthly Rev.

INFORMA'TION, n. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and informed against A.

INFORM'AL, a. [in and formal.] Not in the regular or usual form; as an informal writing; informal proceedings.

2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as, an informal visit.

3. Not with the official forms; as, the secretary made to the envoy an informal communication.

INFORMALLY, adv. In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

INFORM'ANT, n. One who informs, or gives intelligence.

1. One who offers an accusation. [See Informer, which is generally used.]

INFORMATION, n. [Fr. from L. informatio.] 1. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by word or writing. The informer had been informed of the capture of the wealthiest part of the town.

2. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An information is the accusation of a common informer or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an indictment or a presentment. Blackstone.

INFORM'A'TIVE, a. Having power to animate.

INFORM'ED, pp. Told; instructed; made acquainted.

INFORM'E'R, n. One who animates, informs or gives intelligence.

2. One who communicates, or whose duty it is to communicate to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of the laws of the land, and bring the offenders to trial.

INFORM'IDABLE, a. [in and formidable.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not informidable. Milton.

INFORM'ING, pp. Giving notice or intelligence; telling.

INFORM'ER, n. One who offers an accusation. [See Informant.]

To break; to violate. This is synonymous with infringe; it is an unnecessary word and little used.

INFRACT', v. t. [L. infractus, from infrango; in and frango, to break.]

To break; to violate. This is synonymous with infringe; it is an unnecessary word and little used.

INFRACTION, n. [Fr. from L. infractio. See In fract.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance; as an infraction of a treaty, compact, agreement or law. Walte.

INFRACT'OR, n. One that violates an agreement, &c.

INFRA MUND'ANE, a. [L. infra, below, and mundus, world.] Of no regular form or figure; as infrangible atoms. Cheyne.

INFRA'GIBLE, a. [in and frangible.] Not to be broken or separated into parts; as infrangible atoms. Cheyne.

INFREQUENCY, n. [L. infrequens; and frequens, frequent.] Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

INFRI'GATE, v. t. [L. in and frigidus, cold.] To chill; to make cold. [Little used.] Boyle.

INFRI'GATION, n. The act of making cold.

INFRINGE, v. t. infringe; [L. infringing, to break. See Break.]

1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person infringes an agreement or covenant by neg- lecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.

2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to infringe a law.

3. To destroy or hinder; as, to infringe efficacy. [Little used.] Hooker.
INGRAVE, v. t. To bury. [Not used.]

INGRAVIDATE, v. t. [L. gravidus.] To impregnate. Fuller.

INGREAT, v. t. To make great. [Not in use.]

INGREDIENT, n. [Fr. from L. ingredientus, entering into; ingrediō; in and grādus, a step, grade.] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain ingredients; and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper ingredient in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.

INGRESS, n. [L. ingressus, in and greō, to enter.] 1. Entrance; as the ingress of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.

2. Power of entrance; means of entering.

All ingress was prohibited.

INGRESSION, n. [Fr. from L. ingressio, ingressus.] The act of entering; entrance.

INGRAFT, v. t. To insert, as cions in.

INGRAFTING, ppr. Inserting, as cions in a native stock; set or fixed deep.

INGRAFTMENT, n. The act of ingrafting.

2. The thing ingrafted.

INGRAIN, v. t. [in and groin.] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

INGRAINED, pp. Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as ingrained carpets.

INGRAINING, ppr. Dyeing in the raw material.

INGRAPPLED, a. Grappled; seized on; entwined. Drayton.

INGRATITUDE, n. [Fr.; in and gratitude.] Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness; ingratitude. Ministers and courtiers ingratiate themselves with the sovereign. Demagogues ingrate themselves with the populace.

2. To cast into a gulf. Hayward.

INGULFED, pp. Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

3. To set or fix deep and firm.

INGURGITATE, v. t. [L. ingurgitātus, ingsurgō, to swallow greedily, or in great quantity.

INGURGITATION, n. The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

INGUSTABLE, a. [L. in and gusto, to taste.] That cannot be tasted. [Little used.]

INHABITABLE, a. [from inhabit.]

INHABITANCE, n. Residence of dwellers; an inhabitant.

INHABITANCY, n. Residence; habitation.

INHABITANT, n. A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as a inhabitant of a town or parish, so as to subject the town or parish to support him, if a pauper, are defined by the statutes of different governments or states.

INHABITATION, n. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited.

INHABITER, n. One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

INHABITED, pp. Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

INHABITING, ppr. Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

INHABITRESS, n. A female inhabitant.

INHALER, n. One who inhales.

1. In medicine, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarhal complaints. 

2. In medicine, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarhal complaints. 

INHALING, ppr. Drawing into the lungs; inhaling.

INHARMONICAL, a. Unharmonious; discordant.

INHARMONIC, a. 

INHARMONICALLY, adv. Without harmony; discordantly.

INHERENCE, n. Existence in something; inherent baseness. Shak.

INHERENT, a. Existing in something else; as, color inheres in cloth; a dark inker in the flesh.

INHERENTLY, adv. By inheritance.

INHERENCY, n. Existence in something else; as, color inheres in cloth; a dark inker in the flesh.

INHERENCY, n. Existence in something else; as, color inheres in cloth; a dark inker in the flesh.

INHERENT, a. Existing in something else, so as to be inscrutable from it.

INHERENTLY, adv. By inheritance.

INHERENTLY, adv. By inheritance.
INHER'RING, pp. Existing or fixed in something else.

INHER'IT, v. t. [Sp. heredar; Port. herdar; It. eredare; Fr. heriter; from L. hares, an heir.

1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title, or by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir inherits the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman inherits his father's title, and the eldest son of a king inherits the crown.

2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son inherits the virtues of his father; the daughter inherits the temper of her mother, and children often inherit the constitutional infirmities of their parents.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; to inherit everlasting life; to inherit the promises.

—That thou mayest live, and inherit the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. Deut. xvi.

The meek shall inherit the earth. Matt. v.

INHERIT, v. i. To take or have possession property.

—Thou shall not inherit in our father's house.

Judges.

INHERITABLE, a. That may be inherited; transmissible or descpicable from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as an inheritable estate or title.

2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as inheritable qualities or infirmities.

3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

By attainer—the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be no longer inheritable. Blackstone.

INHERITABLY, adv. By inheritance.

INHERITANCE, n. An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor.

2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir receiveth the estate by inheritance.

3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, is there yet any portion or inheritance for us in our father's house? Gen. xxvi.

I N I T A B L E, pp. Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

INHERITING, pp. Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

INHERITOR, n. An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

INHERITRESS, n. An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

INHERITRIX, n. Inheritor.

INHERSE, v. t. inherst. [in and herse.] To inclose in a funeral monument. Shak.

INHESION, n. A session. [L. inhesio, inherere.] Inheritance; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

INHIBITION, n. [L. inhibitio.] A gaping after: eager desire. [Not used.]

INHIBIT, v. t. [Fr. inhiber; L. inhibo; in and habeo, to hold, properly to rush or drive.]

1. To restrain; to hinder: to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited or inhibited—by the objects without them. Bentley.

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were inhibited by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a part.

INHIBITED, pp. Restrained; forbid.

INHIBITING, pp. Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.

INHIBITION, n. [Fr. from L. inhibitio.] Prohibition; restraint; embargo.

2. In law, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. Coke.

INHOLD, v. t. pret. and pp. inheld. [in and hold.]

To have inherent; to contain in itself. [Little used.]


Spenser.

INHOOP', v. t. [in and hoop.] To confine or inclose in any place. Shak.

INHOSPITAL, a. [in and hospital.]

1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain guests or strangers; as inhospitable deserts or rocks. Milton.

2. Inhuman.

INHOSPITABLE, a. [in and hospitable.]

1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as an inhospitable person or people.

2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence or shelter to strangers; as inhospitable deserts or countries. Dryden.

INHOSPITABLY, adv. Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, n. Want of hospitality.

INHOSPITALITY, n. Patience of kindliness or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward. Chesterfield.

INHUMAN, a. [Fr. inhumin; L. inhumanus; in and humanus, humane.]

1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as an inhuman person or people.

2. Marked with cruelty; as an inhuman act.

INHUMANITY, n. [Fr. inhumanite.] Cruelty in disposition; savagery of heart; used of persons.

2. Cruelty in act; barbarity; used of actions.

INHUMANLY, adv. With cruelty; barbarously. Sibb.

INHUMATE, v. t. [Fr. inhumare; L. inhumare, to bury.]

1. To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.

2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth, or a like substance.

INHUMATION, n. The act of burying; interment.

INHUMATE, v. t. [Low L. initiare, to enter or begin, from L. initium, in to enter; in and eo, to go.]

1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by in
3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to instruct the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to initiate a person into the mysteries of Ceres.

2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to initiate one into a club. Addison.

3. Admission by application of ceremonies; as, to initiate a person into the mysteries of Ceres.

INI'TIATING, ppr. Introducing by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to initiate a person into a club. Addison.

INI'TIATED, pp. Instructed in the first rite. Pope.

INI'TIATION, n. [L. initiatio, from initio, to initiate.]
The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies; as, to initiate a person into a Christian community.

2. The process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown.

3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to initiate one into the visible church by baptism. Hammond.

INI'TIATORY, a. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies.

Two initiatory rites of the same general import cannot exist together. J. M. Mason.

INI'TIATORY, n. [supra.] Introductory rite.

INJECT', v. t. [L. injectus, injectio; in and iacio, to throw.]
1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to inject any thing into the mouth or stomach.

2. To cast or throw on.

3. To cast or throw on.

INJECT'ING, ppr. Throwing in or on.

INJECTED, pp. Thrown in or on.

INJECTION, n. [Fr. from L. injectus.]
The act of throwing in, particularly that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe.

2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a collyrium.

3. In anatomy, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. Eoncé.

INJOIN. See Enjoin.

INJUDICUNDITY, n. [L. in/undio, from injunctio, order to join; and justitia, justice.]
1. Inquiety; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to a unequal distribution of rights, property or privileges among persons who have equal claims.

3. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame. Watts.

INK, n. [D. ink; Fr. encre.
A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of gall, copperas and gum-arabic.

2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, &c.

Printing ink is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it about an hour, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and rosin.

Ink for the rolling press, is made with linseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.

Indian ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue. Nicholson.

2. Sympathetic ink, a liquor used for writing, which exhibits no color or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. Eoncé.

INK, v. t. To black or daub with ink.

INK-HORN, n. [ink and horn; horns being formerly used for holding ink.]
1. A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Ink horns are made of horn, glass or stone.

detraction, are sometimes injurious to reputation.

7. In general, whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed injurious.

7. INJURIOUSLY, adv. Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

INJURIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being injurious or hurtful.

INJURY, n. [L. injuria; in and jus, juris, right; Fr. injure; It. ingiuria; Sp. injuria.]
1. In general, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an injury. That which impairs the mental faculties, is an injury. These injuries may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are injuries to rights. Slander is an injury to reputation, and so is cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an injury. We may receive injury by mistake as well as by injustice.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do injury to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. Watts.

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.

INJUS'TICE, n. [Fr. from L. injustitia; in and justitia, justice.]
1. Inquiety; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an unequal distribution of rights, property or privileges among persons who have equal claims.

3. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame. Watts.

4. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.
2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.

INK, n. [from ink-y.] The state or quality of being ink-y.

INK-LID, n. A kind of narrow fillet; tape.

INK-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is in the manufacture of ink.

INKNOT, v.t. [in and knot.] To bind as with a knot.

INK-STAND, n. A vessel for holding ink; and other writing utensils.

INK-STONE, n. A kind of small round stone of white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitr or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INKY, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

INK-LE, n. A kind of narrow fillet; tape.

INKLING, n. A hint or whisper; an intimation. [Little used.] Bacon.

INKLING, v.t. To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [Little used.] Bacon.

INK, v.t. [in and lay.] To embellish with variegations.

INK-LIST, v.t. To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money. [See List.]

INK-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is in the manufacture of ink.

INK-LE, n. A kind of narrow fillet; tape.

INK-LE, v.t. [in and lay.] To embellish with variegations.

INK-LIST, v.t. To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money. [See List.]

INK-STAND, n. A vessel for holding ink; and other writing utensils.

INK-STONE, n. A kind of small round stone of white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitr or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INKY, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

INK-STONE, n. A kind of small round stone of white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitr or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INKY, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

INK, n. [from ink-y.] The state or quality of being ink-y.

INK-LID, n. A kind of narrow fillet; tape.

INK-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is in the manufacture of ink.

INKNOT, v.t. [in and knot.] To bind as with a knot.

INK-STAND, n. A vessel for holding ink; and other writing utensils.

INK-STONE, n. A kind of small round stone of white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitr or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INKY, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

INK-STONE, n. A kind of small round stone of white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitr or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INKY, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.

2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.
3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.

2. With simplicity; without evil design.

5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture.

INNOCUOUS, a. [L. innocuus; in and noceo, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities, prove not only innocuous, but beneficial. It applied only to things; not to persons.

INNOCUOUSLY, adv. Without harm; without injurious effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, n. Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.

INNOMINABLE, a. Not to be named.

INNOMINATE, a. Having no name; anonymous.

INNOVATE, v. t. [Fr. innover; L. innovo, to hurt.] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new. From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship. South. 2. To bring in something new. Bacon.

INNOVATION, n. [from innovate.] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices. Innovation is expedient, when it remedies an evil and safe, when men are prepared to receive it. Innovation is often used in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices without an equivalent advantage.

INNOVATOR, n. An introducer of changes. Time is the greatest innovator. Bacon.

2. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new. South.

INNOXIOUS, a. [L. innocius; in and noxius, noceo, to hurt.] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as an innoxious drug. 2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects. Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horse's manes. Digby. 3. Free from crime; pure; innocent. Pope.

INNOXIOUSLY, adv. Harmlessly; without mischief.

INNOXIOUSNESS, n. Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, n. [L. from innueo, to nod in and noceo, to hurt.] The white of an egg is an inodorous liquor. Arbuthnot.


1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named. Mercury—owns it a marriage by innuendo. Dryden.

2. In law, a word used to point out the precise person.


INNUMERABLE, a. [L. innumerabilis. See Number.] 1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude. 2. In a loose sense, very numerous.

INNUERABLY, adv. Without number. INNUEROUS, a. [L. innumerum; in and numerum, number.] To many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. Milton. Pope.

INNUTRITION, n. [in and nutrition.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

INNUTRI'IOUS, a. [in and nutritious.] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. Darwin.


INOBEDIENT, a. Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey. That cannot be seen, perceived or observed.


INOCULATE, v. t. [L. inoculo; in and oculatus, the eye.] 1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, &c. may be inoculated. We inoculate the stock with a foreign bud.

2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to inoculate a person with the matter of small pox or cow pox. When the latter disease is communicated, it is called vaccination.

INOCULATE, v. i. To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to inoculate is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.

INOCULATED, pp. Budded; as an inoculated stock.

2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.

3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.

INOCULATING, pp. Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.

2. Infecting by inoculation.

INOCULATION, n. [L. inoculation.] The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh. This practice is limited chiefly to the communication of the small pox, and of the cow pox, which is intended as a substitute for it. [See Vaccination.]

INOCULATOR, n. A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

INODIATE, v. t. [L. in and odium.] To make hateful. [Not in use.] South.

INODORATE, a. [L. in and odoratus.] Having no scent or odor. Bacon.

INODOROUS, a. [L. inodorus; in and odor.] Wanting scent; having no smell.

INODUITY, n. In a scented manner. Milton.

INOFFENSIVE, a. [in and offensive.] 1. Giving no offense or provocation; as an inoffensive man; an inoffensive answer.

2. Giving no unseasness or disturbance; as an inoffensive appearance or sight.

INOFFENSIVELY, adv. Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

INOFFENSIVENESS, n. Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

INOFFICIAL, a. [in and official.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as an unofficial communication; an unofficial intelligence.

INOFFICIENTLY, adv. Without sufficient information.

INOFFICIALLY, adv. Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

INOFFICIALLY, adv. Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

INOFFICIously, a. [in and officious.] 1. Unknown; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

—Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the inofficious testament. Burke.

Let not a father hope to excuse an inofficious disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own. Paley.


3. Not civil or attentive. B. Jonson.

INOPERATION, n. Agony; insensibility; production of effects. [Not used.]

INOPERATIVE, a. [in and operative.] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as laws rendered inoperative by neglect; inoperative remedies.

INOPPORTUNE, a. [L. inopportunos. See Opportunity.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unreasonable in time.

INOPPORTUNELY, adv. Unreasonably; at an inconvenient time.

INOPPRESSIVE, a. [in and oppressive.] Not oppressive; not burdensome. W. Wolcott.
INQ

INOP'ULENT, a. [in and opulent.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or

INORDINARY, n. [from inordinate.] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; ir-

REGULARITY; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as the inordinacy of desire or other passion. Bp. Hallow.

INORGAN'ICALLY, adv. Without organs.

INORGANICAL, a. Void of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of

INORDINATION, n. Irregularity; deviation from order or rule prescribed; ir-

REGULARITY; disorder; excess, or want of moderation; as the inordinacy of desire or other passion. Bp. Hallow.

INORGANIC bodies, are such as have no organs, as minerals.

INOSCULATION, n. The union of two

INOSCULATE, v. t. To unite, as two ves-

INOSCULATING, ppr. Uniting, as the ex-

INOS'CULATING, ppr. Inclosing with rails.

INQUIETUDE, n. [Fr. from L. inquieta, to seek.]

INQUIET, v. t. To disturb; to trouble.

INQUI'RER, n. One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

INQUIRING, ppr. Seeking for information by asking questions; interrogating; examining.

INQUIRY, n. [Norm. enquire, from quarry, to inquire.

1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

2. Search for truth, information or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiment or other modes; as physical inquiries; inquiries about philosophical knowledge. Locke.

The first inquiry of a rational being should be, who made me? the second, why was I made? who is my Creator, and what is his will? Newton.
2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as an insane hospital.

2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

INSA'NE, n. An insane person; as a hospital for the insane.

INSA'NE, a. [L. insanus; in and sanity.

INSAL'UTARY, a. [in and salutary.

INSAN'ITY, n. Sound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness. Insanity is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is however rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident.

INSA'PORY, a. [L. in and sapor, taste.

INSAP'ORY, a. Tasteless; wanting flavor. [Not used.]

INSATIABILITY, a. The quality of insatiable.

INSATIABLE, a. [Fr. from L. insatiable; in and satis, to satisfy.

INSATIABLE, a. Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as an insatiable appetite or desire; insatiable thirst.

INSATIABILITY, n. Insatiableness. Greatness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

INSATIABLE, a. insatiably. With greediness not to be satisfied. South.

INSATIABLE, n. An insatiable person as insatiates a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage. It is less formal than a dedication.

INSATIABLE, adv. So greedily as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABILITY, n. Insatiableness.

INSATIABLE, a. Insatiably.

INSATIATELY, adv. So greedily not to be satisfied.

INSATIETY, n. Insatiableness.

IN'SATE, v. t. [L. inscita, from inseco to cut; in and secio, to cut.

IN'SEC', n. [L. insemina; in and semina, seed.

INSE'AM, v. t. to impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. [Poetical.

IN'SEA'TION, n. Insetion; insemination.

INSE'ERABLE, a. [L. insecatum; in and seu, to cut.

INSE'ET, n. [L. inscita, plu., from inseco to cut; in and seu, to cut.

IN'SEETILE, a. Of the nature of insects. Bacon.

IN'SEETILE, n. A small; mean; contemptible.

IN'SEETION, n. A cutting in; incision; incision.

IN'SEETIVOUS, a. [insect and L. voro, to eat.

INSECT, n. Small, mean; contemptible.

INSECTATOR, n. [L. A persecutor.

INSECTED, a. Having the nature of an insect.

INSECTILE, a. Having the nature of insects.

INSECTILE, n. An insect. [Not used.]

INSECT, v. t. To make search, to search.

IN'SECTION, s. An address or consignment of a book to a person.

IN'SER', v. t. [in and gam.

IN'SERITIVE, a. Bearing inscription ending; marking; addressing.

IN'SERIP'TIVE, a. Bearing inscription.

IN'SERT', v. t. To place or insert.

IN'SERT', v. t. To place or insert.

IN'SERTION, n. A cutting in; incision; incision.

IN'SERTION, n. The act of sowing.

IN'SAFF', v. t. To make search. [Not used.]

IN'SIGHT, v. t. To make search.

IN'SIGHT, n. The act of sowing.

IN'SIGHT, v. t. To make search. [Not used.]

IN'SIGHT, n. The act of sowing.

IN'SIGHT, v. t. To make search. [Not used.]

IN'SIGHT, n. The act of sowing.

IN'SIGHT, v. t. To make search. [Not used.]

IN'SIGHT, n. The act of sowing.

IN'SIGHT, v. t. To make search. [Not used.]

IN'SIGHT, n. The act of sowing.
3. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of the emotion and passion. Not to be moved at the distresses of others denotes an insensibility extremely unnatural.

3. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving. An injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body insensible.

3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion, void of feeling; wanting tenderness. To be insensible to the sufferings of our fellow men is inhuman. To be insensible to danger is not always evidence of courage.

4. Dull; stupid; torpid.

INSENSIBLY, adv. Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.

That cannot be separated or disjoined; no connection between vice and suffering or punishment.

1. The act of setting or placing in or among.

INSERTING, ppr. Setting in or among.

INSERT, v. t. To infix or implant.

INSERA'T, a. Conducive.

Brock. 

INSHADE'D, a. Marked with different shades.

INSHEL', v. t. To hide in a shell.

Shak. 

INSHIRE', v. t. To ship; to embark.

Shak. 

IN/SIDE, n. [in and side.] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to outside; as the inside of a church; the inside of a letter.

INSIDE'A'TE, v. t. [L. insidiate.] To lie in ambush for.

INSID'ATOR, n. One who lies in ambush.

Borrow. 

INSID'IOUS, a. [L. insidiosus, from insideo, to lie in wait; in and sedeo, to sit.]

2. Intended to entrap; as insidious arts.

2. Marks, signs or visible impressions, by which anything is known or distinguished. (See Insensibility, which is generally used.)

1. Want of significance or meaning; as the insignificance of human art or of ceremonies.

2. Want of force or effect; as the insignificancy of human art or of ceremonies.

INSIGNIFICANCE, n. (in and signifi-

1. Want of weight; meanness.

INSIGNIFICANT, a. [in and significant.]

2. Want of weight or effect; as insignificant words.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as an insignificant being or fellow.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, adv. Without weight; as insignificant words.

Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

INSIGNIFICATIVE, a. Not expressing by external signs.

INSIGNIF'ER, a. [L. insigniser; in and sincere, sincere.]

2. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; used of persons; as an insincere heart.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false; used of things; as insincere declarations or professions.

3. Not sound.

INSINCERELY, adv. Without sincerity; hypocritically.

INSINCERITY, n. Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; used of persons.

2. Deceitfulness; hollowness; used of things; insincerity of professions.

INSIN, v. t. [Fr. insinuer; in and sceu, to speak.] To strengthen; to give vigor to.

INSIN'ATE, v. t. [Fr. insinuer; in and sinu, to intwine, to wind or sinew.]

1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. Water insinuates itself into the crevices of rocks.

2. To push or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle or artful means. He insinuated himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.

Clarendon.

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.

And all the fictions born in haste, Do but insinuate what's true.

Swift.

To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to insinuate, winning ideas, move the passions and thereby mislead the judgment.

Locke.

INSIN'ATE, v. i. To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly or imperceptibly, as into crevices.

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in.

2. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by insinuations.

INSINU'ATION, n. [Fr. from L. insinuatio.]

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in.

2. The act of gaining on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by insignificant degrees; as insinuating flattery.

3. To wind along.

INSINUE'ATE, pp. Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly or by winding into crevices; hinted.

INSINU'ATING, ppr. Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting.

2. Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

INSINUAT'ION, n. [Fr. from L. insinuatio.]

1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices.

2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means.

3. The art of power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

He had a natural insinuation and address, which made him acceptable in the best company.

Clarendon.

4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by insinuations.

INSINUAT'IVE, a. Stealing on the affections.

Bacon.

INSINU'ATOR, n. One who insinuates; one that hints.

INSIPID, a. [Fr. insipide; L. insipidus; in and sapidus, sapio, to taste.]

1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; not agreeable; as insipid liquor.

2. Wanting spirit, life or animation; wanting power, or the power of exciting motions; flat; dull; heavy; as an insipid composition.
2. In geometry, an angle is said to insist upon the two lines which contain the angle.

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to insist on a point.

INSIST, v. t. [in and siste, to stand or rest on.] Literally, to stand or rest on. [Rarely used.]

2. In geometry, an angle is said to insist upon the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to insist on a particular topic.

To insist on, to press or urge for anything with invariable firmness; to persist in demanding; as, to insist on oppressive terms; to insist on immediate payment of a debt.

INSISTENT, a. Standing or resting on; as, an insistent wall. [Little used.]

INSISTURE, n. A dwelling or standing on; fixedness. Obs. Shak.

INSITIENCY, n. [L. insitiens, and sitiens, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst. Grew.

INSITION, n. [L. insitio, from insitio, inso, to plant.] The insertion of a coin in a stock; ingraftment. Ray.

INSNARE, v. t. [in and snare.] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.

2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to insnare the artless youth.

3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

[This word is often written ensnare, but insnare is the true orthography.]

INSNARED, a. Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

INSNARER, n. One that insnares.

INSNAKING, ppr. Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

INSOBRIETY, n. [in and sobriety.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness. Decry of Piety.

INSOCIABLE, a. [Fr. from L. insociabilis, in and sociabilis, soce, to unite.] Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

2. That cannot be joined or connected.

Line and wood are insociable. [Not in use.]

IN SOLATE, v. t. [L. insolo; in and sole, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

INSOLATED, pp. Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN SOLATING, ppr. Exposing to the action of the sun's rays.

INSOLATION, n. The act of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c. or for rendering acid, as vinegar, or for promoting some chemical action of one substance on another.

A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the brain. Battie.

IN SOLE, n. [Fr. from L. insolenta, in and sol, to be accustomed.] Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.

Blown with insolence and wine. Milton.

IN SOLENC, v. t. To treat with haughty contempt. [Not used.] K. Charles.

IN SOLENT, a. Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as, an insolent master. Atterbury.

2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as insolent words or behavior.

3. Unaccustomed; the primary sense. [Not used.]

IN SOLENTLY, adv. With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

Dryden.

IN SOLIDITY, n. [in and solidity.] Want of solidity; weakness.

INSOLVABLE, a. [Fr. from insoluble.] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

INSOLUBLE, a. [Fr. from L. insolubilis, in and sol, to dissolve.]

1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is insoluble in water, when its parts will not separate and mix with that fluid.

2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as a doubt or difficulty. [Not much used.]

INSOLVENT, a. [L. insolvens, solvo.]

1. Insolvent law, or act of insolvency, a law which relieves a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted. These terms may be considered as generic, comprehending also bankrupt laws, which protect a man's future acquisitions from his creditors. But in a limited sense, as the words are now generally used, an insolvent law is a law by which the person of the debtor from imprisonment on account of debts previously contracted.


INSOLVENT, n. A debtor unable to pay his debts. Sergeant.

INSOMNIAC, a. [L. insomnium; or in and somnis, sleep.] Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

INSOMUCH, adv. [in, so, and much.] So that; to that degree.

Simonides was an excellent poet, insomuch that he made his fortune by it. L'Estrange.

This word or combination of words is not deemed elegant, and is obsolescent, at least in classical composition.

INSPECT, v. t. To inspect, inspectum; in and specio, to view.

1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. It is the duty of parents to inspect the conduct or manners of their children.

2. To look into to view and examine, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing; as, to inspect potash; to inspect flour; to inspect arms.

3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors; as, to inspect the press, or the proof-sheets of a book.

4. To superintend.

INSPECT, n. Close examination. [Not used.]

Thomson.

INSPECTED, pp. Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially.

INSPECTING, ppr. Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition.

INSPECTION, n. [Fr. from L. inspecto.]

1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey; as the divine inspection into the affairs of the world.

Bentley.

2. Watch; guardianship; as a youth placed at school under the inspection of a friend.

3. Superintendence; oversight. The fortifications are to be executed under the inspection of an officer of the army.

Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality; as the inspection of flour.

5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

INSPECTOR, n. One who inspects, views or oversees; as an inspector of morals; an inspector of the press.

2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed.

3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods or commodities offered for sale.

4. An officer of the customs.

5. A military officer whose duty it is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.
INSPECTORATE, n. The office of an inspector.

INSPIRED, a. Sprinkled on. (Not used.)

INSPERSION, n. [L. inspersio, inspergo; in and spargo, to scatter.] The act of sprinkling.

INSPEXIMUS, n. [we have inspected; the first word of ancient charters, ifc] An exemplification.

INSPIRE, v. i. [L. inspiro; in and spiro.] To draw in; to inhale air into the lungs; to breathe; Fr. inspirer.

INSPIRING, ppr. Breathed in; inhaling the air; to inspire with new life.

INSPIRE, v. t. To breathe into; to set, place or instate, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or dignity into possession of the church to which he belongs.

INSTALLED, pp. Placed in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLING, v. p. Placing in a seat, office or order.

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their supernatural origin.

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. 2 Tim. iii.

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed devises of pagans.

5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as the inspiration of Homer or other poet.

INSPIRATORY, a. Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

INSPIRE, v. i. [L. inspira; in and spiro, to breathe; Fr. inspirer.] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to expire.

INSPIRÉ, pp. Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

INSPIR'IT, v. t. to infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is inspired by the love of empire and ambition. Pope.

INSPIRATION, n. That may be drawn into the lungs; in inspirable.

INSPIRABLE, a. [from inspire] That may be inspired.

INSPIRABLE, a. [inspire.] That may be inspired.

INSPI'RING, ppr. Breathing in; inhaling the air; to inspire with new life.  

INSTABILITY, n. [Fr. instabilité; L. instabilitas; in and stabilitas, from sta, to stand.] 1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. Instability is the characteristic of weak minds. 2. Changeableness; mutability; as the instability of laws, plans or measures.

INSTA'BLENESS, n. Unstablleness; mutability; instability.

INSTALLED, pp. Given in proof or as an example. Bp. Hall.

INSTANT, a. [Fr. from L. instans, insto.] 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer. Rom. vii.

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present. Impending death is thine and instant doom. Prior.

3. Quick; making no delay. Instant he flew with hospitable haste. Pope.

INSTANT, n. [Fr. from L. instans, insto.] 1. A particular time. Shak.


INSTANTANEOUS, a. Unpremeditated production. Shenstone.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, adv. In an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be instantaneous.

INSTANTLY, adv. In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world instantaneously. In the western parts of the Atlantic states of America, showers of rain sometimes occur instantaneously.

INSTANT NEUS, a. [Fr. instantanée; Sp. in, instante.] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be instantaneous.

INSTANT NEUS, a. That of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his installation. Aylliffe.

INSTALLED, pp. Placed in a seat, office or order.

INSTAL MENT, n. The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities.

INSTANTLY, adv. [L.] In late, immediately; at the present time; without delay.
The party was compelled to plead instan-
ter.
INSTANTLY, adv. Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. LIGHTning often kills instantly.
2. With urgent importunity.
And when they came to Jesus, they besought him an-other, as he was worthy to be, what he should do this. Luke vii.
INSTAR, v. t. [in and star.] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants. A golden throne .
J. Barlow.
INSTATE, v. t. [in and state.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to instate a person in greatness in favor. South. Witerbury.
INSTATED, pp. Set or placed.
INSTATING, ppr. Setting or placing.
INSTAURATION, n. [Fr. from L. instauratio, instaurare, to renew.]
Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration, repair, or恢复 of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse or dilapidation.
INSTAURATOR, n. One who renews or restores to a former condition. "More.
INSTEAD, insted'. [a compound of in and instead of, in the same manner as in the stead of.]
2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to instill good principles into the mind.
INSTILLATION, n. [L. instillatio.] The act of instilling or dropping.
INSTILL, v. t. [L. instill; in and stillo, to drop.]
1. To infuse by drops. Milton
2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to instill good principles into the mind.
INSTILLED, pp. Infused by drops or by slow degrees.
INSTILLER, n. He that instills.
INSTILLING, ppr. Infusing by drops or by slow degrees. Shak
INSTILLMENT, n. Any thing instilled.
INSTIMATE, v. t. To stimulate; to excite. [Not used.]
INSTIMULATING, ppr. Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers.
INSTIMULATION, n. [in and stimulation.]
The act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.
INSTINCT, a. [L. instinctus. See the Noun.]
Moved; animated; excited; as instinct with spirit. Obs. Milton.
Betcilu—instinct with life. Faber.
INSTINCT, n. [Fr. ; L. instincto, instino; Sp. Port. instinto; from L. instinctus, inwardly moved; in and instinctus, Gr. είσισθαι, στηρνω. ]
Moved; animated; excited; as instinct with spirit. Obs. Milton.
Distinguish, Extinguish. We apply the word institution to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.
1. The act of establishing.
2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the institutions of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word institution to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.
3. A system, plan or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or private. We can call a college or an academy, a literary institution; a bible society, a benevolent or charitable institution; a banking company and an insurance company are commercial institutions.
4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science.
5. Education; instruction.
His learning was not the effect of precept or institution. Bentley.
The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge.
INSTITUARY, n. Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.
Brozer.
INSTITUTIST, n. A writer of Institutes or elementary rules and instructions.
INSTITUTIVE, a. That establishes; having power to establish.
Barrow.
2. Established; depending on institution.
INSTITUTOR, n. [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.
1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to institute laws; to institute rules and regulations.
2. To found; to originate and establish; as, to institute a new order of nobility; to institute a court.
3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to institute children in the principles of a science.
4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to institute an inquiry; to institute a suit.
5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls. Blackstone.
INSTITUTE, n. [L. institutum; Fr. institut.]
1. Established law; settled order.
2. Precept; maxim; principle.
To make the Stoic institutes thy own.
Dryden
A book of elements or principles; particularly, a work containing the principles of the Christian religion.
4. In Socs true, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the institute, the others substitutes.
Engrave.
INSTITUTED, pp. Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.
INSTITUTING, ppr. Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.
INSTITUTION, n. [Fr. from L. institutum.]
1. The act of establishing.
2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the institutions of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word institution to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.
1. A system, plan or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or private. We can call a college or an academy, a literary institution; a bible society, a benevolent or charitable institution; a banking company and an insurance company are commercial institutions.
4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science.
5. Education; instruction.
His learning was not the effect of precept or institution. Bentley.
The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge.
Blackstone.
INSTITUARY, n. Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.
Brozer.
INSTITUTIST, n. A writer of Institutes or elementary rules and instructions.
INSTITUTIVE, a. That establishes; having power to establish.
Barrow.
2. Established; depending on institution.
INSTITUTOR, n. [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.
8. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.

4. To inform; to advise or give notice to.

3. An instructor; one who educates; as an instructor.

INSTRUCT', v.t. [L. instructum; in and struo, to set or to put on, to furnish: Fr. it. instruire; Sp. instruir. The L. struo is contracted from struо or struго. See Destroy.]

1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to instruct their children in the principles of religion and morality.

2. To direct; to join; to persuade or admonish. She being before instructed by her mother, said, give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. Matt. xiv.

INSTRUMENT', n. [Tr. from L. instruо; instruendum, to prepare; that which is prepared.]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, &c. Swords, muskets and cannon are instruments of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical instrument.

2. The act of teaching or informing the unignorant; instruction. Receive my instruction and not silver. Prov viii.

3. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; applicable to persons or things. Bad men are often instruments of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the instrument of a vasty extensive reformation in morals and religion.

3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, &c., which are called musical instruments, or instruments of music.

4. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.; in general, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.

5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose, and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

INSTRUMENTAL', a. Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributory to the serving or effecting an object; helpful. The press has been instrumental in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as instrumental music, distinguished from usual music, which is made by the human voice.

INSTRUMENTALITY, n. Subordinate or auxiliarу agency; agency of any thing as a means to an end; as the instrumentality of second causes.

INSTRUMENTALLY, adv. By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. South.

2. With instruments of music.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, n. Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality.


INSUBMISSION, n. Defect of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORDINATE, a. Not submitting to authority.


INSUBSTANTIAL, a. Unsubstantial; not real. Shak.

INSUBSTANCATION, n. L. insubстаніa, to moisture; in and success, juice. The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.

INSUBFERENCE, a. [in and insufficient]. 1. Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured; as insufferable heat, cold or pain.

2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated. Our wrongs are insufferable.

3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

INSUFFICE', n. [in and sufficient.]

1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as an insufficiency of provisions to supply the garrison.

2. Inadecquacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as the insufficiency of a man for an office.

3. Will of the requisite strength, value or force; defect. The insufficiency of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture. Hooker.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN'SUFFICIENTLY, adv. With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.
IN'SULT, n. [Fr. insulte; L. insultus, from insulto, to leap on; in and solio, to leap.]

1. The act of leaping on. [Little used.]

Dryden.

2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief.

Savage.

INSULT', v. t. [Fr. insultare; Sp. insultar; L. insulto. See the Noun.]

To treat with gross abuse, insolence or contempt; to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him; to insult him.

To triumph over with insolence and contempt.

INSULT', v. t. To behave with insolent triumph.

B. Jonson.


Fellham.

INSULTED, pp. Abused or treated with insolence and contempt.

INSULTER, n. One who insults.

Rowe.

INSULTING, ppr. Treating with insolence or contempt.

INSULTINGLY, adv. With insolent contempt.

INSULT', v. t. The act of injuring; the premium paid for insuring property.

The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief.

Savage.

INSURING, ppr. Making secure; assuring against loss or damage.

The French law annuls the latter policies so.

INTER, v. t. [L. insurreo.]

1. A rising against civil or political authority; as insurgent chiefs.

Stephens.

2. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as insurmountable difficulties, objections or impediments.

By ascending; as an insurmountable wall or rampart.

By the weight or burden is insupportable.

An insurgent differs from a rebel. The insurgent opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the rebel attempts to overthrow or change the government, or to revolt and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All rebels are insurgents, but all insurgents are not rebels.

INTER, n. [L. insursum; in and sursum, up and to rise.]

Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as insurgent chiefs.

Stephens.

INSURRECTIONARY, a. Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

Burke.

INSURRECTION, n. [L. insurreo.]

The act of whispering into something.

In a city or state. It is equivalent to sedition or revolution.

It is found that this city of old time hath insurrection.

Erastus.

INTAGLIO, n. intag'yo. [It. from intagliare, to carve; in and tagliare, to cut.]

Engraved or stamped on.

INTER, v. t. [L. inter.]

To inter; to mediate between; to be inserted among.

To intercede; to pass over.

And middle natures, how they long to join.

Yet never pass th' insuperable line.

Pope.

INTER, n. [L. inter.]

The whole or entire thing.

INTANGIBLE, a. [in and tangible.]

That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

That cannot or may not be touched.

INTER, n. [L. inter.]

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, intangible being.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral.

Grew.

INTANGIBILITY, n. The quality of being intangible.

Grew.

INTASCIBLE, a. [in and tastable, taste.]

That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

Grew.

INTEGER, n. [L. See Entire.]

The whole of any thing; particularly, in arithmetic, the whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus in the number 54, 7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an integer, and 7 a fraction, or seven tenths of a unit.

INTER, v. t. [L. inter.]

To inter; to mediate between; to be inserted among.

To intercede; to pass over.

And middle natures, how they long to join.

Yet never pass th' insuperable line.

Pope.

INTER, n. [L. inter.]

The whole or entire thing.

INTANGIBLE, a. [in and tangible.]

That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

That cannot or may not be touched.

INTER, n. [L. inter.]

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, intangible being.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral.

Grew.

INTANGIBILITY, n. The quality of being intangible.

Grew.
2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.

3. Not fractional.

INTEGRAL, n. A whole; an entire thing. [Not used.]

INTEGRALITY, n. Entailment. [Not used.]

INTEGRALLY, adv. Wholly; completely.

INTEGRANT, a. Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. Burke.

INTEGRATE, v. t. [L. integrare.]

INTEGRATION, n. The act of making entire.

INTEGRATED, pp. Made entire.

INTEGRALITY, n. Entireness. [Not in use.]

INTEGRANT, a. Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. Burke.

INTEGRATE, v. t. [L. integrare.]

INTEGRATION, n. The act of making entire.

INTEGRATED, pp. Made entire.

INTEGRALITY, n. Entireness. [Not used.]

2. The entire, unimpaired state of anything, INTEGRALITY, n. The act of making entire.

INTEGRANT, a. Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. Burke.

INTEGRATE, v. t. [L. integrare.]

INTEGRATION, n. The act of making entire.

INTEGRATED, pp. Made entire.

INTEGRALITY, n. Entireness. [Not in use.]

INTEGRANT, a. Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. Burke.

INTEGRATE, v. t. [L. integrare.]

INTEGRATION, n. The act of making entire.

INTEGRATED, pp. Made entire.

INTEGRALITY, n. Entireness. [Not used.]

2. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state.

INTEGRALITY, n. Entireness. [Not in use.]

PURITY; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; as the integrity of language.

INTEGUMENT, n. [L. integumentum, intego, to cover; in and tego. See Deck.]

That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

INTEGUMENT, n. [L. integumentum, intego, to cover; in and tego. See Deck.]

That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated integuments.

INTELLIGENCE, n. [Fr. intelligence; from intelligo, to understand. See Intelligence.]

That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the understanding. A clear intellect receives and entertains the same ideas which another person communicates with perspicuity.

INTELLIGENCE, n. [Fr. intelligence; from intelligo, to understand. See Intelligence.]

That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in anatomy, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated integuments.

INTELLIGENT, a. [Fr. intelligent.] Having power to understand.

INTELLIGENT, a. Consisting of un- bodied mind.

Food alike those pure

INTELLIGENTIAL substances require. Milton.

INTELLIGENT, a. [Fr. intelligent; exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. intelligible.]

The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.

Locke. Tuke.

INTELLIGIBLE, a. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLE, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLE, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLE, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLE, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLE, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTELLIGIBLE, adv. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak intelligibly.

INTELLIGIBILITY, n. [Fr. from L. intelligibilis.]

That may be understood or comprehended; as an intelligible account. The rules of human duty are intelligible to minds of the smallest capacity.
2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the INTEMPERATENESS, a. Excess of some quality.

INTEMPERATENESS, n. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; excess in temperateness of appetite or passion.

2. Moderate degree of quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

INTEMPERATURE, n. Excess of some quality.

INTEMPERATiveness, a. Excess of some quality in the temper; excess in temperateness of appetite or passion.

INTEMPERATELY, adv. Unseasonably.

INTEMPERATENESS, n. Excess of some quality in the temper; excess in temperateness of appetite or passion.

INTEN'ENCE, a. Strictness; extreme or intense; as the intensity of cold.

INTENSELY, adv. Strictly; intensely.

INTENSITY, n. Closeness of attention; degree.

In the doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ, that his sufferings were incalculably intense and overwhelming.

S. E. Biggg.

INTENSELY, adv. To the最高的 degree; vehement; as intense cold.

INTENSITY, n. The highest degree; degree.

The principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. Hooker.

INTENTION, n. From L. intentionem. See Intend.

1. Primarily, a stretching or bending of the mind towards an object; hence, uncom-

INTENTIONAL, a. Intended; designed; with design or purpose. The act was intentional, not accidental.

INTENT'IONAL, a. Intended; designed; with design or purpose. The act was intentional, not accidental.

INTENTION'ALITY, adv. By design; of design or purpose; not casually.

1. To mean; to design; to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind.

INTENDING, ppr. One who intends.

INTEND'ENCE, a. Strictness; extreme or intense; as the intensity of cold.

INTENDING, pp. Designed; purposed; as, the intent was intended.

INTENSELY, adv. Strictly; intensely.

INTENSITY, n. Closeness of attention; degree.

The principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. Hooker.

INTENT', a. [L. intentus, from intendo. See Intend.

1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction; as an intendant of marine; an intendant of duties supernatural.

INTEND'ER, pp. One who intends.

INTENDENT, pp. Designed; purposed; as, the intent was intended.

INTENDING, ppr. Meaning; designing; purposing.

INTENT', n. Literally, the stretching of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner.

INTENTION, n. L. intentionem. See Intend.

2. Stretched; made intense.

INTEND', a. Increase of power or energy of any quality; opposed to remiss.

INTENSITY, n. L. intensio. A straining, stretching or bending; the state of being strained; intensity; as the intensity of heat.

INTENSITY, n. The highest degree; degree.

The principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. Hooker.

INTENT', a. Literally, the stretching of the mind towards an object, hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to persons or things.

INTENT', a. Strictness; extreme or intense; as intense cold.

INTENSERATING, ppr. Making tender.

INTENERATING, pp. Made tender or soft.

INTENTION, n. Literally, the stretching of the mind towards an object, hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to persons or things.

INTENTION, n. [Fr. from L. intentionem. See Intend.

1. To mean; to design; to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind.

INTENTNESS, n. The state of being strained.

IN'TER, a Latin preposition, signifying between or among; or between; used as a prefix.

IN'TER, v. t. [Fr. entreer; en and terre, L. terra, the earth; Sp. enterrar; L. interrare.

1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth; as, to inter a dead animal body.

2. To cover with earth.

But it is used almost exclusively to denote the depositing and covering of dead animal bodies.

IN'TERACT, n. [inter and act.] Intermediate; among.

IN'TERAM'NIAN, a. [L. inter and amnis, river.] Situated between rivers.

INTERACTUATION, n. [interact and act.] Intermediate; among.

INTERACTUATION, n. [interact and act.] Intermediate; among.

INTERACTUATION, n. [interact and act.] Intermediate; among.

INTERACTUATION, n. [interact and act.] Intermediate; among.

INTERACTUATION, n. [interact and act.] Intermediate; among.

INTERACTUATION, n. [interact and act.] Intermediate; among.

INTER-CALAR, } [Fr. intercalaire; L. intercalarius; and collo, to call or proclaim. Insinuated; an epithet given to the odd day inserted in leap year. The twenty ninth of February in leap year is called the intercalary day. We read in Livy of an intercalary month.

INTERCALATE, v. t. [L. intercalo; inter and collo, to call, to talk.]
To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

INTERCALATED, pp. Inserted.

INTERCALATING, pp. Inserting.

INTERCATION, n. [L. intercatio.] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap year.

INTERCEDE, v. i. [L. intercede; inter and cedo, to call, to talk.]
The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against an opposing interest. Your intercession now is needless grown; Retire and let us speak with her alone.

He bore the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors. Is. liii.

INTERCESSION, n. [Fr. from L. intercede. See Intercede.]

INTERCESSION, n. [F. from L. intercessio, from intercedo. See Intercede.]

1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. Milton.

2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected. Envy.

INTERCESSIONARY, a. Containing intercession; interceding.

INTERCHAIN, v. t. [inter and chain.] To chain; to link together. Shak.

INTERCHANGER, pp. Chained together.

INTERCHAINING, pp. Interchanging.

INTERCHANGE, v. t. [inter and change.]
To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; to interchange places; to interchange cares or duties.

I shall interchange my waned state for Henry's regal crown. Shak.

INTERCHANGEABLE, a. That may be given and taken reciprocally.

INTERCHANGEABLY, adv. Alternately.

INTERCHANGE, n. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as the interchange of commodities between New York and Liverpool.

2. Alternate succession; as the interchange of light and darkness.

Sweet interchange Of hill and valley, rivers, woods and plains.

Milton.

INTERCHANGED, pp. Mutually exchanged.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, n. Mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as the intercommunication of deities. Fother.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, v. i. [inter and communicate.]
To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, n. Reciprocal communication.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, n. [inter and communication.]
Mutual communication; as an intercommunication of deities. Fother.

INTERCOMMUNITY, n. [inter and community.]
A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as the intercommunity of pagan theology. Paley.

INTERCOSTAL, n. A part lying between the ribs. Derham.

.INTERCOSTAL, a. Running between or among. Boyle.

INTERCOSTAL, n. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an interchange with friendly nations and individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, &c.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercursus, intercurso, and currere, to run.] Literally, a running or passing between. Hence, 1. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an interchange with friendly nations and individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, &c.

2. Silent communication or exchange. This sweet intercourse Of looks and smiles. Milton.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.

INTERCOURSE, n. [L. intercorso, intercorro, and currere, to run.] A passing or running between.
I. To forbid; to prohibit. An act of constraining or compelling others to perform some act, or to refrain from doing it; a forbidding decree; a prohibition; a forbidding or curtailing of some privilege.

INTERDICTING, a. Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off.

INTERDICTED, pp. Forbid; prohibited.

I. To interdict; to cut off the enjoyment of communion with a church. An act of constraining or compelling others to perform some act, or to refrain from doing it; a forbidding decree; a prohibition; a forbidding or curtailing of some privilege.

INTERDICT, v. t. [L. interdictum; inter and idico, to speak.]

INTERDICTED, pp. Forbid; prohibited.

INTERDICTION, n. [Fr. from L. interdictum.]

The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse.

INTEREPICUT, a. Having power to pronounce.

INTERJECT, v. t. [L. interjectus, inter and jecto, to throw.]

INTERJECTING, ppr. Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of privileges.

INTERJECTED, pp. Forbid; prohibited.

INTERJECTION, n. Interposition; an interruptive remark.

INTERJET, t. [L. interjectus, inter and jecto, to throw.]

INTERJECTED, pp. Forbid; prohibited.

INTERJECTIVE, a. Having power to pronounce.

INTERJECTOR, a. Serving to prohibit.

INTERENQUINOTIAL, a. [inter and equinoct.]

INTEREST, n. Concern; advantage. good; as private interest; public interest. Divisions hinder the common interest and divide. Temp. & Shak.

INTEREST, v. t. [Fr. interesser; It. interessare; Sp. interesar; L. inter and esse.]

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion. We are interested in the fate of the sufferer. We are interested in the story, or in the result, issue, or event of an enterprise. It is followed by in or for.

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has interested believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

3. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has interested believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

4. To engage; as, to interest one in our affairs.

INTEREST one's self, is to take a share or concern in.

INTEREST, n. Concern; advantage; good; as private interest; public interest.

INTEREST, v. t. [Fr. interesser; It. interessare; Sp. interesar; L. inter and esse.]

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion.

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has interested believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

3. To have a share.

We are not all interested in the public funds, but some are interested in the happiness of a free government.

4. To engage; as, to interest one in our affairs.

INTEREST one's self, is to take a share or concern in.

INTEREST, v. t. [Fr. interesser; It. interessare; Sp. interesar; L. inter and esse.]

1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion. We are interested in the fate of the sufferer. We are interested in the story, or in the result, issue, or event of an enterprise. It is followed by in or for.

2. To give a share in. Christ, by his atonement, has interested believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.

3. To have a share.

We are not all interested in the public funds, but some are interested in the happiness of a free government.

4. To engage; as, to interest one in our affairs.

INTEREST one's self, is to take a share or concern in.
The lapse or flow of time between two events. Harvey.

INTERLARD, v. t. [Fr. entrelarder; entre, among, and larder, to lard.] 1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. Carew. 2. To mix; to diversify by mixture. Hale.

INTERLEAVE, v. t. [inter and leaf.] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

INTERLACE, v. t. [inter and line.] To write in alternate lines; as, to interline a word. Johnson.

INTERMEDIATE, adj. In chemistry, a substance which is the intermedium or means between other substances; as, an intermedium in the building of Rome. Sir John Harington.


INTERLOCUTORY, adj. [Fr. interlocutio, locutio, to speak.] Interposing the judgment or decree in an intermediate stage of a cause; as, a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law. Blackstone.

INTERLOPER, n. One who runs into a country or place to trade without license. Blackstone.

INTERLUDE, n. [L. inter and ludus, play.] An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators, while the actors take breath and shift their dresses, or that scenes and decorations are changed. In ancient tragedy, the chorus sang the interludes. In modern times, interludes consist of songs, skits of activity, dances, concerts of music, &c. Elyot.

INTERLOPING, n. Interfering wrongly. Elyot.

INTERLUDE, v. i. [inter and D. loopen,* for D. lopen, to run, Eng. to leap. See Leap.] To run between parties and intercept the cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision, is called interlocutory; as a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law. Blackstone.

INTERIM, n. [inter and mean. in to flow.] A flowing between. [Not in use.]

INTERMIDLE, v. i. [inter and meddle.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.

INTERMEDIATE, n. One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right. Siffert.


INTERMEDIATE, a. [L. inter and medius; middle.] Lying between; intervening; intermediate. Derham.

INTERMEDIATE, n. [from intermediate. 1. Interposition; intervention. [Not much used.]

INTERMISSING, n. Something interposed.

INTERMEDIATE, n. [Fr. intermediat; L. intermedia, medium.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as, an intermediate space between hills or rivers; intermediate colors. Man has an intermediate nature and rank between angels and brutes.

INTERMEDIATE, n. In chemistry, a substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinities, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water.

INTERMEDIATE, adj. By way of intervention.


INTERMIELL, v. t. or i. [Fr. entremeler.] To intermix or intermingle.

INTERMEDIATE, n. [from inter.] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

INTERMEDIATE, n. To mention among other things; to include. [Not used.]

INTERMEDIATE, n. [L. intermedium; inter and mico, to shine.] Shining between or among.

INTERMIGRATION, n. [L. inter and migro, to migrate.] Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other. Hale.

INTERMIGRABLE, a. [L. in and terminus, end; termino, to end.] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as, intermigrable space or duration; interminable sufferings. Milton uses this word as an appellation of the Godhead.

INTERMINATE, a. [L. interminatus, interminable.] Unlimited; endless; as, interminable sleep. Chapman.


INTERMINATION, n. [L. interminari, to menace or forbid.] A menace or threat. Hall.
3. Mediation; agency between parties. By INTERPO'SURE, n. Interposal. [Fr. in-
INTERPRET, v. t. [Fr. interpreter; L. inventus; inter, between, and praes.] Exposition.
INTERPOS'IT, n. A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and
INTERPO'SING, ppr. Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.
INTERPOS IT, n. A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and
another. Mitford.
INTERPOSITION, n. [Fr. from L. interpositum.] 1. The act of interpreting; explanation of
INTER'PRETABLE, a. That may be interpreted or explained. Collier.
INTERPRETATION, n. [Fr. from L. interpretare.] 1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. Interpretation is the design of translation.
2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; as the interpretation of dreams and prophecy. Look how we can, or sad or merrily. Interpretation will misquote our looks.
3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. We sometimes find various interpretations of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.
INTER PRETATIVE, a. Collected or known by interpretation. An interpretative side with heretics. Hammond.
INTERPRETER, n. One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as an interpreter of the Scriptures. An interpretative siding with heretics. Forrest.
INTERPRETATION will misquote our looks. — Woodward.
INTERPRET IN'TERPRETATION.' A word used in parts of a sentence. But punctuation is generally used.
INTERROGATIVE, n. A word used in parts of a sentence. But punctuation is generally used.
INTERROGATIVE, a. [Fr. interrogatif.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.
INTERROGATE, v. i. To ask questions; as, to interrogate a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.
INTERROGATORY, n. Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence. Johnson.
INTERROGATORIY, a. Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence. Johnson.
INTERRUPT, v. t. [L. interrumpro, interrupus; inter and rumpro, to break.] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as, a full of rain interrupted our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to interrupt the charge of the enemy. The speaker was interrupted by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm interrupted the speaker, or his argument or discourse.
2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series. The road was on a plain, not interrupted by a single hill, or interrupted here and there by a hill.
INTERROGATED, pp. Examined by questioning.
INTERROGATING. ppr. Explaining; expounding; translating.
INTERROGATION, n. A question or inquiry. In law, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.
INTERROGATORY, a. Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence. Johnson.
INTERRUPT, v. t. [L. interrumpro, interrupus; inter and rumpro, to break.] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as, a full of rain interrupted our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to interrupt the charge of the enemy. The speaker was interrupted by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm interrupted the speaker, or his argument or discourse.
2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series. The road was on a plain, not interrupted by a single hill, or interrupted here and there by a hill.
INTERROGATED, pp. Examined by questioning.
INTERROGATING, ppr. Explaining; expounding; translating.
INTERROGATION, n. A question or inquiry. In law, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners.
INTERROGATORY, a. Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence. Johnson.
INTERSECTED, pp. Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

INTERSECTING, ppr. Cutting; crossing; as, an intersecting fence.

INTERSECTION, n. [L. intersectio.] The act or state of intersecting.

2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSEMINATE, v. t. [L. intersemiant; inter, between; and semina, to sow.]

To sow between or among. [Little used.]

INTERSERT', v. t. [L. intersero; inter, between; and sero, to throw.

To set or jet in between other things. [Little used.]

INTERSEM'INATE, v. t. [L. interseminatus; inter, between; and semino, to sow.

To sow between or among. [Little used.]

INTERSESP'ING, ppr. Scattering here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSE, v. t. interspers'. [L. interspersionem; inter, between; and sparsus, to scatter.

To scatter or set here and there among other things.

INTERSECT'ING, ppr. Cutting; crossing; as lines.

INTERSECTED, pp. Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

INTERWISTED, pp. Twisted one with another.

INTERWIST'ING, ppr. Twisting one with another.

INTERVAL, n. [Fr. intervalle; L. intervallum; inter and volatum, a wall, or vault, a space.

1. A space between things; a void space in understanding between two objects; as, an interval between two columns, between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.

2. Space of time between any two points or events; as, the interval between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the interval between two wars. Hence we say, an interval of peace.

3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain or delirium; remission; as, an interval of ease, of peace, of reason.

4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness.

Interval. Engr. Epoxy. A trace of natural ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land enriched by the overflows of rivers, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills. Hutchinson. [Dr. Belknap writes this interval; think improperly.]

INTERVENED, a. [inter and vein.

Intercessions between rivers that may affect the interests of others. Blackstone.

INTERVENED, a. [inter and vein.

Interceded. Fair champion with less livers interwoven. Milton.

INTERVIEW, n. [inter and view; Fr. entrevue.]

A mutual sight or view; a meeting; usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence the word implies a conference or mutual communication of thoughts. The envoy had an interview with the king or with the secretary of foreign affairs. The parties had an interview and adjusted their differences.

INTERVOLVE, v. t. intervolv'. [L. intervolve; inter and volvo, to roll.

To involve one within another.

INTERWEAVE, v. t. pret. interwove; pp. interwoven.

(Caetera.) 1. Corre. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; as threads of silk and cotton interwoven.

2. To intermix; to set among or together; as, a covert of interwoven trees.

3. To intermingle; to insert together; as, to interweave truth with falsehood.

INTERWEAVING, ppr. Weaving together.

INTERWEAVING, n. Intertexture.

Milton.

INTERWISH, v. t. [inter and wish.] To wish mutually to each other. [Little used.

Donne.

INTERWORKING, a. The act of working together.

INTERWREATHED, a. Woven into a wreath.

INTERTESTABLE, a. [L. intestabilis; in and testabilis; telesis, a witness; testor, to testify.

Not capable of making a will; legally not disposed of by will; as, disposing of one's effects.

INTERTESTATE, a. [Fr. intestat; in and testatus; testor, to make a will.

Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is intestate.

INTERTESTACY, n. [from intestate.

The state of dying without making a will or intestence. [L. intestatus; in and testatus, testor, to make a will.

1. Dying without having made a will. When a man dies intestate, his estate is committed for settlement to administrators.

2. Not devised; not disposed of by will; as an intestate estate.

Laws of Mass. and Conn.

INTERSTATE, a. A person who dies without making a will.

Blackstone.
INTIMATE, i. [Fr. intimé; Sp. intimar; It. intimare; Low L. intimo, to intime.] 1. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar. —Spenser.

2. In most; inward; internal; as intimam.

INTIMATE, n. To share together. [Now in use.] —Spenser.

INTRO'NIZE, v. t. To enthrone. [Now in use.] —Spenser.

INTHRO'NATION, n. The act of intro'ning.

INTHRO'NE, v. t. (in and throne.) To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or su- preme dominion. (See Enthrone, which is the more common orthography.)

INTHRO'NE, n. Servitude; slavery; bondage.

INTHRO'NIZE, v. t. [in and throne.] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. (See Enthrone, which is the more common orthography.)

INTHRO'NIZATION, n. The act of enthroning. [Not in use.]

INTHRO'NIZE, v. t. To enthrone. [Not in use.]

INTHIMACY, n. (from intimate.) Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.

INTHIMATE, a. [L. intimus, superl. of intus, or interus, within.] 1. Intimate; inward; internal; as intimate impulse. —Milton.

2. Near; close.

He was honored with an intimate and immediate admission. —South.

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; as an intimate friend; intimate acquaintance.

INTHIMATE, v. t. A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are entrusted without reserve.

INTHIMATE, v. i. To share together. [Not in use.]

SP. SPenser.

INTHIMATE, v. t. [Fr. intimier; Sp. intimar; It. intimare; Low L. intimus, to intimate; to register, to love entirely; to make one intimate, to enter, from intimus.]

To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly or not very plainly; to give slight notice of. He intimated his intention of resigning his office. —Addison.

And intimates eternity to man. —Addison.

INTHIMATED, pp. Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

INTIMATELY, adv. Closely; with close intimacy and union of parts; as two fluids intimately mixed.

2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance; as two friends intimately united; two families intimately connected.

3. Familiarly; particularly; as, to be intimately acquainted with facts or with any previous intimation of his design.

INTIME, a. [L. intimus.] Inward; internal. [Not used.] Digby.

INTIMATED, pp. Hinted; slightly intimated.

INTIMATING, ppr. Hinting; suggesting.

INTIMATION, n. [Fr. from intime.] Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information. Our friend left us without giving any previous intimation of his design.

INTIME, a. [L. intimus.] Inward; internal. [Not used.] Digby.

INTIMIDATE, v. t. [Fr. intimider; in and timide, fearful; tente, to fear.] To make fearful; to inspire with fear; to discourage; to discourage.

Now guilt once harbored in the conscious breast, intimates the brave, the great.

INTIMIDATED, pp. Made fearful; abashed.

INTIMATING, ppr. Making fearful; abasing.

INTIMIDATION, n. The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

INTIMIDITY, n. [L. in and tenuis, diplo, staid.] The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies. Fuller’s earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its intimacy.

INTIRE, INTIRELY. [See Entire and its derivatives.]

INTITL. [See Entitle.]

INTO, prep. (in and to.) Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come into the house; go into the church; one stream falls or runs into another; the water enters into the vessels of plants.

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. Look into a letter or book; look into an apartment.

3. Noting insertion. Infuse more spirit or animation into the composition.


5. Noting inclusion. Put these ideas into other words.

6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another. Complex substances may be resolved into others which are more simple; ice is convertible into water, and water into vapor. Men are more easily drawn than forced into compliance. We reduce many distinct substances into one mass. We are led by evidence into belief of truth. Men are often enticed into the commission of crimes. Children are sometimes frightened into fits, and we are all liable to be seduced into error and folly.

INTOLERABLE, a. [Fr. intolérable; in and tolérable, tolerable.]

1. Not to be borne; that cannot be endured.

2. Insufferable; as intolerable pain; intolerable heat or cold; an intolerable burden.

INTOLERABLY, adv. To a degree beyond endurance; as intolerably cold; intolerably abusive.

INTOLERANCE, n. [from intolérant.] Want of toleration; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as the intolerance of a prince or a church towards a religious sect. —Burke.

INTOL'ERANT, a. [Fr. from in and tolérable, to endure.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of the human body being limited and intolerant of excesses. —Burke.

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights and worship.

INTOL'ERANCE, n. One who does not tolerate others in their opinions or wor- ship. —Lovelace.


INTOLERATION, n. Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship. —Chesterfield.

INTOMB, v. t. Intomb. (in and tomb.) To de- pose in a tomb; to bury. —Dryden.

INTOMBED, pp. Intombed. Deposited in a tomb; buried.

INTOMING, ppr. Intomining. Depositing in a tomb; interring.

INTONATION, n. In music, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. —Enege.

2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.

3. A change in the modulation of the voice in expression.

INTO NE, n. [L. intona, intonatus, in and tono, to sound or thun- der.] To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound.

Intonation; to assist.

INTORSION, n. [L. intorsio, intorsum, to twist.] A winding, bending or twisting. In botany, the bending or twining of any part of a plant towards one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical. —Milton.

INTORT, v. t. [L. intortus, from intortus, to twist.]

1. To twist; to wrench; to wind; to wring.

2. To straighten; to make straight.

INTORTEP'ED, pp. Twisted; made winding. —Arbuthnot.

INTORTING, ppr. Winding; twisting.

INTOXICATE, v. t. (in and toxicon, which, Pliny informs us, is from taxa, a species of tree, in Greek, οὐοδός. Lib. xvi. 6.)

1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as with spiritual liquor.

2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy or madness.

Success may sometimes intoxicate a man.

They swim in mirth—Milton.
of sobriety. An enthusiast may be intoxicated with zeal.


INTOXICATED, pp. Inebriated; made drunk: excited to frenzy.

INTOXICATING, ppr. Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy.

INTRACTABILITY, n. The quality of being stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as an intractable temper.

INTRAETABLY, adv. In a perverse, stubborn manner.

INTRACTABLENESS, n. Intractability; obstinacy; perverseness. Porteus.

2. Indocility.


INTRANSMITIBLE, a. That cannot be transmitted. J. P. Smith.

INTRANSITIVITY, n. [in and transitive] verb. In grammar, an intransitive verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon an object; as, I walk; I run; I sleep.

INTRANSITIVELY, adv. Without an object; in the manner of an intransitive verb. Lowth.

INTRANSISMIBLE, a. That cannot be transmuted.

INTRANSIMENT, n. Properly, a trench cut in a piece of ground. Properly, a trench cut in a piece of ground.

INTRICABLY, adv. In the manner of an intransitive verb. Lowth.

INTRICATE, a. Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure. We passed through intricate woodlands; tangles of shrubbery; the intricacy of accounts, the intricacy of a cause in controversy, the intricacy of a plot.

INTRICACIES, n. The state of being entangled; perplexity; invention; complication; as the intricacy of a knot, and figuratively, the intricacy of a person. Addison.

INTRICATE, a. [L. intricatus, in and transibis, to pass over.] Entering; penetrating. Camden.

INTRICATELY, adv. With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

INTRICATENESS, n. The state of being involved; invention; complication; perplexity.

INTRICATEMENT, n. Entanglement. [Not used.]

INTRIGUE, n. [Fr. intrigue; Sp. intrincal; L. intrinsecus; intra and secus. It was formerly written intrinsically.] 1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. An intrigue may be formed and prosecuted by an individual, and we often hear of the intrigues of a minister or a courtier, but often several projects are concerned in an intrigue. The word is usually applied to affairs of love or government.

2. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.

3. Intricacy; complication. [Not in use.]

INTRIGUE, v. i. To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. The courtier intrigues with the minister, and the lover with his mistress.

INTRIGUE, v. t. To perplex or render intricate. [Not used.] L. Addison.

INTRIGUER, n. One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

INTRIGUING, pp. Intriguing. Forming secret plots or schemes.

1. A. Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

INTRIGUINGLY, adv. With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

INTRINSICATELY, adv. Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

INTRANSIBLY, adv. A thing absolutely and intrinsically evil. South.

INTRODUCE, v. t. [L. introducere; intro, within, and duco, to lead; Fr. introduire; L. introdure.] 1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; as, to introduce a person into a drawing room.

2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted; as, to introduce a stranger to a person; to introduce a foreign minister to a prince.

3. To bring something new into notice or practice; as, to introduce a new fashion, or a new remedy for a disease; to introduce an improved mode of cultivation.

4. To bring in; to import; as, to introduce foreign goods.

5. To produce; to cause to exist; as, to introduce habits into children.

6. To begin; to open to notice. He introduced the subject with a long preface.

7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse; as, to introduce one’s self to notice or the public.
INTRODUCE, pp. Led or conducted into; brought in; made acquainted with; imported.

INTRODUCER, n. One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings anything into notice or practice.

INTRODUCING, ppr. Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing anything into notice or practice.

INTRODUCTION, n. [Fr. from L. introductio, introductus, to lead in.]
1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; used of persons. We speak of the introduction of one stranger to another; the introduction of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the introduction of a company to a levee.
2. The act of bringing into a country; as the introduction of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.
3. The first part of an oration or discourse.
4. The part of a book which precedes the text.
5. The act of bringing something into notice or practice.
INTRODUER, n. One who introduces; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who conducts another to a place or state; as, to introduce into notice or practice.

INTRODUCTIVE, a. Serving to introduce; as, introductory remarks, an introductory discourse.

INTRODUCTORY, a. Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as introductory remarks, an introductory discourse.

INTROGRESION, n. [L. introgressio.

INTROMISION, n. [L. intromisius, intro- mitto, intro and mitto, to send in; to let in; to admit.]
1. The action of sending in.
2. In a higher heat, an intermeddling with the effects of another.

INTROMIT, v. t. [L. intrumitto, supra.
To send in; to let in; to admit. Greenhill.

INTROGRESSIVE, n. [L. introgressio.

INTROGRESS, v. i. To introduce; to make known, as one stranger to another; bringing anything into notice or practice.

INTROSPECTION, n. A view of the inside or interior.
1. A looking on; or a sight or view; but restricted primarily to mental view or perception. Particularly and appropriately, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.
2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another. Volume I.
3. A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swollen.

INTUITION, n. [L. intuere, to look up.

INTUENTIVE, a. [Sp. and It. intuiente; Fr. intuifl.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.
2. To swell; to fill with an overflowing abundance or copiously supplied.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to fill with an overflowing abundance or copiously supplied.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swell.
1. To swell; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.

INTUMESCE, v. t. [L. intumescor, to swim.
1. To swim; to make things known; to communicate or impart knowledge; to make known; to introduce; to bring into notice or practice; to bring into notice or practice.
INUNDATION, n. [L. inundatio.] An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely from inundations of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the inundation of the Nile.

1. An overspreading of any kind; an overpouring or superfluous abundance.

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overpouring or superfluous abundance.

INUNDERSTANDING, a. Void of understanding. [A bad word and not used.]

Pearsan.

INURBANITY, n. [in and urbanity.] In-civility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.

INUREMENT, n. Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. Johnson. Wotton.

INU'RED, pp. Accustomed; hardened by use.

1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man inures his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we inure ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are inured to blood, and seamen are inured to hardships and depredations.

INU'RE, v. t. [in and ure. Ure signifies to use, practice, or custom; use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.]

INURING, ppr. Habituating; accustoming.

INU'RED, pp. Deposited in a tomb.

INU'REMENT, n. Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. Johnson. Wotton.

INU'RED, pp. Accustomed; hardened by use.

1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man inures his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we inure ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are inured to blood, and seamen are inured to hardships and depredations.

INU'RE, v. t. [in and ure. Ure signifies to use, practice, or custom; use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.]

INURING, ppr. Habituating; accustoming.

INU'RED, pp. Deposited in a tomb.

INU'REMENT, n. Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. Johnson. Wotton.

INU'RED, pp. Accustomed; hardened by use.

1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man inures his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we inure ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are inured to blood, and seamen are inured to hardships and depredations.

INU'RE, v. t. [in and ure. Ure signifies to use, practice, or custom; use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.]

INURING, ppr. Habituating; accustoming.

INU'RED, pp. Deposited in a tomb.
INVESTIGATION, n. [Fr. from L. inquisiti-
gatio.] The action or process of searching minute-
ly for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by ar-
gu ment and discussion. Thus we speak of the investigations of the philosopher and the mathematician; the investigations of the judge, the moralist and the divine.

INVESTIGATIVE, a. Curious and delib-
erate in researches. Pegge.

INVESTIGATOR, n. One who searches
diligently into a subject.

INVESTITURE, n. [See Invest.] The ac-
tion of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

INVESTMENT, n. The action of invest-
ing or confirming by long continuance.

INVESTIVE, a. Clothing; encircling.

INVET'ERACY, n. [L. inveteratio. See Inveterate.]

INVET'ERATE, a. Old; long established.

INVET'ERATE, v. t. [L. invetero, to grow old.] To fix and settle by long continuance. [Obsolete or little used.]

INVETERATE, adv. With obstinacy; inveterateness.

INVETERATENESS, n. Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as the in-
veterateness of a mischief. Locke.

INVET'ERATE, n. The act of harden-
ing or confirming by long continuance.

INVETIOUS, a. [L. invidiosus, from in-
deo, to envy; in and video, to see. Invideo signifies properly, to look against.] Envy.

INVETIOUSLY, adv. Enviously; malignantly to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [This is the usual sense.] Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. Broome.

INVETIVELY, adv. Enviously; malignantly.

INVEST'IGATOR, n. The state of being invincible; impermeability to the sight.

INVEST'IVELY, adv. In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

INVIS'IBLE, o. 1. That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight. [Little used.]

INVI'OLATE, a. [L. inviolatus.] Unhurt; unjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; broken.
But let inviolate truth be always dear To thee. Denham.


INVIOLABILITY, n. The quality or state of being inviolable; to keep a promise inviolate.
milton.

INVIOLABLE, a. Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.


INVIOLATION, n. State of being inviolable; impregnable.

ININVISCATE, v. t. [L. in and vicus, glue, birdline.] 1. To lime; to daub with glue.

2. To catch with glue or birdline; to entangle with glutinous matter. [Little used.]

INVIS'CREASE, v. t. To breed; to nour-

ish. [A bad word.] Mounlague.

INVISIBILITY, n. [Fr. invisiblite, invis-
ibleness.] State of being invincible.

INVIS'IBLE, a. 1. In and invisibilis, viso, to see.]

That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, invisible to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope. He endured, as seeing him who is invisible. Heb. xi.

INVIS'IBLY, adv. In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

INVITATION, n. A part of the service in the catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

INVITATORY, a. Using or containing in-
vitations.

INVITATORY, n. A part of the service in the

catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

INVITELY, adv. In a manner to escape the

 invitatory; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place.

INVITATORY, a. Being inviting; alluring.

INVITATORY, n. State of being inviting.


INVITINGNESS, n. The quality of being inviting.
INVITRIFIABLE, a. [in and vitrifiable, from vitrify.]
That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.
Kirkenn.

INVOCATE, v. t. [L. invoce; in and voco; to call.]
To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

INVOCATING, pp. Invoked; called on in prayer.

INVOCATION, n. [Fr. invoce.]
1. The act of addressing in prayer.

IN'VOICE, n. [Fr. envoi, a sending or thing sent, from envoyer, to send. It. inviare; Sp. inviar; L. invocare, to call; vox, a word.]
2. A written account of ratable estate.

IN'VOICE, v. t. To make a written account i

INVO'KED, pp. Addressed in prayer for aid.

IN'VOKING, ppr. Addressing in prayer for aid; called.

INVOL'UCEL. n. [dim. of involucre.]
A partial involucre; an involucre.

INVOL'UCELLATE, a. [supra.] Surround

INVOL'UCRUM, v. n. [L. from involucre.]
Involucrate.

INVOLUCRED, a. Having an involucrc, as umbels, whirls, &c.

INVOLUCRET. n. A small or partial involu
cr.

INVOLUNTARILY, adv. [from involunta-
1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.

INVOLUNTARINESS, n. Want of choice or will.

INVOLUNTARY, a. [Fr. involontaire; L. involuntarius; See Voluntary.]
1. Not having will or choice; unwilling.
2. Independent of will or choice. The motion of the heart and arteries is involuntary, but not against the will.
3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will. A slave and a conquered nation yield an involuntar 

INVOLUTE, I [L. involutus, involvo.]
1. To address in prayer; to call on for aid; to implore; to address in prayer.

INVOLVED, pp. Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled.

INVOLVING, ppr. Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating.

INVULNERABLE, a. [Fr. from invul

INVULNERABILITY, n. [from invul

INVULNERABLENESS, n. The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury.

INVULNERABLE, a. [Fr. from L. invuln

10. In algebra, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power; as a quantity

INWARD. n. [in and wall.] To increase or fortify with a wall.

INWARD, a. [Sax. inwaerd; G. einwärts; in and ward. See Ward.]
1. Internal; internal; placed or being within; as the inward secret or the body.
2. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

INWARD, a. Toward the inside. Turn

INWARDS, pl. Internal parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

INWARDLY, adv. In the inner parts; internally.

INWARDNESS, n. Intimacy; familiarity.

INVOLVE, v.t. involv'. [L. involvere; in and volvere, to roll. Eng. to involute.] 1. To involve; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to involve one in smoke or dust.
2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to involve in darkness or obscurity.
3. To imply; to comprise. To be and not to be at the same time, involves a contradiction.
4. To entwine; to join; to connect.
He knows his end with mine involved.

INVOLVED, ppr. Involved; enmeshed.

INWIT, n. [in and wit.] Mind; understanding.

INWOVE, v. t. inwove, inwoved, inwooven, inwooven. [in and weave.]
To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

INWOVEN, pp. Intertwined by weaving.

INWHEEL, v.t. [in and wheel.] To encirclement.

INWIT. n. [in and wit.]
Mind; understanding.

INWOOD, v. t. To hide in woods.

INWORK'ING, ppr. or a. [in and work.]
Working or working within.

INWORKING, n. Internal operation; energy within.

INWO'VE, pp. Of inwove.

INWO'VEN, interwoven.

INWRAP, v. t. Inwrap.

INWRAPPED, pp. Wrapt.

INWRAP, v. t. To involve; to enfold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be inwrapped in smoke or in a cloud; to inwrap in a cloak.

INWRAP, v. t. To coconut or perplex; to perple.

INWRAP, v. t. To ravish or transport.

INWREATHE, v. t. [in and wreath.

INWRETIE, n. [in and wreath.]
IPE, n. A root produced in South America. Four sorts are mentioned—
ed, gray, brown, white, and yellow. The
grey, or genuine kind, is referred to Mutis
to the Psychotria emetica, but more recent-
y by Brotero to the Callicocca Ipecacuan-
a, a plant growing in Brazil. These
drugs are considered by some as
the same, or as species of the same genus.
This root is used as an emetic.

IPECACUANHA, a. A compound of iodin
and oxygen.

I'OIDE, n. A compound of iodin with a
metal or other substance.

I'OIDE, n. [See Iodine.] A compound
wrought or worked in or among other
things; adorned with figures. Milton.

I'OIDOUS, a. Lodous acid is a compound of
iodin and oxygen.

INWROUGHT, pp. or a. inrmW. [in and
wrought, from work.] Wrought or worked
in or among other things; adorned with
figures. Milton.

INWROUGHT, pp. or a. inrmW. [in and
wrought, from work.] Wrought or worked
in or among other things; adorned with
figures. Milton.

I'RAT, n. [See Iodine.] A compound
consisting of oxygen, iodin and a base.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRE, n. [Fr. from L. ira, wrath; W. ire.
2. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.
6. Not straight; as an **irregular** line or course.

7. Not uniform; as **irregular** motion.

8. In grammar, an **irregular** noun or verb is one to which the rules do not apply; from the common rules in its inflections.

**Irregular, n.** A soldier not in regular service.

**Irregularity, n.** [Fr. **irregularité**] 1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as the **irregularity** of proceedings.

2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice. It is a favorable symptom when a profligate man becomes ashamed of his **irregularities**.

**Irregularly, adv.** Without rule, method or order.

**Irregularize, v. t.** To make irregular; to disorder. [Not in use.]

**Irrelatable, a.** [in and relative.] Not relatable or unconnected.

**Irrelevant chords, in music,** have no common sound.

**Irrelatively, adv.** Unconnectedly.

**Irrelevancy, n.** [from **irrelevant**.] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as the **irrelevancy** of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

**Irrelevancy, n.** [from **irrelevant.**] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as the **irrelevancy** of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

**Irrelevantly, adv.** Without being to the purpose.

**Irrelievable, o.** Not admitting relief. [Brown.]

**Irreligionist, n.** [Fr. **irreligieuse.**] One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion. [Not.]

**Irreligious, a.** [Fr. **irreligieux.**] Desist from religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and **irreligious.** South.

**Irreligiously, adv.** With impurity; wickedly.

**Irreligiousness, n.** Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

**Irremediable, a.** [L. **irremedialis**; in and **remediarum.**] To return; re and neoa, to return; re and neoa, to pass. 

Admitting no return; as an **irremediable** way.

**Irremediable, a.** [Fr. **irremédiable.**] 1. Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured; as an **irremediable** disease or evil.

2. Not to be corrected or redressed; as **irremediable** error or mischief.

**Irremediable, a.** State of being irremediable.

**Irremediable, adv.** In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction. [Bp. Taylor.]

**Irremissible, a.** [Fr. **irrémisible.**] See **Remiss**.

Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted. [Bp.]

**Irremissibility, n.** [from **irremissi-**

**Irremissible, a.** That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.

**Irremissibly, adv.** So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. [Weaver.]

**Irresistance, n.** [in and resistance.]

Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission. [Paley.]

**Irresistibility, n.** [from **irresisti-**

**Irresistible, a.** [Fr. **irrésistible.**] See **Resist.**

That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.

**Irresistible, adv.** With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

Dryden.

**Irresolute, a.** Not straight; as an irregular line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as the **irregularity** of proceedings.

**Irregularly, adv.** Without being to the purpose.

**Irreproachable, a.** Not admitting relief. [Brown.]

**Irreproachable, a.** That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.

**Irreproachably, adv.** So as not to be liable to reproof or blame. [Weaver.]

**Irresistible, n.** [in and resistance.]

Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission. [Paley.]

**Irresistible, adv.** With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

Dryden.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irreparable, a.** That cannot be repaired or mended; as an **irreparable** breach.

**Irr**
IRR

IRRETRIEVABLE, adv. Irreparably; ir-
1. Want of reverence, or want of venera-
2. Without due respect to superiors.
3. Wanting in respect to superiors.

IRRETURN'ABLE, a. Not to be returned.
1. Wanting in reverence and veneration;
2. To water, as land, by causing a stream
to flow over lands for nourishing
plants.

IR'RIGATED, pp. Watered; moistened.
IRRIGA'TION, n. The act of watering
plants.

IR'RIGUOUS, a. [L. irrigus. See Irriga-
gate.]
1. Watered; watery; moist.
The dewy lap
Of some irriguous valley spreads her store.
2. Dewy; moist.

Vol. 1.

IR R

IRRIS'ION, n. s as z. [L. irrisio, irrideo; in
and rideo, to laugh.] The act of laugh-
ing at another.

IRRITABILITY, n. [from irritate.] Sus-
ceptibility of excitement; the quality of
being easily irritated or exasperated; as
irritability of temper.

In physiology, one of the four faculties of
the sensium, by which fibrous contrac-
tions are caused in consequence of the
irritations excited by external bodies.

Irritability differs from sensibility; the
most irritable parts of the body not being at
all sensible, and vice versa. The heart is
endued with the greatest irritability.

IRRITATIVE, a. Serving to excite or irri-
tate.

IRRITATOR, a. Exciting; stimulating.

IRROA'TION, n. [L. irritatio; in and
rov.]
The act of bedewing; the state of being
moistened with dew.

IRRUPTIVE, a. Rushing in or upon.

IR'RITANT, a. Irritating.

IR'RITATE, v. i. & tr. [L. irrito: in and
ra, wrath; W. irad, pungency, passion, rage
or perhaps more properly from Sw. reta,
to provoke; G. reizten, to ticke, rucke, irritate.
1. To excite heat and redness in the skin
or flesh of living animals, as by friction
to inflate; to fret; as, to irritate a wounded
part by a coarse bandage.
2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease;
to exasperate. Never irritate a child for
trilving faults. The insolence of a tyrant irritates
his subjects.

3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in.

Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame.

4. To cause fibrous contractions in an
extreme part of the sensium, as by
the pulse of an external body.

Irritability differs from sensibility; the
most irritable parts of the body not being at
all sensible, and vice versa. The heart is
endued with the greatest irritability.

Haller. Encyc.

IRRITATION, n. The operation of exciti-
ting heat, action and redness in the skin
or flesh of living animals, by friction or
other means.

2. The excitement of action in the animal
system by the application of food, medi-
cines and the like.

The third person singular of the substantive
verb, which is composed of three or four
distinct roots, which appear in the words
are, is, and was and coincide with the Latin esse, and Goth. wesan.
In the indicative, present tense, it is thus va-
rred; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, is; we,
ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking,
the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

ISABEL, n. [Fr. isabelle.] Isabel yellow
is a brownish yellow, with a shade of
brownish red.

ISAGOGIC, a. [Gr. isagogikos.]
In-
sagogical, introductory. Gregory.

ISAGO(i'l€, I [Gr. doayuyixos.] In-
structive, instructive, instructive.

ISAGO(i'l€, I [Gr. doayuyixos.] In-
structive, instructive.

IS'AGONY, n. [Gr. 1305, equal, and
yut^ui, an
pain.

Pertaining to the hip. The ischiadic passion
is a brownish yellow, with a shade of
brownish red.

Kinnou.

IS'AL, n. [Sax. is; D. isn; I. is; Gr.
sans, est; Pers. est or hist.] The third
person singular of the substantive
verb, which is composed of three or four
distinct roots, which appear in the words
are, is, and was and coincide with the Latin esse, and Goth. wesan.
In the indicative, present tense, it is thus va-
rred; I am, thou art, he, she, or it, is; we,
ye or you, they, are. In writing and speaking,
the vowel is often dropped; as, he's gone; there's none left.

IS'AS, v.i. [Sax. is; D. isn; I. is;
Gr. is. A stoppage or suppression of urine.

IS'ATIS, n. In zoology, the arctic fox or Citis
lagopus. Encyc.

IS'CHURY, n. [Gr. tjujupto, to
flow, action and redness in the skin
or flesh of living animals, by friction
of

Irrigating heat, action and redness in the skin
or flesh of living animals, by friction or
other means.

It is a rheumatic affection of the
thigh, but its most common seat is in the
muscles, or in the capsular ligament, and
it is then either rheumatic or gouty.

Parr. Johnson.

ISCHURETIC, a. [See Ischure.] Having the
quality of relieving ischury.

IS'CHURIC, a. A medicine adapted to
relieve ischury.

IS'CHURIC, n. A mineral adapted to
relieve ischury.

Core.

IS CHUR, n. [Gr. tjujupto, from tjuju,
to stop, and tuiso, utrine.] A stoppage or suppression of urine.

Coze. Encyc.

IS'ERIN, n. [G. men, iron.] A mineral
of an iron black color, and of a splendent metallic luster, occurring in
small obtuse angular grains. It is harder
than feldspar, and consists of the oxyds
of iron and titanium, with a small portion of
uranium.

Ure.

IS'ERIN, n. [G. eisen, iron.] A mineral
of an iron black color, and of a splendent metallic luster, occurring in
small obtuse angular grains. It is harder
than feldspar, and consists of the oxyds
of iron and titanium, with a small portion of
uranium.

Ure.
ISOLATION, n. [Placing by itself or detached from others of a like kind.

The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of its primitive form.

ISOMORPHOUS, a. Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound.

ISOMERISM, n. [Gr. 

Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

ISOMORPHISM, n. [Gr. 

Having equal boundaries; as isoperimetric figures or bodies.

ISOTHERMAL, a. [Gr. 

ISOTONIC, a. [Gr. 

ISOTOPIE, a. [Gr. 

ISOTONICITY, n. [Gr. 

ISOTONES, n. [Gr. 

Having equal perimeters or boundaries.

ISOTOPES, n. [Gr. 

Having two legs only that are equal; as an isosceles triangle.

ISRAELITISH, a. Pertaining to Israel.

ISRAELITIC, a. Pertaining to Israel.

ISRAELI'ISH, a. Israeli.

ISRAELITE, a. A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

ISAAC, v. t. [It. issa, from 

Issued; to proceed, as progeny; to spring.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to put into circulation; as, to issue money from a treasury, or notes from a bank.

ISSUING, n. A flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out; as, to issue money from a treasury.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUELESS, a. Having no issue or progeny; wanting children.

ISSUE, n. A flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best judged of in future ages, by posterity, as a test of the state and temper of our times.

ISSUE, n. Progeny; a child or children; offspring.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, n. A flowing or passing out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.

ISSUE, V. t. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to issue an order from the department of war; to issue a writ or precept.

ISSUE, n. Passage out; outlet.

ISSUING, ppr. Flowing or passing out.

ISSUING, pp. Descended; sent out.
2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

ITALICS, n. phi. Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and
ITALIANIZE, v. i. To play the Italian; to
ITALIANATE, v. t. To render Itahan, or conformable to Italian customs.
ITALIAN, n. A native of Italy.

G. It is used after intransitive verbs very in-
ITCH, n. [Sax. gietha; D. jeuken; Ch. יקנ
g = Ar. יקנ; Eth. יקח hakke. See the
Verb.]

1. A cutaneous disease of the human race,
appearing in small watery pustules on the
skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or
irritation that inclines the patient to use
friction. This disease is supposed by
some authors to be occasioned by a small
insect, a species of Acarus, as the micro-
scope detects these insects in the vesicles.
Others suppose the pustules only form a
nudus for the insects. This disease is tak-
en only by contact or contagion.
2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by
the disease.
3. A constant teasing desire; as an itch for
praise; an itch for scribbling. Dryden.
ITCHING, ppr. Having a sensation that
calls for scratching.

1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin,
which inclines the person to scratch the
part.
2. To have a constant desire or teasing in-
cclusion; as itching ears. 2 Tim. iv.

1. A liint; an innuendo.
2. To have a constant desire or teasing in-
cclusion; as an itch for praise.

ITERATE, v. t. [L. iter, a way or journey;']
Passing or traveling about a country; wan-
dering; not settled; as an itinerant
preacher.

ITERANT, a. [L. iter, a way or journey.
]
To travel from place to place, particularly
for the purpose of preaching; to wander
without a settled habitation.

ITSELF, pron. [it and self.]
The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute
applied

ITTROM, n. The undecomposable base of
yttria; but better written yttrium, unless
yttria should be written yttrin.

IVORY, n. [Fr. ivoire; It. avorio; L. ebur.
The task of an elephant, a hard, solid sub-
stance, of a fine white color. This tooth is
sometimes six or seven feet in length, hol-
low from the base to a certain height, and
filled with a compact medullary substance,
seeming to contain a great number of
glands. The ivory of Ceylon and Achem
does not become yellow in wearing, and
hence is preferred to that of Guinea.

ITTY, a. Consisting of ivory; as an ivory
comb.

IVORY-BLACK, n. A fine kind of soft
blacking.

IVY, n. [Sax. ifig; G. ephen.] A parasit-
ic plant of the genus Hedera, which creeks
along the ground, or if it finds support,
rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a
great height.

Direct the clasping ivy where to climb.

END OF VOL I.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCT 4 1937</td>
<td>APR 8 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT 5 1937</td>
<td>DEC 4 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP 21 1937</td>
<td>AUG 5 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP 26 1937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT 31 1940M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV 14 1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL 19 1945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN 19 1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Library Use

JUN 20 1953

JUN 20 1953 LW

OCT 7 1954 LD

LD 21-95m 7,97